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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICKS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1760.

The FIFTH EDITION.



L O N D O N :

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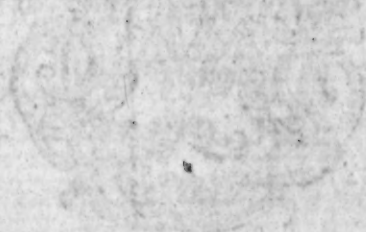
ANNUAL REGISTER

OF THE

BRITISH

EMPIRE

FOR THE YEAR



P R E F A C E.

WE have now brought our Register to the third year, and we hope it has been conducted to the satisfaction of the Public. In our collections we have continued our attention to lay before our Readers the most striking and useful of the detached pieces that have appeared during the year, and to study variety as far as it could be done without loading the work, or introducing frivolous and impertinent matter.

The Reader will find some difference in the paging between this and the preceding volumes. In order to allow sufficient time for digesting the History and Chronicle, it was necessary to put the other articles of the collection earlier to the press; this has divided the book into two parts, from the beginning of each of which the pages are numbered.

With regard to that history, we are extremely sensible of the defects to which, from the very nature of our plan, we are liable, to say nothing of our own particular inability. We have no occasion to bespeak the candour and indulgence of the Public, which we have already abundantly experienced. In our situation, as the annual relaters of events, we are unavoidably subject
to

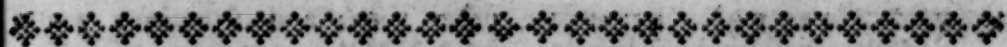
P R E F A C E

to inaccuracies and mistakes, which it would be vain to think of concealing from the judicious Reader by any parade. Such a Reader must be sensible, that mistakes cannot possibly be avoided in such a work: for he will be conscious that imperfection must necessarily be expected from haste; and that we must represent things according to their appearances at the time, though these appearances may afterwards be discovered to have been delusive. These are misfortunes to which all are subject, who, without being personally concerned in them, write upon public affairs near the time in which they have been transacted. But we, who give no account of the business of the year, until the conclusion of each campaign, are less liable to be imposed upon, and less subject to contradict our own accounts, than those who confine themselves to shorter periods. These Annual Histories, imperfect and inaccurate as they evidently must be, are yet of considerable use: they aid the memory; they connect in the mind the scattered events; they shew their dependencies and relations; in short, they supply, for a time, the place of a solid and regular history, which is not to be expected in many years after the events.

T H E

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1760.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PRESENT WAR.

CHAP. I.

Nothing decided in the war: State of the several powers concerned. Great Britain and Prussia propose an accommodation. Difficulties in concluding a peace. The condition and hopes of France. Demands on the king of Prussia. Treaty said to be between Russia and Austria.

IF all the wars which have harassed Europe for more than a century had not proved it, the events of the last campaign must have satisfied every thinking man, that victories do not decide the fate of nations. Four most bloody; and to all appearance most ruinous defeats which he suffered in that year, had despoiled the King of Prussia of no more than a single town. After these accumulated blows he still found himself in a condition to make good his winter-quarters; to cover his dominions;

and to tempt the favour of fortune in another campaign.

To carry our attention a little further back; who could have imagined, that when the French had compelled the Hanoverian troops to lay down their arms, when they had thrust them into a defenceless corner, had bound them down with the yoke of a strict and severe capitulation, and had possessed themselves of every place which could boast the smallest share of strength in the king's German dominions, that in a few months they should find

themselves compelled to fly before their captives; and after having suffered a considerable defeat, should be pushed back almost on their own territories.

On the other hand, it might have been supposed that the effect of these advantages under the management of a very great commander, who was besides largely reinforced, could have been frustrated only by the loss of some great battle. But the fact was otherwise. The Hanoverians, without any adverse stroke in that campaign, were obliged to repass the Rhine and the Lippe; and since that time, fortune having decided nothing by the events of five years war, has given to Prince Ferdinand the possession of a great part of Westphalia in the manner of a conquered country; and yet sees him abandoning Hesse, and with difficulty covering the borders of Hanover.

In short, the victory of Crevelt could not enable the Duke of Brunswick to defend the Rhine. The battle of Bergen did not give M. Broglie an entrance into Hanover. The great victory of Minden did not drive the French from the Maine. We have seen armies, after complete victory, obliged to act as if they had been defeated; and after a defeat, taking an offensive part with success, and reaping all the fruits of victory.

These reflections are still more strongly enforced by the fortune of the King of Prussia. Covered with the laurels of Lowositz, Prague, Rosbach, and Lissa, when he began after so many complete triumphs, to pursue his advantages, and to improve success into conquest, the scene was suddenly altered. As soon as he attempted to penetrate with effect into the enemies coun-

try, without having suffered any very signal blow, without any considerable mistake committed upon his side, Fortune, who hath as it were attached herself to the defensive, immediately forsook him. He was not able to take a single place. And those advantages which at other times and situations would have laid the foundation of lasting empire, have in his case only protracted a severe destiny, which some think in the end inevitable; but which as many, as great, and as entire victories since obtained over his forces, have not yet been able to bring upon him.

The balance of power, the pride of modern policy, and originally invented to preserve the general peace as well as freedom of Europe, has only preserved its liberty. It has been the original of innumerable and fruitless wars. That political torture by which powers are to be enlarged or abridged, according to a standard, perhaps not very accurately imagined, ever has been, and it is to be feared will always continue a cause of infinite contention and bloodshed. The foreign ambassadors constantly residing in all courts, the negotiations incessantly carrying on, spread both confederacies and quarrels so wide, that whenever hostilities commence, the theatre of war is always of a prodigious extent. All parties in these diffusive operations, have of necessity their strong and weak sides. What they gain in one part is lost in another; and in conclusion, their affairs become so balanced, that all the powers concerned are certain to lose a great deal; the most fortunate acquire little; and what they do acquire is never in any reasonable proportion to charge and loss.

Frequent

Frequent experience of this might prove one of the strongest grounds for a lasting peace in Europe. But that spirit of intrigue, which is the political distemper of the time, that anxious foresight which forms the character of all the present courts, prevent the salutary effects which might result from this experience. These modern treaties of peace, the fruits not of moderation but necessity; those engagements contracted when all the parties are wearied and none satisfied, where none can properly be called conquerors or conquered, where, after having fought in vain to compel, they are content to overreach them in the very moment they are formed, and from the very act of forming them, with the seeds of new dissensions; more implacable animosities and more cruel wars, or if to forward the work of peace any member in these alliances should require a cession of any importance on its favour, this afterwards becomes a ground for another alliance, and for new intrigues to deprive them of their acquisition. To settle the peace of Germany, Silesia was yielded in 1745 to the King of Prussia, and that cession gave occasion for the war of 1756.

The Kings of Great Britain and Prussia chose the moment of success, to propose an accommodation; and they desired that the opposite powers should concur with them in nominating some place for a conference. Some spoke of Leipzig, as a means of indemnification to that unfortunate city; the States-General would have given a town of theirs; King Stanislaus offered Nanterre, his capital: but the time of peace was not yet come. The two kings made a display of moderation: and they had reason to think

that if their proposals should be accepted (which probably they did not then expect), they must naturally take the lead in that negotiation, and must give the whole a turn to their advantage. But the adverse alliance unanimously rejected their offers, and the refusal of some of its members was couched in terms sufficiently haughty.

To speak impartially, they could not at that time have accepted propositions for peace. France had suffered in every quarter: in her present condition she could scarcely look for very favourable terms. As they had now abandoned in despair all attempts by sea, and consequently all efforts in North America and both the Indies, all their hopes were centered in Germany. Hitherto their fortune in that country had not been very encouraging. But still, in that country lay their best, and indeed their only prospect. The strength and perseverance of the two empresses, the wasted condition of the K. of Prussia, the enormous expence of the German war to England, which must gradually exhaust the resources of her credit, and with them the patience of an inconstant people, had inspired with no small hope. All these considerations confirmed their resolution of hearkening to no terms, until by acquiring superiority, or at least an equality, they might be assured of procuring such as were not very disadvantageous or humiliating.

The empress-queen upon her part had a moral certainty, that she could not procure, by a treaty proposed at such a juncture, those objects for which she had begun, and with such steadiness in every fortune had carried on the war. In reality, her circumstances then

were, and they still continue very intricate and embarrassed. It was necessary that she should have allies of great power; but if they have done her great services, they have formed high pretensions; indeed so high, that if she and her allies cannot absolutely prescribe the terms of peace, it is impossible that they should all be in any degree satisfied.

Her situation in this respect has pushed *ad internecionem*, the war between her and the King of Prussia. Even the cession of all Silesia in her favour, cannot procure a peace for that monarch. The Russians will never let loose their hold of the ducal Prussia; a country conquered by their own arms, a possession which rendered the king most formidable to them, and which is their sole indemnification for what they have expended in a war entered into for other views than those of glory, or even of revenge. It has been confidently asserted, that the empress queen of Hungary has actually guaranteed the possession of that country to its conquerors. This is indeed a very extraordinary step, and the fact is not sufficiently authenticated. But the report is not altogether improbable. We may be sure that if such a guaranty has been made, it has been entered into upon some reciprocal engagement of equal force, and for an object equally important.

Nothing but the last desperate necessity, nothing in short but being conquered in the most absolute sense, will ever induce the King of Prussia to submit to both these cessions. By such a submission, besides being despoiled of that conquest, which is the great glory of his reign, and constitutes the firmest support of his revenue, he will see his hereditary dominions curtailed of

another province from whence he derives his royal title, and, what makes it of infinitely greater importance in his eyes, the best commercial part of his territories, and that only part of his territories, by which he could have hoped to become in any degree a maritime power.

But tho' it were possible that his Prussian majesty could be brought to submit to these humiliating terms, a great deal still remains to be adjusted. There are other demands, which tho' not so high in their nature, nor so strongly enforced, are notwithstanding considerable, and cannot with any decency be totally neglected. What is the nature of the bargain between the Empress and the Senate of Sweden, has not yet been made public. Be it what it will, this is probably the least perplexing part of the whole.

But some indemnification for the King of Poland, on whose dominions the greatest calamities of the war have fallen, seems absolutely necessary; and on what principle can Austria ever expect an ally, if she should secure all the benefits of the pacification to herself, and leave to her confederates nothing but the sufferings of a war in which they were involved purely in her quarrel?

This variety of demands, all to be satisfied out of the dominions of a single prince, must necessarily perplex the work of peace with almost insurmountable difficulties. It ought not indeed to be concealed, that there are circumstances which seem to lead to some solution of this embarrassment. But if they are attentively considered, they will, I believe, be rather found to increase it.

Great Britain has had remarkable success against France at sea, in
Ame-

America and in the Indies. On the continent of Europe, her fortune is, even at this day, tolerably balanced: the two weak parts, therefore, in the opposite alliances, (I speak only with regard to the events of the present war), are France and Prussia. As therefore France will expect some cessions from Great Britain, it is reasonable that they should be bought by some moderation of the rigorous terms which otherwise would have been imposed on Prussia.

All the sacrifices to peace must be made out of the advantage acquired by Austria and Great Britain. But when Great Britain shall have consented to some concessions, to forward this great work, what return can the Empress-Queen make, but by an abatement of her demands upon Silesia? That is, by giving up that grand, favourite, and indeed her sole object, for which she has brought upon herself an heavy war, disgusted her ancient and natural allies, and purchased the aid of her natural enemy, at the price of places which the best blood of Europe has been so often shed to preserve in her family. To all who consider the character of that court, it will appear very plainly, that she will hazard almost any thing, and even risk those consequences to which her im-

prudent alliance with France has exposed her, rather than accept a peace which must deprive her of her hopes of Silesia.

When these things are weighed, it will not appear wonderful that there have been so few serious overtures for peace; and that the longer the war continues, the greater difficulties seem to oppose themselves to any conclusion of it.

The only hope that remains of any happy conclusion, is, that some of the great members of the alliance, wearied and exhausted, will at length fly off, and thereby throw the rest into such confusion, that a peace will be suddenly huddled up; and all difficulties not removed, but forgotten, by not allowing time to weigh and study what may be gained or lost. This must produce a system of pacification, the nature of which it is impossible to foresee; because it cannot be said upon which side this defection will begin; but principally because the war still continues, in the event of which, in spite of all that can be conjectured from the strength and present condition of the powers concerned, fortune will have so large a share. But we may predict without rashness, that the first overtures will be between Great Britain and France: for they never think of peace in Germany.

CHAP. II.

State of the English garrison at Quebec. Designs of Mons. Levi. Preparations for a siege. French army marches from Montreal. Their strength. Battle of Sillery. Gen. Murray defeated. Quebec besieged. The English fleet under Lord Colville arrives. French vessels destroyed. Levi raises the siege.

THIS was the posture of Europe at the close of the campaign of 1759. And all thoughts of peace being entirely removed, the war was prosecuted in this part of the world with the utmost vigour,

as soon as the season permitted them to re-commence operations.

But in America, the severity of winter was not able wholly to interrupt the progress of the war. Canada had been supposed conquered,

by the taking of Quebec. Indeed without the possession of that place, it had been impossible to reduce that country; but still a great deal remained to complete the advantage to which the taking of Quebec had only given an opening. The French troops, after their defeat, had retired into the heart of their country. And the English navy having provided the town sufficiently with military stores and provisions, set sail, fearing lest they should be overtaken by the frost. Ten battalions, two companies of the artillery, one of American wood-rangers, in all about 7000 men, formed the garrison which was left in Quebec, to command Canada during the winter, and to facilitate the entire reduction of that province in the ensuing campaign. They were under the orders of Gen. Murray.

As the river St. Laurence is commonly shut up by ice, for the greater part of the winter, all communication with Europe was cut off. The conquering army was therefore subject to be invested in Quebec. The French commander M. Levi was sensible of this advantage; and he saw that it was the only resource by which he could have any chance of preserving Canada. He accordingly prepared to make use of this last, and only opportunity; and he was not without some prospect of success.

He knew that the fortifications of Quebec were weak and incomplete, without any kind of outwork; that the town was almost a general ruin, since the late siege; and that the English garrison had been much enfeebled, and greatly reduced in their numbers by the scurvy. He knew also, that, by some misfortune, no provision had been made to prevent his attaining a superiority on the river; as no vessels had been left, on a supposition, that they could not be useful in winter.

The winter had passed in skirmishes always terminating in favour of the English, by which they enlarged the sphere of their subsistence. M. Levi had indeed proposed, during the rigour of the season, to attempt the place by a coup de main; and had made preparations for that purpose. But the activity of the garrison was such, and all the outposts so well secured, that he thought it more prudent to abandon that design, and to postpone his operations, to the opening of the spring, when a regular siege might be formed.

The forces which still remained in Canada, were not unequal to the attempt. Ten battalions of regular troops, amounting to near five thousand men; 6000 of the experienced militia of Canada; about 300 savages. This was the force which M. Levi had collected at Montreal, and with which he took the field on the 17th of April, 1760.

His provisions, ammunition, and heavy baggage, fell down the river St. Laurence, under the convoy of six frigates from 44 to 26 guns. By this squadron, which there was nothing to oppose, he acquired the undisputed command of the river, a point of the greatest importance to the whole design. In ten days march, the French army arrived at the heights of Abraham, three miles from Quebec.

When Gen. Murray perceived the approach of the enemy, he had two parties to take; either to keep within the town, and confiding in his troops, which though weak as an army, were strong as a garrison, to sustain the siege to the utmost extremity; or to march out, and by trying the fortune of the field, to avoid the tedious hardships of a siege,

siege, in a place which seemed to him scarcely tenable.

He resolved on the latter party. But when he came to review his ability for this undertaking, he could possibly draw into the field no more than three thousand men. However he was not frightened by the enemy's great superiority. He determined to engage; and he grounded his resolution on the following reasons.

First, that his army, notwithstanding its inferiority, was in the habit of beating the enemy; that they had a fine train of field-artillery; that to shut themselves up at once within the walls, was putting all upon the single chance of holding out for a considerable time a wretched fortification; a chance which an action in the field could hardly alter, at the same time that it gave an additional one, and perhaps a better; and in fine, that if the event was not prosperous, he might, after holding out to the last extremity, retreat, with what should remain of the garrison, to the isle of Orleans or Coudres, and there wait for reinforcements.

It is not easy to comprehend the prudence of engaging in the open field, an army four times superior; especially when the weaker army had it in their power to keep upon the defensive in a strong post; and Quebec may well be considered at least as a strong retrenchment. It is as hard to understand how the chance of holding out a fortress should not be lessened after a defeat of the troops, which compose the garrison, who must necessarily suffer by such an event, both in numbers and in spirit; it is equally difficult to conceive how the remains of that garrison, which should be driven from Quebec, could have

safely retreated to the isle of Orleans or Coudres, or have remained in either of these places, with any tolerable security, whilst the enemy were, as they were, confessedly masters of the river. These are matters not so easily comprehended by those who are at a distance from the scene of action; there circumstances may have given these reasons their due weight; and they had the greater influence from the character of the general; a man of the most ardent and intrepid courage, passionately desirous of glory, and emulous of the reputation Wolfe had acquired. He knew that a bold and successful stroke, and well pursued, might so disable the enemy, who were in no likelihood of receiving speedy or considerable succours from France, that the way to conquest would lie plain and open before him; and he might expect the honour of the total reduction of Canada, before the arrival of the rest of the King's forces to his assistance.

Thus depending on fortune, on the tried goodness of his troops, and his own courage to animate them, he marched out of the city, and descended from the heights of Abraham with the army mentioned above, and twenty field-pieces. The right and left of the enemy's van possessed themselves of some small woody eminences: the main army marched by the road of St. Foix; and formed themselves under the shelter of the woods. Whilst the body of the enemy's army was yet unformed, the English troops attacked their van, both on the right and left, with the utmost impetuosity, and drove them from the eminences, though they were well maintained; the advanced posts of the French centre gave way, without a blow, and fell back upon their main army.

Hitherto the fortune of the field was favourable to the English; but now the advantages they had obtained brought them full on the main army of the French, which formed in columns, and advanced with great rapidity to support their broken vanguard. The fire became very hot, and stopped the progress of our troops; whilst those of the enemy having supported their centre, wheeled round the flanks of the British army to the left and right, and formed a semicircle, which threatened to close upon our rear. Proper movements were made to protect the flanks; but it was evident the army was in the greatest danger, not only of a defeat, but of seeing itself surrounded, and its retreat to Quebec entirely intercepted. Near one thousand men, soldiers and officers, (a third of the army), had been by this time killed and wounded. Nothing could be now thought of but as speedy a retreat as possible; and in this there were difficulties, which nothing but the bravery of the soldiery and the skill and spirit of the officers could overcome. They gained Quebec with little loss in the pursuit; but they were obliged to leave their cannon, which they could not bring off, on account of the wreaths of snow, which even in this advanced season, and in the temperate latitude of 47, still lay upon the ground. The French lost at least 2000 in the action.

When the account of this victory arrived in Europe, the French were for a while infinitely elated. The blow was sensibly felt in England. Our sanguine hopes were at once sunk. If Quebec was lost, it was evident that the greatest difficulties must have arisen to our affairs in America; and the reduction of Ca-

nada must become the work of more than one campaign. Nobody imagined that the town could hold out long after such a defeat; and the fleet sent from Europe to reinforce the place was then at a great distance.

Nevertheless all things were prepared at Quebec for a vigorous defence. The late check he had received, only roused the governor to more strenuous efforts. He knew that the loss of the place would be attributed to the temerity of his councils; he was sensible that in proportion to the honours paid by the public to those who had conquered Quebec, would their indignation fall upon those by whom it should happen to be lost; and that in general nothing makes a worse figure, than a rashness which is not fortunate. These thoughts were perpetual stings to a mind like his, passionately desirous of glory; and that very disposition which led him to fight unsuccessfully with a weak army, gave him activity and success in the defence of a weak fortification.

The French, whose whole hope of success depended on perfecting their work before a British squadron could arrive, lost not a moment's time to improve their victory. They opened trenches before the town the very night of the battle. But it was the 11th of May before they could bring two batteries to play upon the fortifications. They were greatly deficient in this respect. Their accounts say, they had no more than twelve pieces of iron artillery, which carried twelve pound balls. The English train was, without comparison, superior. Before the French had opened their batteries, 132 pieces of cannon were placed on the ramparts. The fire of the besiegers was therefore
always

always slack, interrupted, and of little effect.

Notwithstanding the weakness of the enemy's fire, the superiority of the English artillery, and the resolution of the governor and garrison, the relief of the place depended entirely on the early arrival of the British fleet, which was looked out for every hour with the most anxious expectation. Had any French ships of force come before the English, it was the general opinion that the place must inevitably have fallen into their hands.

On the 9th of May, to the great joy of the garrison, an English frigate anchored in the basin, and brought them an account that the British squadron commanded by Lord Colville, was then in the river. On the 15th, a ship of the line and a frigate arrived; the next morning the two frigates were sent to attack the French squadron above the town. They executed their commissions so well, that in a moment all the French vessels of whatever kind were dispersed, and the greatest part destroyed or taken.

M. Levi, who had the mortification to behold from the eminences this action, which at one stroke put an end to all the hopes he had conceived from his late victory, was persuaded that these frigates, by the boldness of their manner, must have

been the vanguard of a considerable reinforcement; and that too close at hand: he therefore raised the siege in the utmost hurry and precipitation, leaving behind all his artillery, and a great part of his ammunition and baggage, altho' Lord Colville, with the rest of the squadron, did not arrive at Quebec until two days after.

Thus was fortunately preserved from the most imminent danger, the most considerable place we had taken in the war; and that which gave us the most decisive advantage. The triumph of the French, and the anxiety of England, were but short. The account of the siege, and the raising of it, followed close on the heels of each other. And there was nothing now to cloud the prospect of the certain reduction of Canada, by the united efforts of three English armies, who by different routes were moving to attack those parts of it which still remained to France. In the mean time that haughty power was obliged to sit the impotent spectator of the ruin of her colonies, without being able to send them the smallest succour. It was then she found what it was to be inferior at sea.

We shall resume the American affairs, when we have reviewed the scenes that began about this time to open on the theatre of Europe.

C H A P. III.

Distress of Saxony. M. Broglie commands the main body of the French army. St. Germain commands on the Rhine. English army reinforced. K. of Prussia's losses. Theatre of the war in the east of Germany. Positions of the Austrian and Prussian armies. Battle of Landshut. Prussian army under Fouquet destroyed.

A Winter remarkably severe succeeded the bloody campaign of 1759. At Bareith in the night

of the 16th of December, the cold was insupportable. Reaumur's thermometer was sunk to 15, which is pre-

precisely the same degree it fell to in 1709, a year like this distinguished by the intenseness of the cold, and the fury of war. Birds dropped dead in their flight. At Leipzig ten centinels were frozen to death. An infectious disease which began in the armies, diffused itself among the inhabitants of Saxony, and made a dreadful havock. A pestilential contagion raged among the cattle. Famine was soon added to the rest of their calamities; and every misery that can afflict mankind, was poured out upon that unfortunate people with the most liberal measure. There was no prospect of an alleviation of these distresses. On the contrary, the sufferings of the people only made their sovereigns more earnest for revenge; and out of the general want a resource arose to their armies, who were the more readily recruited, because the scanty pay and subsistence of a soldier became an object of envy to the wretched peasantry in most of these countries; and death seemed more honourable and less certain by the sword, than by penury and disease.

France and England vied in their endeavours to augment their forces in Germany. M. Broglie had now the command of the grand army, and the sole conduct of the general plan of operations. He had, early in this year, been honoured with the staff of a marshal of France. And nothing was omitted to give lustre to his command, and to furnish him with every means of exerting his talents. His corps was augmented to near 100,000 effective men. Thirty thousand drawn out of their quarters in Dusseldorp, Cleves, Cologne, and Wesel, and completed by draughts from France, formed a

separate army on the Rhine, under the Count de St. Germain. This disposition was made not only to divide the attention of the allied army, but to prevent the ill consequences of the misunderstanding which was known to subsist between this general and the Duke de Broglie. The third army proposed at the close of the foregoing campaign did not appear.

On the side of England, the preparations were not less considerable in proportion to her ability for that kind of war. Six regiments of foot commanded by Major-General Griffin, were forthwith sent to reinforce the allied army. Elliot's regiment of light horse soon followed them. At the opening of this campaign, we had in Germany twelve regiments of heavy, and one of light horse; and twelve regiments, with two Highland battalions of foot; the whole amounting to about 22,000 men. In the course of the summer, they were further reinforced to near 25,000. Such a number of British troops, serving in one army, had not been seen on the continent, for two hundred years past. The allied army indeed fell short of the French in numbers; but they exceeded it in the quality of the troops. Those newly arrived from England, were fresh, but not undisciplined; the old were indeed harassed, but they had been accustomed to victory.

In the beginning of the year, the death of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel had excited some apprehensions; the dispositions of the successor were uncertain; and his withdrawing himself from the cause of the allies would have made a breach in their army.

31 Jan.

army, that it would have proved almost impossible to stop. But these fears were soon dissipated. The new Landgrave, among the very first acts of his government, gave the strongest proofs of his steady adherence to the system of his father, and even agreed to add considerably to the Hessian troops in the pay of Great Britain; so that all things promised as favourably to the allies, as from that irremediable inferiority in numbers could have been expected.

The King of Prussia was under far greater difficulties; he had felt the heaviest blows, and was most scantied in the means of healing them.

His losses were not to be reckoned by the men killed and prisoners, but by armies destroyed or taken. Forty generals had died, or were slain in his service, since the first of October 1756, exclusive of those who had been wounded, disabled, or made prisoners. And this alone would have been a loss not to be repaired, if these murdering wars which cut off so many experienced officers, did not at the same time form so many more to supply their places. The king had renewed his alliance on the former terms with Great Britain. By his indefatigable industry, no gaps were seen in his armies. But they were no longer the same troops; and if the King of Prussia had formerly the merit of ably commanding the most excellent armies, he was now to fill up the most remarkable deficiency on the part of his troops by his own heroism; and to undertake far more arduous enterprises, than his first, with infinitely weaker instruments. His affairs wore a bad aspect in the opening of the former year. In

this they seemed altogether desperate.

The Russians had suffered; but they were sufficiently reinforced. The Swedes who had been generally obliged to give ground in the winter, had in that of 1759 the advantage in several smart skirmishes, and had even taken prisoner the Prussian general Manteuffel. As to the Austrians, victorious for a whole campaign almost without fighting, their armies and magazines were full, their corps complete, their men fresh, vigorous, and full of resolution. Several skirmishes of consequence had been fought during the cessation of the great operations; and they were generally to their advantage.

The King of Prussia was sensible, that in this, as in the former campaigns, he should be attacked by four armies; and that his dominions would be invested on every side. As these operations were very extensive and complicated, to enable the reader to form an idea of the campaign, it will not be amiss to say something of the ground the king had to defend, which is circumstanced in this manner.

To the north is Pomerania. This country is very open; and it is defended on that part on which the Swedes generally act, with but few, and those mean fortifications, Anclam, Demmein, and Passewalk. But then the Swedish army is not numerous; and if they should attempt to penetrate far into the country, they must leave Stetin, in which there is always a strong garrison, behind them to their left, which would render their subsistence difficult, and their retreat, in case of any misfortune, extremely hazardous; and they have not sufficient strength to master this place by a regular siege. This has always proved a check to the

the progress of that army, even when they have been otherwise successful.

This same country to the eastward of the Oder, is one great object of the Russian designs. Its chief strength in this quarter is the town of Colberg; a place they have frequently attempted, but always without success. And their failure, in this instance, has been the main cause why they have never been able to take winter-quarters in the King of Prussia's dominions, or even during the campaign, to make any considerable impression upon Pomerania. For they can have no communication with their own country by sea, for want of this port. On their rear lies the extensive and inhospitable desert of Waldow; and this, with the uncertain disposition of the city of Dantzick, renders their supplies of provision from Poland difficult and precarious. Neither is it possible, in these circumstances, to unite their forces with those of Sweden acting in the same country. The Oder flows between them; which is so commanded by the city of Stetin, as to make all communication between these armies in a great measure impracticable. Insomuch that, on the side of Pomerania, the force of these two powers is compelled to act separately, without concert, and therefore weakly and ineffectually.

To the westward the King of Prussia is sufficiently covered by the city of Magdeburg, the strongest place in his dominions, and in that part of Germany. Here are his greatest magazines, and his principal founderies; and this is the repository of whatever he finds necessary to place out of the reach of sudden insult.

To the southward he is obliged

to defend Saxony and Silesia. Both of these countries on their frontiers towards Bohemia, rise into very rough, broken, and mountainous grounds, abounding in advantageous posts and strong situations. Lusatia lies between them; a level sandy plain, (interspersed with pine-woods), extending without any obstacle to the very gates of Berlin. Through this country the king's communication between Silesia and Saxony must be kept up; and therefore it has been, from the beginning of this war, the great scene of those remarkable marches and counter-marches, by which his Prussian majesty has acquired so great a reputation; and also of those bold and sudden attempts which have distinguished some of the generals of the adverse party. As an army cannot be advantageously posted in this territory, it has not been usual for a considerable body to remain there long; and it is particularly unfavourable to defensive operations. This country may be considered as the curtain, and the frontiers of Saxony and Silesia as the bastions, that flank the sort of fortification, which the king is to maintain.

No part of that monarch's territories are naturally more defenceless than the eastern; at the same time that it is attacked by the most powerful of his enemies. A country altogether sandy and level, extends along both sides of the Oder, from the northern frontier of Silesia, until it meets Pomerania, a country of the same kind. There is no respectable fortification on this side; and the river Warta that falls here into the Oder, makes the transport of provisions, and consequently the subsistence of the armies that act against him, more easy.

As to Silesia, it is covered on the Bohemian

Bohemian side with mountains, and it contains places of such strength as to be above the necessity of yielding to the first army that appears before them. Indeed it is to be remarked, that such a degree of strength seems sufficient for the kind of service which has distinguished this war. Never was a war of such a length and extent, in which fewer sieges of consequence have been formed; and the late service which affords so large a field for experience in every other species of military operations, affords very little matter of improving in the art of reducing or defending strong places.

The King of Prussia's design seems to have been to save himself as much as possible to the end of the campaign; the only time when his success might be decisive, and his ill-fortune not ruinous. He therefore formed a defensive plan. In pursuance of this he withdrew his outposts from Freyberg, and drawing a chain of cantonments from the forest of Tharandt on his right to the Elbe; he took a most advantageous camp between that river and the Multa: strongly entrenching it where it had not been previously fortified by nature; and furnished it with so numerous an artillery, that they reckoned in their front only 250 pieces of cannon.

In this situation he covered the most material parts of Saxony, kept the attention of M. Daun's army engaged, and was enabled to send out reinforcements to Prince Henry or elsewhere, as occasion should require, without exposing one part whilst he defended another.

Whilst the king's army defended his conquests in Misnia, Prince Henry had assembled an army about Frankfort on the Oder, and took

various positions about that place and Crossen. In this position, he commanded three principal communications, in such a manner as to protect at once Silesia, the New Marche of Brandenburg, and the avenues to Berlin; all which were threatened by several bodies of the enemy. General Fouquet had established his quarters near the county of Glatz, and whilst he covered that side of Silesia communicated with Prince Henry, and was so disposed as to send to or to receive succours from him, as either party should happen to be pressed.

M. Daun, as soon as he saw that the King of Prussia had fortified himself in his post, he too buried himself in entrenchments, and kept the most attentive eye upon all his majesty's motions. Whilst he confined himself in this position, in order to tie down the King of Prussia, general Laudohn, with a strong but light and disincumber'd army, moved from the camp he had occupied during the winter in Bohemia, and presenting himself alternately on the side of Lusatia, and on the frontiers of Silesia, threatened sometimes to penetrate to Berlin, sometimes by a bold stroke to effect a junction with the Russians, and attack Prince Henry, sometimes to sit down before Glatz, Schweidnitz, or Breslau; and thus the alarm was spread upon every side, not knowing where the storm would fall.

At length he declared himself. Having by several feints persuaded General Fouquet that his intentions were against Schweidnitz, that general marched thither a considerable body of his troops, and left Glatz uncovered. As soon as Laudohn perceived this movement, he on his side made another, and possessed

possessed himself of Landshut; and when he had taken Landshut, he pretended a design of securing this post by leaving a small body of troops there. This feint also succeeded, and drew General Fouquet from Schweidnitz back again to Landshut. He drove the Austrians from that place without difficulty: but in the mean time Laudohn made himself master of several important passes, by which he was in some sort enabled to surround the corps of general Fouquet.

That commander, finding himself in those dangerous circumstances, had nothing left but to fortify his post, formerly made a very strong one, with additional works; which he did with such effect, that it had more the resemblance of a regular fortification than an entrenchment. However, the army he commanded was far from numerous; and he was obliged to weaken it still farther by a detachment of 2000 men, to preserve, if possible, a communication with Schweidnitz.

Laudohn longed to distinguish himself by some capital stroke; and he had now by a series of very artful movements procured a most favourable opportunity. First, therefore, he shut up with great dexterity the passes on every side, and rendered his adversary's retreat impracticable. Then he began an at-

June 23. tack on the Prussian entrenchments in the dead of the night in three different places. The signal for the assault was given by four howitzers fired in the air. The Austrians rushed to

the attack with uncommon fury, and maintained it with so steady a resolution, that in three quarters of an hour the two strongest entrenchments were carried, and the line of communication forced. The Prussians at day-break found themselves pushed back from hill to hill, and line to line, to their last entrenchments. Their resistance was all along brave, and their retreat regular. The enemy purchased every advantage at the dearest rate; but at last pressed upon every side, worn down by a terrible slaughter, their general disabled by two mortal wounds, at eight in the morning the remnant of the army threw down their arms, and surrendered on the field of battle.

On the side of the vanquished the slain were about 4000. The prisoners were, one general of foot; namely general Fouquet; two major-generals; four colonels; two hundred and thirteen officers of the inferior ranks; and upwards of 7000 private soldiers, fifty-eight pieces of artillery, with a number of colours. Never was a more entire and decisive victory. The whole army, general, officers, every thing was destroyed. Scarce three hundred of the body intrenched by Landshut escaped. The corps alone which was to preserve the communication, together with some bodies of cavalry who had not been engaged, with difficulty got into Schweidnitz, where they expected every moment to be besieged. This advantage cost the Austrians above 12000 men killed and wounded.

C H A P. IV.

The Austrians take Glatz. Situation of the Prussian armies. King of Prussia marches towards Silesia, and deceives M. Daun. King of Prussia returns to Saxony. Siege of Dresden. Town burnt. Return of Daun. Siege raised. Breslau besieged by the Austrians. March of Prince Henry. Laudohn retreats.

THIS victory was pursued with as much rapidity as it was obtained with courage and address. Baron Laudohn immediately turned back from Landshut, and fell like a storm upon Glatz. Glatz consists of two fortresses, the old and the new. The old was taken by storm; the new surrendered at discretion. Two thousand brave men and some good works could not defend it against the impetuosity of the Austrians. One hundred and one pieces of brass cannon were taken. Immense magazines of provision and military stores piled up in this frontier-place to favour in better times an irruption into Bohemia, fell into the hands of the conqueror. Every thing gave way. The possession of Glatz laid all Silesia open, and the Austrians might turn their arms upon any side without the least danger to the freedom of their retreat. Neither was there any sort of army to give the least obstruction. The King of Prussia held down by M. Daun, was in Saxony. Prince Henry was also at a great distance towards Custrin. If that prince attempted to move to the relief of Silesia, he laid open Brandenburg, and even Berlin itself to the irruptions of the Russians. If he remained in his post, Silesia was inevitably lost. Even his speediest march seemed by no means a certain way to relieve it. The king

was yet further distant; and any motion of his threatened to shake and unhinge the whole scheme of his defence; exposing at once Saxony and Berlin. The loss of his third army, small as that army was, laid him under difficulties that seemed insuperable.

Favoured by these circumstances, Laudohn had only to chuse what direction he should give his arms. Silesia, as has been observed, lay open before him. He had threatened Schweidnitz; but he saw that Breslau was a place of greater consequence, much more easily reduced, and that the possession of it facilitated a junction with the Russians; a point on which the ultimate improvement of his victory wholly depended. The place besides is of so great extent, and the works of so little comparative strength, that he had no small hopes of mastering it before Prince Henry could come, if he should at all attempt to come to its relief.

He therefore delayed no longer than the march of his heavy artillery and the necessary preparatives required, to lay siege to the capital of Silesia, of whose safety the most sanguine friends of his Prussian majesty began to despair.

But in the interval between the battle of Landshut and the commencement of the siege of Breslau, the king of Prussia was not idle.

idle. His thoughts were continually employed to repair this disaster; all ordinary resources were impracticable or ineffectual. His genius alone could enter the lists with his ill fortune. Placing therefore his hopes in himself, he aimed, by a daring and unexpected stroke, to draw even from so severe a misfortune some new and more brilliant advantages.

2d July. In pursuance of the plan he had laid, he disposed all things for a march towards Silesia, and had passed the Elbe, and penetrated through a woody country without opposition; had the enemy been apprised of his march as early as he began it, it had been attended with great and unfurmoutable difficulties. Marshal Daun no sooner had advice of his march, than he also immediately moved with the utmost expedition at the head of his main army towards Silesia, leaving the army of the empire, and a body under general Lacy, to awe Saxony in his absence.

The two armies continued their route through Lusatia: that of the King of Prussia a little to the northward, that of Marshal Daun to the southward; both apparently pushing towards the same object, and with equal eagerness. But as the army of the marshal had rather the shorter cut to make, and as he moved with far greater and more unaffected diligence, he got very considerably the start of the king.

8th July. When his majesty was apprised that Marshal Daun had gained full two days march upon him; that he had actually arrived at Gorlitz, and was pushing by forced marches to Lauban; his great purpose was obtained. Immediately he

struck into Marshal Daun's track; but wheeled into the opposite direction, repassed the Spree near Bautzen, and whilst every one imagined him on the frontiers of Silesia, he suddenly sprung up like a mine before Dresden. The army of the empire retired. Lacy's corps was obliged to shift its situation. The Prussian generals Hulsén and Zieten, who had probably been prepared to act in concert with the king, joined him before that place; and knowing there was no room for delay, began 13th July: the siege with the utmost vigour.

Then was this most unfortunate city a third time exposed to the fury of war. The inhabitants suffered in their habitations for the weakness of the works; and there were armies both without and within of such mutual and determined rage, and so careless of all things; but their enmity, that they little scrupled to strike at each other through the bodies of the suffering Saxons. All Europe had now its eyes turned to the event of this masterly manœuvre; and certainly, through the whole course of this eventful war, nothing appeared more worthy of regard, nor at any time had there been exhibited a piece of generalship more complete, than the conduct of the King of Prussia's march.

Since Dresden had fallen into the hands of the Austrians, it had been strengthened with the addition of several new works. The burning of the suburb by the Prussians, in order to keep them out, became an advantage to them when they came to possess the town. In short, the place was rendered in all respects more defensible than formerly. It had also a
very

very large garrison under General Macguire, an officer of courage and experience, who resolved to maintain it to the last extremity: when he was summoned to surrender, he made answer, "That it was impossible the king could have been apprised of his being entrusted with the command of that capital; otherwise so great a captain as his majesty would not make such a proposal to an officer of his standing: that he would defend himself to the last man; and wait whatever the king should think proper to attempt."

Both parties being therefore inspired with the utmost resolution, the one to attack, the other to defend, the siege was pushed on by every method of force and address; there was scarce any intermission of assaults, surprises, coup de mains, sallies, and all kinds of actions used on such occasions; and all the most vigorous in their way. In the mean time three batteries of cannon and mortars played continually, but with much greater damage to the buildings than effect on the fortifications.

Marshal Daun was in Silesia when he heard all at once of the deceit put upon him by the king of Prussia, of his return to Saxony, of the siege, and the extreme danger of Dresden. His return was as rapid as his march had been. On the 19th he appeared within a league of Dresden: His approach only caused the Prussians to redouble their efforts; that day they had received reinforcements of heavy cannon and mortars, and battered the place with new fury. The cathedral church, the new square, several principal streets, some palaces, the noble manufactory of porcelain, were all entirely reduced to ashes.

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The siege continued till the 22d. The night of the 21st M. Daun had thrown sixteen battalions into Dresden. It was in vain to continue any longer the pretence of besieging a whole army within the town, whilst at the same time there was another army to reinforce it without. The king withdrew his forces without molestation from the suburbs, tho' there were three considerable armies of the enemy in the neighbourhood, besides that which was within the walls.

Thus ended, without the success so masterly a proceeding deserved, the King of Prussia's famous stratagem. But the want of success can detract nothing from the merit of the measure. By drawing Marshal Daun from Saxony to Silesia he gained the use of eight days, free of obstruction from the enemy's grand army; eight days at a time when hours and even moments were critical. In this time he had certainly a chance at least of reducing Dresden; and by the possession of that place he would have found himself infinitely better able to carry his arms to the defence of every part of his territories for the present, and for the future would have that great place of retreat in case of any misfortune. If he failed in this attempt, his affairs were precisely in their former condition; and he could not suffer in reputation by having made it.

As the king of Prussia could not be blamed for the speedy return of Marshal Daun, and the consequences of that return; so neither in effect could the marshal suffer any just imputation in having been deceived by the king's march. He knew that there were very plausible motives to call, and even to

press

press him to move that way. He knew that if the king should get into Silesia without any opposition from him, Laudohn might not only be deprived of all the advantages he could hope for from his late victory, but by being attacked by the united armies of the king and his brother, would run the risk of a defeat that might fully revenge that of Landshut.

Whatever the merit of either of the commanders might be on this occasion, it is certain that Laudohn met no considerable obstruction.

He appeared before Breslau the 30th of July; the following day the town was completely invested; and on the first of August they had erected their batteries of cannon and mortars.

But Laudohn, who saw all things prepared for an obstinate defence, did not wholly trust to his military manœuvres. He sent a letter to the governor Count Tavenzien, to intimidate him by the display of his strength. He set forth, that his forces consisted of 50 battalions and 80 squadrons; that the Russian army of 75,000 men were within three days march; that it was in vain for the governor to expect succour from the King of Prussia, who was then at the other side of the Elbe; that it was still more vain to look for relief from Prince Henry, who could scarce hope to stand his own ground against the grand army of the Russians; that in case of obstinacy he could expect no reasonable terms; and that these were the last that should be offered. Moreover, he reminded him, that the place was a mercantile town, not a fortress; and that he could not defend it without contravening the laws of war.

These rules, by which honour is reduced to act, not by its own feelings but according to extrinsecal circumstances; rules by which they have attempted to determine exactly and mechanically that nicest of all lines which discriminates courage from rashness, form one of the strongest instances of the great difference between the ancient and modern methods and ideas of war. In the ancient times, a brave commander would have answered this threatening message in general terms of defiance. But Count Tavenzien respected these imaginary laws. He took care to prove that in defending the town he did not infringe them; and spoke as Laudohn had done in the character of a military jurisconsult, as well as a soldier; he gave for reply, "That the town of Breslau being surrounded with works and wet ditches, was to be considered as a place of strength, and not simply as a mercantile town. That the Austrians themselves defended it as such in 1757, after the battle of Lissa. That the king had commanded him to defend it to the last extremity; that therefore General Laudohn might see it was not from humour he had refused to listen to his summons. That he was not frightened with the general's threats to destroy the town; for he was not entrusted with the care of the houses, but the fortifications."

Laudohn had also sent in a memorial in the same menacing style, where he thought it might have a greater effect, to the civil magistrates, hoping that the ruin with which the town was threatened, might induce them to join with the inhabitants, to persuade the governor to a speedy surrender.

All these menacing measures seemed to argue a fear in Baron Laudohn,

Laudohn, that the Russians were not so near as he pretended, and that the town might possibly be relieved before their arrival. However he shewed them, at nine of the very evening of the message, that his threats were not vain, by a terrible discharge of mortars and red-hot balls that fell in an uninterrupted shower upon the city until midnight. During this fierce bombardment, that made a dreadful havock in the town, he attempted the outworks by assault. His Croats attacked the covered way in many places at once, with the usual impetuosity of those brave irregulars; but they were received and repulsed with resolution equal to their own, and with more steadiness.

The operation of this dreadful night having made no impression on the inflexible determination of the governor, Baron Laudohn had once more recourse to negotiation. He now changed his style, and held out the most flattering propositions; offering to grant him what capitulation he should think proper to ask, and even to leave himself to draw up the articles. The governor replied, that the firing the town had made no change in his resolution; that he would wait with firmness for the enemy upon the ramparts; but that he could not help observing, it was

contrary to the laws of arms to begin the siege of a fortress by ruining its inhabitants. The messenger made answer, that the trenches would soon be opened. The governor said, it was what he had long expected.

The Austrians, foiled in their hopes from treaty, continued to batter the town, and made several attempts upon the outworks for three days successively. They found every post bravely defended; the Russian army did not appear, but they now began to perceive the approach of another army less agreeable, that of Prince Henry; which having marched with the utmost diligence, from Great Glogau, now came fast upon him; and, on the 5th of August, reached within a few miles of the town.

Laudohn did not think it expedient to put the advantage he had gained, and those which he had yet to expect from the management of time, to the issue of a battle: he therefore decamped, and made his retreat in good order, but with sufficient quickness; having procured from this enterprise only the wretched satisfaction of reducing a great part of the city to a heap of rubbish, and of having revenged upon Breslau some part of the sufferings of Dresden.

C H A P. V.

Cause of the slowness of the Allies and French. Advantages on the side of the French. Difference between Broglie and St. Germain. Marburg and Dillenburg taken by the French. Battle of Corbach. Hereditary Prince wounded. Surprise and defeat of Mons. Glaubitz at Ermsdorf. The Allies change their camp. Action at Warbourg.

THE French and allied armies had been reinforced in the manner we have already mentioned. But the vigour of their operations did not altogether correspond with

what might have been expected from their strength and mutual animosity. The campaign, at least in any effective manner, opened late. A country which had been so long

the theatre of so ruinous a war, had been too much wasted to make the subsistence, and consequently the free motion of the armies easy. The winter had been severe and long; and it was not until the green forage appeared plentifully above ground, that those great bodies of cavalry, which make so large a part in our modern armies, were in a condition to act. The sufferings of the English horse, from a want of dry forage, during a great part of the winter and the spring, had been extreme; this obliged them to fall much further back from the French cantonments, and to molest them less than they otherwise would have done. It was besides a loss, that, at the opening of the campaign, they had not so extensive a tract between them and Hanover; which by an artful choice of posts might have been yielded step by step, and the campaign so managed and spun out, that the season of action must have expired, before the French could have reaped any decisive advantage from their superiority.

Although the French were during the winter supplied far better than the allies with all necessaries by the command of the Maine, the Moselle, and the Rhine; and that the countries at their back had been much less consumed by the war; yet the same difficulties embarrassed them as soon as they thought of taking the field, and quitting their advantageous cantonments. Therefore there was a slowness in the principal armies upon both parts, until the middle of summer.

Not however, but that something was attempted, in this interval, by lesser parties. On the side of the Rhine, some actions happened between the army of St. Germain,

and the corps of Gen. Sporcken, who was posted at Dulmen, to observe the French in that quarter. Dulmen formed the right flank of the chain of cantonments made by the allied army, which extended its left to the south-east frontiers of the country of Hesse, above an hundred and fifty miles distant. The Hereditary Prince, who was on that wing, exerted, as much as circumstances would permit, his usual activity and enterprise. He threw himself into the district of Fulda; he laid it under a heavy contribution, and broke up several French corps that were posted there.

These actions decided nothing. The French army, superior in number, and in situation, advanced; and the allies, who seemed to have chosen the defensive, gradually retired. In effect, if the French had pursued their original plan, it would have proved almost impossible for the allied army to maintain its ground. If St. Germain, possessed of Cleves, Wesel, and Dusseldorf, had advanced on the side of Munster; and M. Broglie moving forward through the country of Hesse, had made a strong detachment to the eastward of the Weser, whilst with his main body he engaged the attention of Prince Ferdinand, the allies would shortly have found themselves inclosed upon three sides; and nothing could have extricated them but a capital victory obtained under every disadvantage.

The French army was sufficiently numerous for these operations. But it was suspected that the jealousy which subsisted between M. de St. Germain and the Duke of Broglie prevented their being carried into execution. This misunderstanding

ing daily increased. Infomuch that M. Broglie thought fit to order the corps of St. Germain to unite itself with the grand army. The Count, who could not brook obedience to a younger officer, and one besides with whom he was not on the best terms, retired from the service. He had only June 23. served before upon condition of commanding an army entirely distinct, and under his own particular orders. This difference deprived France of one of its most able generals, and disconcerted one of its most promising schemes of operation.

Before this misunderstanding had produced these effects, the affairs of the French went on with all imaginable prosperity. The principal army not retarding itself, by consideration of the places of strength which the allies possessed in their front, the castles of Marburg and Dillenbourg, pushed forward into the landgraviate of Hesse, leaving detachments to reduce those fortresses. The first of which surrendered on the 30th of June, the latter held out to the 16th of July: but the garrisons of both surrendered prisoners of war.

In the mean time, whilst July 10. M. Broglie advanced on the side of Hesse; the corps of St. Germain had penetrated through the duchy of Westphalia, and the two armies joined near a place called Corbach. The allied army had fallen back from the post they occupied at Fritzlar, and were retreating towards the river Dymel. As yet they had received no advice of the dreaded junction of the French armies; but as it was imagined that the corps of St. Germain only moved that way, and the vanguard only of that corps could be arrived

at Corbach, which could not be estimated at more than 10,000 foot, and 17 squadrons at the utmost, the Hereditary Prince formed a scheme of attacking and driving them from that post.

When he had begun the attack, contrary to his expectation, he found the enemy already formed; but it was now impossible to recede. The action grew every moment more furious and bloody. The French stood their ground with firmness; and the main army being extremely near, instead of being wasted in the action, they grew more numerous by the reinforcements that were continually sent.

In this situation it was necessary that the Prince should make as speedy a retreat as possible; but the difficulty of drawing out of the field in the middle of the day, before an enemy quite fresh, and every instant reinforced, may be easily imagined. To complete this difficulty, some bodies of the German troops both horse and foot fell into great confusion. The enemy saw it at the first glance, and to increase it to the utmost disorder, pushed forward upon them with a numerous artillery and a large body of cavalry. The allied army seemed to be in the way of inevitable ruin.

In this exigence, the Hereditary Prince, as his last resource, put himself at the head of a squadron of Bland's and Howard's regiments of dragoons. By these the uncommon heroism of their young leader was perfectly seconded. They charged the enemy with the utmost fury, stopped the career of their victorious horse; and enabled the allied battalions to make an undisturbed retreat.

The Hereditary Prince was wounded

ed in this action; about 900 men were killed, wounded, or prisoners. Fifteen pieces of cannon, the whole of the artillery, was left to the enemy: but still in their circumstances to have avoided a total defeat, was in some sort victory. The well-timed impetuosity of the Hereditary Prince, and the spirit of the English horse, could not be too highly praised. The Prince retired to the main army of the allies, who had now possessed themselves of the strong post of Saxenhausen; whilst the French continued opposite to them in the no less strong post of Corbach, which they had acquired by their victory; and here for some time they watched each other.

The Hereditary Prince suffered more by this check than from the wounds he had received. His mind, forgetful of his pain and weakness, only brooded over his defeat, seeking out with anxiety an opportunity of revenging his loss by some bold, signal, and unexpected stroke against the enemy. It was not long before an occasion presented itself.

Advice had been received, that among the detachments which the French employed to reduce those fortresses which the allies had garrisoned on their retreat, there was one very considerable formed of French and Saxons, under Monf. Glaubitz, moving toward Ziegenbagen, a place of importance in the landgraviate of Hesse. The Hereditary Prince undertook 14 July. to relieve it, and for that purpose selected six battalions of the German troops, two brigades of hunters, a regiment of hussars, and Elliot's light dragoons. Although this last corps was but just arrived, had been newly raised, and had never seen any kind of

service, the Prince was so well pleased with their countenance, that he chose them preferably to all other for this difficult enterprise; and the event proved that he was not mistaken.

Monf. Glaubitz remained in the most perfect security; he was under no sort of apprehension of being molested by a detachment of an army at sixty miles distance, under the eye, and as it were guard of a superior body which demanded all its attention; when on a sudden he found himself July 16. attacked with the utmost violence. The Hereditary Prince having reconnoitred his position, made a detour of two leagues through woods and mountains, fell upon his left, whilst the rest of his troops climbed the mountains on the opposite side, and rushed with the same spirit upon the right.

Glaubitz had scarce time to form his troops; and they were only formed to be immediately broken. They retired with precipitation, leaving their camp, and all it contained, to the enemy. The Prince had so disposed his cavalry as to cut off the retreat of some; but the most considerable part gained ground upon him. On this occasion he relied entirely on Elliot's horse, as it was altogether impossible for the infantry, already harassed by the action, and a most fatiguing forced march of two days, to follow them. At the head of this horse he overtook the fugitives as they came out of a wood, charged and broke through them five different times, separated a body of 500 from the rest, surrounded them, and obliged them to throw down their arms. Having routed this, with the like rapidity he flew to another

another body who had taken post near a wood, surrounded them in the same manner; summoned and received them all prisoners of war. A regiment of the enemy's hussars was entirely cut to pieces. Nothing was wanting to complete his victory. Elliot's light horse, proud to be led on by the prince himself, and worthy of that honour, had the greatest share of the glory and sufferings of that day. So young a corps had never so eminently distinguished itself. No more than 79 of the allies were killed in this action, but of these 71 were of this single regiment.

The numbers of the enemy killed is not known, but for a time the slaughter was terrible. General Glaubitz himself was made prisoner, together with the Prince of Anhalt. There were besides 177 officers, and 2482 private men. A greater number of prisoners could scarcely be expected from a victory in a general engagement. The trophies were nine pair of colours, and six pieces of cannon. In all the *Petite Guerre* of this campaign, (and the campaign between the French and the allies was almost wholly made up of such), this was by far the most brilliant action; and alone might have established the reputation of the Hereditary Prince, if any thing had been wanting to establish him the first man of his age, in that species of war. He returned to the camp of Saxenhausen, without molestation, having fully revenged the affair of Corbach.

Prince Ferdinand did not remain long after this action in his camp at Saxenhausen. By so advanced a position, the landgraviate, and even Hanover, lay too open to the enemies incursions. He therefore

took his camp at a place called Kalle, in a situation nearer to Cassel. On this M. Broglie formed a plan, which the greatness of his army in some sort enabled him to execute. The Chevalier de Muy, who commanded in the room of the Count St. Germain, was ordered to cross the Dymel at Statbergen, with his reserve, consisting of 35,000 men, in order to cut off the allies from their communication with Westphalia. Whilst the rest of the French, dividing themselves into two bodies, moved, the main army under M. Broglie towards Duke Ferdinand's camp at Kalle, the reserve under Prince Xavier of Saxony towards Cassel.

These important movements obliged Prince Ferdinand to set himself also in motion; and as he was not in a condition to make detachments of sufficient strength, he crossed the Dymel with his grand army, in order to fight the Chevalier de Muy.

His Serene Highness formed his main body on the heights of Corbach, and moved 31 July. ed towards the enemy, who were advantageously posted near Warbourg; in the mean time the Hereditary Prince, with two columns, wheeled round the enemies left, and began a vigorous attack at once upon that flank, and upon their rear. The French commander poured reinforcements on that quarter. An hot engagement was there maintained with equal obstinacy for near four hours. Whilst this combat continued with uncertain fortune on the left, Prince Ferdinand caused some bodies to file off towards the French bridges on the Dymel to their right, by which he proposed to attack also on that side, and intercept them on their retreat;

treat; at the same time the main of his army advanced with the utmost expedition to charge the enemy in front.

The French now saw themselves in the most imminent danger of being surrounded. Already their left, attacked in flank and rear by the Hereditary Prince, began to give way; his fire became every moment superior; and the earliest retreat was the safest.

As soon as Prince Ferdinand perceived the enemy to retire, he saw it was absolutely in vain to think of bringing his infantry upon their front. The English cavalry also, upon which he chiefly confided, was too distant to give almost any hope that they could be made to act. But the English cavalry outdid his expectations, and indeed all former examples. They considered themselves as defrauded of their share of the glory of Minden: and they panted for an occasion of signalizing their courage; and their commanders, Lord Granby and Gen. Moustyn, forwarded their ardour, knowing that great actions are commonly transgressions of ordinary rules.

They came up five miles on a full trot, (the Germans called it a gallop), without being blown, without the least confusion or disorder, and attacked the enemy's cavalry and infantry several times. The greatest part of the enemy's horse fell back and did not stand the charge. The English artillery were brought up with the same surprising quickness, and employed with the same powerful effect. Captain Phillips had done more with artillery than had been thought possible at Minden; and he exceeded it at Warbourg. The English foot vied with the cavalry and artillery, and

made such earnest efforts to come to action, that in straining their passage thro' morassy ground and in burning weather several soldiers dropped down on their march. But they were too late to engage, and probably in their wasted condition it was well that it so happened.

The French made a precipitate retreat towards Statberg; several were drowned in passing the Dymel; 1500 were left on the field of battle as many were made prisoners. Ten pieces of cannon were taken; but they consoled themselves in having lost no colours. The loss of the allied army in general has not been, that I can find, published. That of the English in killed, wounded, and missing, was 590; but then the battle lay chiefly on them, and the killed included in that number were but about 130.

So brilliant a success following close on the heels of the former, raised the reputation of the allied arms. As considerable an advantage might have well been expected from it; but according to the usual play of fortune in this war, the first account that followed the defeat of so large a part of the French army, was, that with a rapid and unresisted tide of success, they had reduced Cassel, Eimbach, and Ziegenhayn; by which they became masters of the whole landgraviate of Hesse; that they had pushed into the king's territories, seized upon Gottingen and Munden, and threatened Hanover itself. In short, almost the worst consequences which could have arisen from a defeat followed a victory; and whilst in England we gave a loose to our joy on the success of our arms, the French were taking the most important places of our allies.

The

The fact was, that Prince Ferdinand must have been sensible, that, in quitting his camp at Kalle, and taking post to the northward of the Dymel, he in a great measure laid open Cassel and the whole territory of Hesse to the French; nay, that by this movement nothing was left to hinder their entering the Hanoverian dominions on the right of the Weser. But, notwithstanding these risks, the step he took was prudent, and even necessary. Had he suffered the progress of the Chevalier de Mui on the Dymel; had he permitted him to strengthen his posts upon that river, his communication with Westphalia had been inevitably cut off, and of course his sphere of subsistence greatly straitened. It would have had a worse effect. For he must have entirely lost the command of the Weser, without which he could not have stood his ground a moment; and he would on that loss have found himself compelled to retire into the heart of Hanover, where he must necessarily be straitened in his winter-cantonments, and where a blow of any consequence must be decisive against him.

He therefore fought the battle of Warbourg though he lost all Hesse by his victory; and he would not quit his posts on the Dymel though he saw Gottingen and Munden in the hands of the French. He was not to be frightened from his steady and well-chosen plan, by vain rumours or threatening appearances. He was by no means

in a condition to make large detachments; it was therefore necessary to sacrifice something; and he made the smallest sacrifice that circumstances would admit. For he foresaw that the French army, whilst he kept his position on the Dymel, could not possibly take up their quarters in Hanover, or even act there in any considerable body, and for any considerable time, without subjecting themselves to the same or greater inconveniencies than those to which he would have been himself liable, had he in defending Hesse suffered them to occupy those critical posts on the Dymel. He knew farther, that it would prove extremely dangerous for them to hazard themselves beyond Gottingen; and that it would be more difficult for the French army to support themselves in that advanced post, than for him to annoy them there.

It is possible that reasons somewhat like the foregoing, together with others probably far more cogent, might have determined that great commander to this conduct. But whilst he secured that middle communication, and acted upon the defensive plan, the troops were not idle; his detachments acted in many parts with spirit and effect. But we must defer for a while the narrative of these actions, being called from this part of the theatre to the eastern parts of Germany, where about this time scenes of greater eclat were opened.

CHAP. VI.

Laudohn blocks up Schweidnitz. Russians enter Silesia. March of the King of Prussia from Saxony to Lignitz. Junction of the Austrian armies in Silesia. The Russians pass the Oder. Plan of M. Daun. Laudohn defeated near Lignitz. Daun forms the blockade of Schweidnitz. Compelled to raise it. Action between General Hulsén and the army of the empire. Intercepted letter from the King of Prussia to the Marquis of Argens.

FROM the time that the King of Prussia found himself compelled to raise the siege of Dresden, it was evident that he could have no hope of acting in Saxony to any good purpose. The busy part of the campaign came on fast. Tho' Prince Henry had obliged Laudohn to retire from Breslau; that general, able and lately victorious, was still formidable; he kept Neisse and Schweidnitz blocked up; and waited to effect a junction with the Russians, by which he proposed to give the final blow to the king's power in Silesia. The Russians had now actually arrived in the frontier-parts of that province, and wanted but a very few days easy march to complete that fatal and long dreaded junction. At the same time another body of Russians had penetrated into Pomerania; laid all the defenceless parts under contribution, and threatened the siege of Colberg. The Swedish army, said to consist of 22,000 men, commenced also, tho' with less vigour, their operations. In all that country the King of Prussia had not 5000 men to oppose them.

In these circumstances a plan of mere defence would have proved altogether without effect. The King of Prussia had but two armies; and it was necessary that one of them, at least, should make the most

rapid and sudden movements to oppose so many combinations. On the side of Silesia the danger seemed most pressing, and accordingly he marched to its relief; advanced near two hundred miles, and left Marshal Daun, who had considerably the start, far behind him. This march would have been thought an astonishing exploit in a partizan at the head of a small and disencumbered corps: but that a numerous army, clogged with its artillery, with above two thousand waggons, should in that time traverse such a space, should pass the Elbe, the Spree, the Neisse, the Queiss, and the Bober, five considerable rivers; that they should effect all this, with one army of the enemy on one side of its flanks, another behind, and with a third in its front (the actual position of the Austrians in Lusatia), was an action reserved for, and only to be expected from the King of Prussia. The attempt itself could have been justified only by necessity; and the necessity was urgent. The Russians approached, M. Daun followed towards Silesia; and the king could hardly promise himself success but from a march of such rapidity as might enable him to try his fortune with Gen. Laudohn, before the triple junction he apprehended had made his enemies irresistible.

But

But notwithstanding the hopes conceived from this march, before the king could come to an action three bodies of Austrians had joined, Laudohn's, Daun's, and Lacy's; and extending themselves along the Katsbach, a river which falls into the Oder, occupied all the ground from Parchwitz to Cossendau, a space of little less than thirty English miles. But in this extent, their posts were every where strong, and their communications easy. The king's camp was at Lignitz. It was in vain that for several days he attempted, by various devices, to detach one body of the enemy from the rest, or to turn their flanks, and attack them at disadvantage. The nature of the ground or the skill of the opposite generals always disappointed him.

At length M. Daun took himself the offensive party. The advantage of his situation, and the superiority of his numbers, prevailed over his cautious nature to risk an attack. It was therefore resolved, after the situation of Lignitz had been well reconnoitred, all circumstances maturely weighed, and the design communicated to the other generals, to attempt the King of Prussia in his camp, with the united strength of the three armies. To ensure success beyond a doubt, it was determined that this attempt should be made by surprise, and therefore in the night. M. Daun remembered the bad guard which had been kept by the Prussians; and the advantage, which in the year 1758 he derived from a night-attack at the battle of Hochkirchen.

In consequence of this plan the whole army, as soon as it should begin to grow dark, was to march from their several posts to such situations as were marked out for each

corps; they were to strike their tents, but yet to keep up the fires in their camps, and to have the drums beat the tattoo as usual.

Some time after Marshal Daun had begun to move, to his astonishment the patrols he had sent out returned with the account, that they had met no out-posts. As soon as day broke, and the army had advanced, their apprehensions were confirmed. They were disappointed in their design, there was no enemy in the camp; but when they cast their eyes from thence, they could perceive at a distance the rising of a thick smoke, which left them no room to doubt that their fortune was then on the point of decision, by a part of their forces only, and that the king and Baron Laudohn were on that moment hotly engaged: Daun could only look on and wait the event.

On the 13th of July the king was in his camp at Lignitz, when he received advice that the Russian army of 24,000 men, under Count Czernichew, had thrown bridges over the Oder, at a place called Auras, and that they were to pass the river on that very day. He suspected also, that the enemy had formed the design of a general attack. Troops which have been a long time opposed to each other can reciprocally guess at each other's designs; the method used by the enemies generals grows familiar, and the least motion they make discloses their designs.

This is the account the Prussians gave of the means by which they came to a knowledge of M. Daun's projects. The Austrians attributed this discovery, not to the Prussian sagacity, but to intelligence given by deserters.

What-

Whatever the means were by which the King of Prussia became suspicious of this design, it is certain, that he took the most early, the most vigorous, and the most effective measures to defeat it. He was thoroughly sensible of the danger he ran of being surrounded, if he continued in his post at Lignitz. Out of that very design which was calculated for his ruin, his genius drew a new means of safety. He saw at a glance, that the plan which the enemy had formed to surround him, at the same time, necessarily divided their own armies. And this division was the great object he had pursued so long, and thro' such discouraging disappointments. His only business was to prevent their reuniting in a general attack upon his quarters. Therefore in the very evening calculated for the attempt on his camp, he quitted it with as much privacy as the enemy had proposed to attack it, marched and took an advantageous post on the way through which Laudohn was to pass.

And now the decisive hour approached, in which he was to put to the risk as great a stake as had been play'd for since the beginning of the war. No vulgar advantage would suffice in his situation, and that very situation in some sort disabled him from attaining a great one. After four bloody campaigns, and the vicissitudes of a success in all its changes exhausting, his old corps was nearly annihilated. Those who succeeded to their places, had scarcely seen the brilliant times of the king's fortune; and they inherited neither the severe discipline, nor the undaunted spirit of the first companions of his hopes; they were new to service, yet dispirited with defeats. The king himself gave

life to the whole, he alone was to rectify a thousand faults, and to supply a thousand deficiencies.

The post which he chose, was such, as, whilst it stopped the progress of Laudohn in front, if Daun should attempt his rear, would, from the nature of the ground, lay him under great difficulties. This rear he further strengthened with several batteries. As soon as his army was drawn up, he divided it, leaving his right on the ground, where it had been formed to observe Marshal Daun, and to maintain that post; whilst with his left he turned in order to fall upon the corps under Laudohn. No dispositions could have been made with a more perfect skill.

Mean time Laudohn was advancing fast to the snare which had been laid for him. Already he had passed the Katsbach, and was moving towards Lignitz, full of the hopes of no small share in the glory of giving the final blow to the King of Prussia, and had advanced as far as the village of Pfaffendorf, when, by three in the morning, the day-light began to dawn; a thick fog that had covered all the adjoining grounds suddenly cleared up, and like the opening of a great scene disclosed at once the whole Prussian army, regularly embattled, advantageously posted, furnished with a dreadful and well-placed artillery.

He was now come full upon his enemy. 15th Aug. It was impossible to recede; the surprise he intended was turned upon himself. But this able general, though surprised, was not disordered. The best dispositions were made that the time would admit; a sharp and obstinate combat began; which continued without giving way on either side, until six. The King of

of Prussia exerted himself with incredible diligence to preserve an uniform strength in every part of his line, and hazarded his own life with a daring, which nothing but his situation could excuse from temerity. His cloaths were shot through in several places, his horse was killed under him. But all these troubles and dangers were fully compensated by the efforts of his troops, who maintained so steady a fire, and pushed the Austrians with so much ardour, that they at last gave ground, and retreated with precipitation, though not without some order, towards the Katsbach.

The King pursued them to this river, and no further. His advantage, as it was gained by the most vigorous steps, so bounds were set to the ardour of improving it with the most guarded caution. He feared, if he pursued his success too far, it might disjoin the part of the army engaged from that which he had left to observe M. Daun; and perhaps give that general an opportunity of taking a severe revenge on the right, for the successes of the left. Notwithstanding this reserve of the King, a reserve, the want of which was formerly the only failing in his military character, but which his misfortunes had now perfectly taught him, notwithstanding, I say, he did not push his good fortune against Baron Laudohn to the utmost, the victory was complete, glorious, and adorned with all the trophies. By their own confession, the Austrians lost upwards of 6000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Prussians made it amount, and not without probability, to 10,000. Among the prisoners, were two generals, and 84 officers; 82 pieces of cannon, and 23 pair of colours

were taken. On the side of the conquerors, five hundred were killed, and 1200 wounded.

With regard to Silesia, the victory near Lignitz produced some most immediate, and most useful effects. Although M. Daun, not dispirited with his late misadventure, and only solicitous to repair his loss, had detached a strong corps under Prince Lowenstein and Gen. Beck to strengthen the Russians and encourage them to advance, Count Czernichew was so intimidated with the late defeat of the Austrians, that he repassed the Oder by the same bridges on which he had lately crossed it.

Thus one great end of the King of Prussia's march was obtained. He prevented the dreaded junction of those two powers. In the other part of his design, he did not so perfectly succeed. M. Daun, since the action of Pfaffendorff, could indeed make no progress in Silesia; but on the other hand, the King was not able entirely to drive him out of that province. The Austrians, even after their defeat far superior to the King, had been besides largely reinforced. The empress exerted all her power, to remove the ill effect this late check might have had on the reputation of her arms: at the same time that she augmented her troops, she comforted and encouraged Baron Laudohn, and by a very generous and gracious letter let him see, that she was not a sovereign, in whose mind a late misfortune cancels the memory of past services. In the praises which this letter bestowed on Laudohn, several were of opinion, was couched an indirect censure on the conduct of Count Daun, the slowness of whose temper so ill
agreed

agreed with the ardour of her ambition, and with those great hopes, which the number of her forces, and the strength of her alliance, had encouraged her to entertain.

The king after this victory joined his brother Prince Henry at Newmarcke. One part of that prince's army under Gen. Goltze had passed the Oder to observe the Russians, who, since the repassing that river, seemed to direct their motions northward. The king being strengthened by this junction, and having his communication with Breslau clear, marched against Daun, who had begun to form the blockade of Schweidnitz, fell upon a corps under General Beck, made two battalions of Croats prisoners, dispersed several squadrons, and by this lively affair obliged the enemy's grand army to raise the blockade, and, by a precipitate retreat, to take refuge in the mountains of Landshut.

Whilst his majesty was thus exerting the most heroic efforts in defence of Silesia; Gen. Hulsen, who commanded for him in Saxony, seconded his endeavours in that quarter with uncommon bravery and success. The army of the empire had formed a design of cutting him off from Torgau. To frustrate their intentions, that general quitted his camp at Meissen, and marched to Strehla. The enemy divided into two bodies; one attacked an advanced post about a cannon-shot from his camp upon every side, with the greatest fury from day-break to six
20 Aug. in the morning, whilst another

corps was so placed as to keep his camp in awe, and to prevent his attempting any thing for the relief of the advanced post. Gen. Hulsen saw that unless he could speedily do something for its suc-

cour, that body must inevitably perish. He therefore, in this exigency, gave orders to his cavalry to make a circuit round an height, and to charge if possible the enemies flank. This order was executed with the utmost promptitude and spirit. The Imperialists were charged on their flank; their battalions and horse were thrown upon one another in confusion, and 41 officers and 1200 men were made prisoners. The loss of the Prussians was inconsiderable. General Hulsen, by this advantage, was enabled to encamp under Torgau, while he retreated through an apprehension, as the grand army of the Imperialists was coming up, that he might be cut off from his communication with the Elbe. This retreat made the Austrians magnify the affair into a victory on their side; but the circumstances render the Prussian account much more probable.

Fortune seemed once more to have smiled, after a long interval of gloom, on the King of Prussia's affairs; and the reputation of his arms began to revive. But the victories he obtained, though glorious, were decisive of little more than the field upon which they were fought. They were far from having lowered the power of the enemy to an equality with his. And the movements he made to gain those advantages, and to protect one part of his dominions, necessarily exposed the rest. The enemy was able to detach without end; and whilst bodies of Russians traversed the Lower Silesia, several corps of Austrians scoured Lusatia; and thus together they broke off all regular communication between the king's army and his hereditary dominions, and of course between him and

and his general Hulsén, who with very unequal forces was struggling to secure Saxony; a country in which there are towns indeed fortified; but fortified for the greater part in such a manner as to be little more than snares for increasing the number of prisoners, by betraying defenceless garrisons into the hands of an enemy superior in the field.

In this situation, the king is said to have wrote a letter to the celebrated * Marquis d'Argens, very pathetic, and very descriptive of his condition, and of his frame of mind under those pressures. This letter is said to have been intercepted by a Russian detachment, and industriously spread about in order to dispirit his friends. On that account some have suspected its authenticity. But the letter is surely highly consonant to his circumstances, and sufficiently agreeable to his general manner of writing: so that we do not think ourselves dispensed with inserting it in this place.

“Formerly, my dear Marquis, the affair of the 15th of August would have decided a campaign. At present that action is no more than a scratch; a great battle must determine our fate. We shall have one, according to all appearances, very soon, and then, if the event is favourable to us, we may rejoice. It required many stratagems and much address to bring things to this pass. Don't talk to me of danger; the last action cost me only a suit of cloaths and a horse. This is buying victory very cheap.

I have not had the letter which you mention. We are in a manner blocked up, in regard to correspondence, by the Russians on one side the Oder, and by the Austrians on the other. A small skirmish was necessary to clear the way for Cocceius†; I hope that he will deliver you my letter; I never was, in the course of my life, in a more embarrassing situation than in this campaign. Believe me, nothing less than a miracle is still necessary to extricate me from the difficulties that I foresee. I shall certainly do my duty when occasion offers; but, my dear Marquis, always remember that I pretend not to command fortune, and that I am obliged, in my projects, to leave too much to chance, for want of being able to form any more solid. I have the labours of a Hercules to undergo, at a time of life when my strength fails me, my infirmities increase, and, to speak the truth, when hope, the only consolation of the unhappy, begins to desert me. You are not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of affairs to have a clear idea of all the dangers which threaten the state; I know, but conceal them; I keep all my fears to myself, and only communicate to the public my hopes, or the little good news that I can acquaint them with. If the blow that I meditate succeeds, then, my dear Marquis, it will be time enough to express our joy: but till then, let us not flatter ourselves, for fear some unexpected bad news should deject us too much.

* Author of the Jewish Spy, &c. and now resident at Berlin.

† The aid-de-camp, who was charged with this letter, and who came to England with the news of the above-mentioned action. In our papers, it is translated Stage-coach, from the similitude, probably, of the word Cocher.

I lead here the life of a military monk. I have much to think of about my affairs, and the rest of my time I devote to literature, which is my consolation, as it was of the consul, the father of his country and of eloquence. I know not if I shall survive this war, but I am determined, in case it should happen, to pass the rest of my days in retirement, in the bosom of philosophy, and friendship.

When our correspondence shall be more open, you'll oblige me by writing more frequently. I know not where we shall have our winter-quarters. My houses at Breslau were destroyed by the bombardment. Our enemies envy us every thing, even day-light and the air that we breathe. They must however leave us some place, and if it

is safe, it will be a treat to receive you there.

Well, my dear Marquis, what is become of the peace with France? Your nation, you see, is more blind, than you imagined. Those fools lose Canada, and Pondicherry, to please the queen and the Czarina. Heaven grant that Prince Ferdinand may well reward them for their zeal. The officers, innocent of these evils, and the soldiers, will be made the victims, and the illustrious offenders will suffer nothing.

These are the subjects which offer themselves to me. I was in a writing vein, but I see that I must conclude, lest I should tire you, and neglect my own business. *Adieu, my dearest Marquis.—I embrace you, &c.**

CHAP. VII.

Situation of the French and English armies. Hereditary Prince surprises a body of French in Zierenberg. Gen. Bulow takes Marburg. Defeated by Mons. Stanville. Gen. Wangenheim passes and is obliged to repass the Weser. French retire from Mulhausen to Cassel. Hereditary Prince marches to the Rhine, passes that river. Cleves taken. Wesel besieged. English expedition. M. Castries forms an army on the Rhine. Battle of Camper. Allies defeated. Hereditary Prince repasses the Rhine. Siege of Wesel raised. Death and eulogium of George II. Accession of George III. and his resolution of supporting his Allies.

WE leave the King of Prussia to these thoughts, in order to return to the armies on the Weser. Pr. Ferdinand was not mistaken, in imagining that Gottingen would prove the utmost bound of the French

progress into Hanover. After they had secured that place with a strong garrison, the grand army of M. Broglie moved towards the reserve which had been defeated, and pitched his camp at Dierenberg, a place

* To authenticate the above, it may be proper to add, 1. That this letter was shown at Bath and London by M. Cocceii himself. And, 2. That the copy here printed was sent to the translator by a friend at Madgeburgh belonging to the court.

within a small distance of the allies, who ever since the battle continued to occupy Warbourg; the Dymel running between the two armies. In this situation they continued for about a month.

The Hereditary Prince, who was ever in motion, and continually hovering now on one side, now on the other of the French camp; in one of his excursions had perceived that the French, according to their usual negligence, were not very exact in their out-posts and patrols. He had also received intelligence, that they had thrown a corps of horse and foot, consisting of something more than two thousand men, into the town of Zierenberg, a place surrounded with some damaged walls.

From these lights, he resolved upon the surprise of this body, and accordingly made his dispositions for this bold attempt, in the manner following. First, he ordered a body of his light troops to turn the town of Zierenberg, and to take post between it and Dierenberg, in order to intercept any that should attempt passing to the camp of the enemy. Next he posted at proper distances eight squadrons of dragoons, two battalions of grenadiers, and one regiment of foot, on the road between his own camp and the place which was to be attacked, with a view to cover his retreat, in case he should be repulsed and pursued. With the rest of his foot, consisting for the greater part of English, he marched with the utmost caution and diligence towards the town.

When they had arrived 5th Sept. rived within two miles, they divided into three bodies,

which took three different routes, by which the place was completely surrounded. At eight in the evening they set out from Warbourg; and came before this place at two the following morning. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, the trampling of the troops over the gardens gave the alarm to a guard of the enemies dragoons, who immediately began to fire. Strict orders had been given to proceed with as little alarm as possible, and reserve their fire; and such was the deliberate courage, such the perfect discipline of the English grenadiers, that they sustained this fire, pushed on with bayonets, drove back the enemies picquets, killed the guard at the gate, and entered the town along with the fugitives, without the least noise, hurry, or confusion. Never was surprise more complete.

The column of the English grenadiers having forced the gate, advanced regularly with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a musquet, by the two streets that led to the church-yard, (which, being the only open part of the town, served the French as a place of arms,) killing or taking a great number of those who ran from the houses towards this rendezvous; and thus they advanced with the greatest order and the most profound silence, until they reached the church-yard. The night was so dark that they formed by the side of the French, who for a while took them to be their own picquets that had assembled; but they were soon undeceived; a fierce encounter with bayonets ensued, in which the French were quickly obliged to give way.

Two regiments of the enemies dragoons

goons endeavoured to fly to the gate that led to their camp; but they found it occupied by 400 grenadiers, who drove them back with their bayonets; forced from hence, they fled to another gate; there they were repulsed with a sharp fire of small arms. Then they were compelled to separate; and flying at random as fortune and the night directed, made their escape at the several breaches of the wall. The Prince was master of the place in about an hour; but the nearness of the French camp and the approach of day prevented as long a continuance in the place as he wished for reaping the full fruits of his victory; therefore about three o'clock he began his retreat, carrying off 2 pieces of cannon, 36 officers, and between 4 and 500 private men. The slaughter also of the enemy was considerable. The Prince reached his camp without the least molestation in his retreat.

If we consider the difficulty of this attempt, very few have been bolder; if we examine the disposition, none could be conducted with greater wisdom; if we attend to the behaviour of the troops, we shall no where find an example of more exact obedience, discipline, and courage. To attack so large a body of the enemy, so strongly posted, within a little league of their grand camp, to march so far in that critical situation, and in a very dark night to divide into so many parts, yet to act with so much order, and so entire a concert, was certainly an exploit of the very first rank; and though not of any great importance in its consequences, is so admirable in its conduct and execution, that it well deserves to be told at the length we have given it. This added greatly to the reputa-

tion of the British soldiers as troops, and no less to their honour as men, by the humanity they shewed to their prisoners, and the generous sentiments of the common sort with regard to money; as there were several noble instances that night of their refusing to take any thing from their prisoners who had offered them their purses. They lost but ten men.

From this time the operations of the two armies, which for a time seemed to languish, were renewed with fresh vigour. Prince Ferdinand perceived, that whilst the French communication with the Rhine and with Frankfort on the Maine continued open, it must prove to little purpose to attempt any thing either for the relief of Gottingen or Cassel. Their progress indeed into Hanover had been checked; but whilst ever they continued in so advanced a position, it was evidently impossible to prevent their making very ruinous inroads into that country. To force them to a battle against their inclination, would be difficult, and the attempt itself dangerous. There remained but one method, which was to make frequent and strong detachments into the southern parts of Hesse and Wetteravia, and thus render precarious the French communication with the Rhine and Maine, from whence they drew the greatest part of their supplies of all kinds.

With this intention, he detached General Bulow at the head of a strong corps, who pushed forward toward Marburg, surprised the town, destroyed the French ovens, with several hundred waggons of flour, and carried off a considerable quantity of cloathing and military stores. In the mean time, his light troops scoured the country in such a manner as for

for a while answered the great end of the expedition in breaking the French communication with Frankfort. Proceeding on this plan he made a further movement towards Frankenau, which, at length, necessitated the French General Stainville, who commanded in those parts, to quit his position, and endeavour to stop the progress of this detachment. He came up 13. Sept. with their rear as they were passing the river Orcke, and falling upon them at this disadvantage with superior numbers and great fury, he entirely routed the rear; and took some men and a very great number of horses.

It was to be apprehended that he might have pursued this advantage, to the entire ruin of M. Bulow's detachment, if the Hereditary prince by a forced march of five German miles had not arrived time enough to support him. On the Prince's arrival M. Stainville fell back, and took possession of a strong post in which it was in vain to attack him.

Whilst these measures were taking with mixed success for disquieting the French, and interrupting their communication to the southward of their quarters, like movements were made to the northward, to oblige them, if possible, to relinquish their hold on Gottingen. But General Wangenheim, who with that design had crossed the Weser, and in the beginning had proceeded with no small expectations; at length 19. Sept. received a severe check, which forced him to re-pass the river with some precipitation. However these frequent detachments answered so well the end of harassing the French, that on the 20th they retired from Immenhausen, and fell back upon Cassel,

where they began to entrench themselves. Prince Ferdinand followed them close; and the better to observe their motions, fixed his quarters as near as he could to those of the enemy.

But whilst the grand armies thus watched each other, the eyes of Europe were drawn to a different quarter, by a movement equally astonishing for its rapidity and mysterious for its design. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, whom we have seen but a few days before in the furthest part of Hesse, suddenly appeared on the frontiers of the United Provinces, with an army of twenty battalions and ten squadrons. One detachment of his troops, which had proceeded on the side of Dusseldorp, passes the Rhine above Roerroot; another which had marched through Munster passes it nearly about the same time, but a great distance below, at Rhees; these two detachments move to meet each other, and as they proceed, seize all the French posts along the Rhine: the enemy's guards are every where taken or abandon their redoubts. This puts into their possession a number of boats, by which they are enabled to transport all the rest of the troops which are intended to act upon the left of the Rhine. Then they proceed without delay or opposition directly to Cleves; 3d Oct. the garrison takes refuge in the castle, which is vigorously attacked, and in three days surrenders 500 men prisoners of war. Whilst this was performed by one body, another had laid siege to Wesel, and battered the place with so much fury, that the reduction of it appeared certain; and with it the entire possession of the Lower Rhine almost from Dusseldorp to Cleves.

The secrecy, and the rapidity of the march, together with the vigour of the subsequent operations, were such as might be expected from the character of the Hereditary Prince; but on what design this rapid march was made, and these vigorous steps taken at that particular time, gave room for a great deal of reasoning. During a good part of the summer, very great preparations had been made in England for a conjunct expedition; a powerful fleet was in readiness; and they had embarked a large train of field and battering artillery, a considerable body of foot, and a regiment of light horse.

As this armament was supposed in readiness to sail about the time of the Hereditary Prince's march to the Rhine, conjecture united these two designs together, and supposed the fleet at Portsmouth and the army in Westphalia, were to act on the same plan. On this supposition it was judged that the storm would probably fall on the Austrian Netherlands; and that Ostend, which the Empress so unpolitically for herself, and so ungratefully to her former friends, had given into the hands of France, would be the first object of those forces which were to unite from such a distance.

This design of the expedition from Portsmouth has, we understand, been formally disavowed. Whether in strictness, not being a principal in the war with her imperial majesty, England ought to have made such an attempt, though Ostend was defended by a French garrison, we shall not take upon us to determine; but without the aid of such considerations it is evident there were sufficient objections to it from the side of mere prudence. Almost insuperable difficulties oc-

curred in such a scheme; and it would scarcely appear to most men adviseable to add a Flemish to our German war.

But we think it possible to give some reasonable account of the expedition of the Hereditary Prince, independent of any connection with the British armament. For a considerable time the French had seemed resolved to resume their former plan of an army on the Lower Rhine; such motions were made as strongly indicated that this design would shortly be put in execution; and the allied army had every thing to fear from it. For as the French were checked from proceeding to the complete conquest of the electorate by the allied army on the Dymel, if this army should itself be so checked, by one of the enemy advancing from the Lower Rhine, there would be then nothing to hinder M. Broglie from sending forward so strong a reserve as might finally reduce Hanover. In these circumstances nothing but a very decisive victory, could possibly save the allied army, thus surrounded and deprived of its subsistence, from perishing in the most miserable, or surrendering in the most shameful manner.

There was one step only which might with certainty prevent this design, and even in some measure turn it upon the enemy; the taking Cleves and Wesel into the hands of the allies. This would not only defeat the scheme of the French for acting upon the Lower Rhine, but greatly embarrasses their operations in every other quarter. Even the attempt, though it should not be attended with success, would necessarily draw the attention of the French that way, and thus save Hanover at least for one campaign.

This

This alone had been a sufficient reason for the march. But had the British armament at the same time been intended for some part of the coast of France, or had England politically kept up such a rumour, when she had in reality a more remote object for her armament; in either of these cases it would undoubtedly have co-operated with the Hereditary Prince's designs, by detaining a greater body of the French troops at home to defend their own coasts.

We do not pretend to penetrate into all the motives. But it is evident that in the German enterprise every thing depended on the celerity of the operations. The siege of Wesel was carried on with great vigour, by that part of the Prince's army which was on the right of the Rhine, whilst the Prince covered it on the left. But before the enemy could disturb him, nature declared against his success by the fall of immense rains, which swelled the Rhine and Lippe to such a degree as greatly interrupted the progress of the siege, having rendered the roads of Westphalia impassable, and therefore prevented the arrival of the reinforcements which were intended to push the siege with the greater effect. These rains also made it very difficult for the Prince to preserve his communication with the besiegers, which however he made a shift to keep open by one bridge above, and another below the town.

In the mean time, the French, with all the expedition they could use, had collected an army under M. de Castries, of thirty battalions and thirty-eight squadrons, partly from the great army in Hesse, partly from the Low Countries. This body advanced as far as Rheinberg, and

after a strenuous resistance drove out a detachment of the allies which had been posted there. From thence they marched by their left, and encamped behind the convent of Campen. The Hereditary Prince now saw at the same time the season, and a superior army acting against him; to fight this enemy, fully prepared to receive him, with the troops which he could spare from the siege, might be a desperate attempt. To break up the siege would have of itself answered the intention of the enemies march. There was no medium but a surprise; which was resolved, and all the dispositions for it made with the judgment by which the great prince who commanded is distinguished upon such difficult occasions. This attempt became the more necessary, and the less time was to be lost in making it, as intelligence had been received that the French army was shortly to be augmented by powerful reinforcements. The Prince began his march at ten in the evening.

To reach the enemies camp, it was necessary to dislodge Fischer's corps of irregulars, who had occupied the convent of Campen in their front. This produced some shot, 16th Oct. and this shot alarmed the whole French army, which immediately got under arms, and posted themselves in a wood. The allied troops pushed forward, twice repulsed the French, and with the most noble perseverance reiterated their attacks on the wood, and kept up a terrible and well-supplied fire for sixteen hours without intermission, that is, from five in the morning to the same evening at nine. There have been few examples of so obstinate a combat. But at length finding night approach, the troops harassed, their

ammunition spent, and all hopes vain of dislodging a superior enemy from an advantageous post, the Hereditary Prince having had an horse killed under him, and being himself wounded, was with regret compelled to retire. Eleven hundred and seventy of the allies were killed and wounded in this bloody action; about 500 were made prisoners. The loss of the French was far greater; but they had the field.

On this occasion the English nation regretted the loss of one of its most shining ornaments in the death of Lord Downe, who whilst his grateful sovereign was destining him to higher honours, received a mortal wound in this battle. He was a person of free and pleasurable life; but of an excellent understanding, amiable manners, and the most intrepid courage. In the beginning of this war he had a considerable share in rousing a martial spirit amongst the young people of rank in England, and having long shewed them by a gallant example how to fight, he at last, by a melancholy one, shewed them how to die for their country.

As the British troops had been the greatest sufferers in this as well as in most other actions of the campaign, great murmurs were raised against the commander of the allied army, as if upon all occasions, even the most trivial, he had wantonly exposed the lives of the British, in order to preserve those of the German soldiery. Some carried this complaint to a ridiculous length. But could it with reason have been expected, that where 25,000 English had served for a whole campaign, were engaged in five sharp encounters, (some of them a sort of pitched battles), in all which they acquired the whole glory, that they should

lose a smaller number than 265 killed, and 870 wounded, which is the whole of their loss in all the encounters of this campaign? It is true, the life of a man is a sacred thing, and of value to his country. But in some circumstances it is ridiculous for a nation to think of sparing even a greater effusion of blood to acquire reputation to their arms, and experience to the troops and the officers. The English desired the post of honour with equal spirit and wisdom, they were entitled to it, they had it, and they purchased it more cheaply, than on the whole might have been expected. Neither was their blood lavished on every trivial occasion, as had been falsely suggested. The only affairs in which they suffered any thing worth notice, were those of Warbourg and Camper; both actions of the highest consequence.

After the disappointment and loss the Hereditary Prince had suffered in the late engagement, he was sensible that a siege could no longer be carried on with any prospect of success, in sight of an army so much superior; the Rhine every day swelled more and more, and his communication with the troops before Wesel became every hour more difficult. Besides, as the whole country was by this time overflowed, his men must have been exposed to the greatest hardships and the most fatal distempers. These considerations determined him to repass the Rhine without delay. Notwithstanding the extreme nearness of the French army, the late repulse the Prince had met, and the great swell of the waters, such was the impression he had left on the enemy, and the excellence of his dispositions, that they did not even attempt to distress his rear; and he

passed the Rhine without the least molestation, not only under the eye, but as it were within the grasp of a superior French army.

From this the operations of the armies became gradually more languid; for as nothing decisive happened on either side during the whole campaign, it was impossible to think at this advanced season of undertaking any very signal enterprise; as if by common consent they began to move towards winter-quarters. So that whatever happened after this was not connected with the general plan of the campaign; and were the sudden acts of detached parties who attempted some advantages of surprise. Of these we shall take some notice before we conclude, but we pass them by at present; the attention of all men being at this time more engaged by an event of the greatest importance, and which many were of opinion would make no small change in the nature of the war, and above all in the general system of pacification. This was the death of George II. King of Great Britain.

He died suddenly in his palace at Kensington, in the 77th year of his age and 33d of his reign. The immediate cause of his death was the rupture of the substance of the right ventricle of his heart, by which the circulation was stopped in an instant. This was preceded by no sort of apparent illness. His majesty enjoyed an uncommon degree of health and strength for that age; but it was believed that he had suffered, by exposing himself too much to the cold, in reviewing some troops that were to be embarked for the expedition. He had been extremely solicitous about the

fortune of this expedition. He had been no less anxious for the fate of the enterprise under the Hereditary Prince, an account of the ill success of which he had received, though it was not at that time made public. This was believed to have touched him deeply, and to have been one of the causes of a death so afflicting to all his people.

When future historians come to speak of his late Majesty, they will find both in his fortune and his virtue, abundant matter for just and unsuspected panegyric. None of his predecessors in the throne of England lived to so great an age; few of them enjoyed so long a reign. And this long course was distinguished by circumstances of peculiar felicity, whether we consider him in the public or the private character. His subjects, allowing for one short and as it were momentary cloud, enjoyed perpetual peace at home, and abroad on many occasions acquired great glory. There was to the last a considerable increase in their agriculture, their commerce, and their manufactures, which were daily improving under the internal tranquillity they enjoyed, and the wise regulations that were made in every session of his parliaments. By a wonderful happiness, he left these improvements no way checked, but rather forwarded, in one of the most general and wasteful wars that has raged in the world for many centuries.

He lived entirely to extinguish party, and the spirit of party, in his kingdoms; it was not till the close of his reign, that his family might have been considered as firmly and immoveably seated on the throne; but he, having baffled all the private machinations of his enemies

policy, subdued at length the utmost effort of their force: and tho', on that menacing occasion, he experienced in the fullest measure the affection of his people, yet the completion of this great service to his family, he owed solely to the capacity and bravery of his own son.

He lived with his queen in that kind of harmony and confidence, that is seen between the best suited couples in private life. He had a numerous issue, in which he had great cause of satisfaction, and very little of disquiet, but what was the almost necessary consequence of a life protracted to a late period. He survived several of his children. He had the satisfaction to see in his successor, what is very rare, the most affectionate obedience, the most dutiful acquiescence in his will; and what is no less rare, contrary to the fortune of most old kings, he never possessed more perfectly the love of his subjects than in the last years of his life. And he died at the very point of time when the terror of his arms, the power of his kingdoms, and the wisdom of his government, were all raised to almost as high a pitch as they could possibly arrive at; they were indeed at that height of prosperity and glory, as never had been exceeded in the reign of the most fortunate of his predecessors.

His parts were not lively or brilliant; but the whole of his conduct demonstrates that he had a judgment both solid and comprehensive. He understood the interests of the other sovereigns of Europe; and was particularly skilled in all the recesses of that political labyrinth, the system of Germany; of the liberties of which he was through his whole life a most zealous assertor. In the year 1741, he took up arms, and even risked his own person,

when, by the projected dismemberment of the house of Austria, they were in danger of falling a sacrifice to a French faction. He afterwards resisted with equal firmness that very house of Austria, which he had exposed his life to defend, when the liberties of the empire were threatened from that quarter.

The acquisitions of his father were by him confirmed, improved, and enlarged. He was enabled by his oeconomy always to keep up a considerable body of troops in Hano-
ver; by which means, when the war broke out, there was a disciplined force ready to oppose the common enemy; and we do not hazard any thing in asserting, that if it had not been for the prudent foresight of that measure, the army which has since been formed, and the great things which have since been done, could never have had existence. So that if we only examine what he has done in Germany, when we reflect what enemies secret and declared he had at different times to manage and to fight in that country, he must in every fair judgment be allowed the greatest prince of his family.

He was in his temper sudden and violent; but this, though it influenced his behaviour, made no impression on his conduct, which was always sufficiently deliberate and attentive to his own interests and those of his subjects.

He was plain and direct in his intentions; true to his word; steady in his favour and protection to his servants, and never changed them willingly; this appeared clearly in those who served more immediately on his person, whom he scarce ever removed; but they grew old along with him, or died in their places. But having been in a sort compelled by

by a violent faction, to relinquish a minister for whom he had great affection, and in whom he reposed an unlimited confidence, it afterwards became a matter of mere indifference to him by whom he was served in the affairs of his government.

He was merciful in his disposition, but not to such a degree as in any sort to encourage offences against his government. On the suppression of the rebellion in 1746, he behaved without any remarkable display either of severity or clemency. Many were pardoned, many punished; and this, perhaps, is the most proper conduct on such occasions, where offended majesty requires victims, justice examples, and humanity pardons. But though the law in many instances had its free course, the excesses committed in the rage of war, were by him neither commanded nor approved. And after that rebellion had been suppressed, he retained no bitter remembrance of it, either to the country in which it unfortunately began, or even to many of the persons who were actually concerned in it.

As he came into England in a riper age, and of consequence never had been able to attain a perfect knowledge of the force and beauties of our language, he never shewed a sufficient regard to the English literature, which in his reign did not flourish; and this must be considered as the greatest, or rather the only blemish that lay upon his government.

He has been censured, as a little too attentive to money; and perhaps in some minute things this censure was not wholly without foundation. But there are two considerations which greatly enervate this objection to his character. First, that this disposition never shewed itself in one

rapacious act; and 2dly, that it never influenced his conduct on any important occasion. For it is now well known that he shewed no improper parsimony, when this war broke out. In fact, he expended so much on that occasion, that, on his decease, his private wealth was found to be far inferior to what had commonly been imagined.

Though it is true, that during his whole life, he had shewn a remarkable affection to his Hanoverian subjects, yet the last act of it demonstrated that they were far from engrossing the whole of his regard; and that in reality his German possessions held no other place in his consideration than what their relative importance to the rest of his dominions naturally claimed. For when that truly severe trial came, in which the interests of England and Hanover were separated, when a war began for an object wholly foreign to that country, a war in which Hanover must suffer much, and could hope no advantage, even there his majesty did not hesitate a moment to expose his German dominions to almost inevitable ruin, rather than make or even propose the smallest abatement from the immensity of the English rights in America. A conduct that more than wipes off every suspicion of an improper partiality; and which surely ought never to be mentioned without the highest gratitude to the memory of that magnanimous monarch.

If the authors of these sheets were equal to such a design, it would perhaps be impossible to exhibit a more pleasing picture than that which might be formed from a just view of his late majesty's conduct. &c. these two so differently constituted parts of his dominions. His virtue
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was proved by two of the greatest trials to which the nature of man is liable; the trust of absolute and unbounded power: and the most exalted station limited by the strictest laws. For these two so very different situations, very different and almost opposite tempers and talents have been always thought necessary. But that king had a mind perfectly adapted to both; for whilst in England he kept the liberties of his people inviolate, and, like a wise magistrate, was satisfied to make his authority co-operate with law, and his will freely subservient to the wisdom of ages, in Hanover, like an indulgent father, acting only from the sentiments of a paternal heart, his affection and his equity supplied the want of law and constitution. He has indeed left to his illustrious successor an admirable example; which he not only promises to follow, but in many respects to exceed; and his subjects take the greater interest in his virtues as they look upon them as more peculiarly their own; and they now boast of

a prince, who neither has, nor can have any partiality but the best, and who is in birth as well as inclination British.

As soon as his present majesty came to the throne, and 18. Nov. had met his parliament, he in the most public and solemn manner confirmed the hopes of his allies, and gave the most undoubted assurances of his resolution to continue the war on the former plan, and with the former vigour; and he found his parliament no ways changed in their resolution of supporting it with the same liberality and spirit. Infomuch that as there was no apparent change either in the system of the alliance, in the disposition of the king, or in that of the nation, or in the general plan of the war, we have only to pass again to the transactions of the continent, thinking it unnecessary to apologize to our readers for having been diverted from the course of the narrative for a short time, by an event of such melancholy importance to Great Britain and to all Europe.

C H A P. VIII.

Russians and Austrians enter Brandenburg. General Hulsén retreats from Saxony to Berlin. Evacuates it. The city capitulates. Berlin described. King's palaces plundered. Enemy retires out of Brandenburg after having pillaged it.

THE King of Prussia's letter, with which we closed the 6th chapter, exhibited a true picture of that monarch's apprehensions; the events which immediately followed proved that these apprehensions were but too well grounded. The victory near Lignitz, indeed, gave some relief to Silesia; but whilst the enemy had so many and so numerous armies in the field, even shame independent of their in-

terest exacted from them some stroke of consequence.

The late manœuvres had necessarily drawn the King of Prussia into the southern parts of Silesia, and consequently to a great distance from Brandenburg, with which country his communication was much interrupted, or rather wholly cut off. The Russian army, which, after it had repassed the Oder at Auras, began to move out of Silesia, pushed

pushed forward a powerful detachment under Count Czernichew towards the March of Brandenburg. A body of 15,000 Austrians under the Generals Lacy and Brentano from the army of Count Daun, and the whole united corps of Austrians and Imperialists which acted in Saxony, began their march in concert with the Russians, and proposed to unite at the gates of Berlin. These armies amounted to forty thousand men.

General Hulsen, who was altogether too weak to oppose the Imperialists in Misnia, fell back upon Berlin. General Werner, who had lately been sent into Pomerania, returned with incredible speed and joined the troops under Hulsen; but when they viewed their combined strength, they found it consisted of no more than 15 or 16,000 men, a force far too weak to oppose to those powerful armies that were marching against them. Wholly unable to protect a place of such immense extent, and such imperfect fortification, they saw that to attempt a defence, would be only to involve the troops in the inevitable fate that waited the city, without being able to add any thing effectual to its security; therefore after having defended it against the advanced guard of the Russians under Tottleben, who attacked the gates and bombarded the town, when they found the grand armies advancing; they made their retreat, leaving only three weak battalions in the place to enable it to make some sort of capitulation with the enemy.

Berlin is composed of five towns, which have stretched to each other, and grown into one vast city upon

the banks of the river Spree. It has been augmented to this grandeur, by having long been the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg and Kings of Prussia, who, as they have enlarged their dominions by inheritance, force, or policy, have all contributed something to the grandeur and magnificence of this their capital. The situation of the town on so noble and navigable a river as the Spree, communicating on one side with the Oder, by a canal (the most princely work of her sovereigns), and on the other falling into the Elbe, has added not a little to its extent and opulence; but that which has contributed most of all, has been the reception of the French refugees, to which this city has always been a most assured and favourable asylum, as it has also been to those Protestants who have been persecuted in any part of Germany; and the present king by enlarging his plan, and imparting an extent of toleration unknown to his predecessors, has also introduced Roman Catholics, whom he has encouraged by suffering them to build a most magnificent church in the heart of Berlin. By this means he has brought the most opposite factions to concur in promoting the grandeur of his royal residence. From these causes Berlin is become one of the most considerable cities in Europe; vast in its extent; considerable in its commerce; and magnificent beyond most others in its public and private buildings, and the regular distribution of the streets in the new town. It has long been the seat of the greatest military arrangements in the world, as it was made by the present king the seat of arts and sciences, and the place of resort
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of ingenious men, in every science, in every art, and from every quarter.

Such is Berlin, which at this time being deserted by the greatest part of its garrison, was abandoned to the mercy of a mighty army of Austrians, Russians, Saxons, and Imperialists, animated by revenge; exasperated by injuries; and instigated by avarice. Nothing could exceed the terror and consternation of the inhabitants on this occasion. They were acquainted with the savage character of one part of the enemy, and with the violent animosity of the rest; and they knew that they did not want pretences for colouring their severities, with the appearance of a just retaliation.

In these dispositions of the inhabitants, the enemy approached. The garrison immediately proposed to capitulate. With respect to them, the terms were short; they were made prisoners of war. But with regard to the inhabitants, where the great danger lay, the conditions were more tolerable than they expected; they were promised the free exercise of their religion; and an immunity from violence to their goods and persons. It was also agreed that the Russian irregulars should not enter the town; and that the king's palace should be inviolable. These, on the whole, were favourable terms; and they were granted principally on the mediation of the foreign ministers residing in Berlin, who interposed their good offices with great zeal and humanity. The difficulty was how to secure the observance of them.

9th Oct. These conditions being made, the army of the allied powers entered the town; totally destroyed the magazines, arsenals, and

founderies, seized an immense quantity of military stores, and a number of cannon and arms; called first for the immediate payment of 800,000 guilders, and then laid on a contribution of 1,900,000 German crowns; not satisfied with this, many irregularities were committed by the soldiery; but on the whole, though some shocking actions were committed, a far more exact discipline was observed than from such troops could have been expected upon such an occasion, where there was every incentive which could work upon the licence of a conquering army. Their officers no doubt with great difficulty preserved even that degree of order.

But though their behaviour was tolerable with regard to the private inhabitants, there was something shocking and ungenerous in their treatment of the king's palaces. The apartments of the royal castle of Charlottenburgh were entirely plundered, the precious furniture spoiled, the pictures defaced, without even sparing the antique statues collected by Cardinal Polignac, which had been purchased by the house of Brandenburg. The castle of Schonhausen, belonging to the queen, and that of Fredericksfeld, belonging to the Margrave Charles, were also plundered.

The palace of Potsdam, the famous Sans-souci, had a better fate; Prince Esterhasi commanded there: it was preserved from the smallest violation. The prince on viewing the palace only asked which picture of the king resembled him most, and being informed, desired that he might have leave to take it, together with two German flutes which the king used, to keep them, he said,

said, in memory of his majesty. This was a sort of taking very different from pillage.

They staid in the city four days, and hearing that the king, apprehensive of this stroke, was moving to the relief of his capital, they quit- ted it on the 13th of October; and having wasted the whole country round for a vast extent, and driven away all the cattle and horses they could find, retreated by different routes out of Brandenburg, leaving the people still trembling under the alarm, and hardly yet certain of their safety.

We do by no means undertake to authenticate the ravages which the Prussian accounts charged upon the Austrians and their allies, in this incursion; nor whether they may not have been in general much exaggerated, or in some cases absolutely feigned. We have abundant rea-

son to suspect the exact veracity of many pieces of that nature, which have been published on all sides; and which are but too frequently a sort of state-libels, where the powers at war, not content to destroy each other in the field, pursue their adversaries reputation, and endeavour mutually to paint each other as monsters equally devoid of justice and compassion. Indeed, if we were to give credit to all the writings of this kind that have appeared, it were hard to say which of the parties have by their conduct brought the greatest disgrace upon human nature. It is, however, certain, that the country of Brandenburg suffered more severely on this occasion than the city of Berlin. An ill-disciplined army is always most furious in its retreat, and the country had made no conditions.

C H A P. IX.

Imperialists make themselves masters of Misnia. M. Stainville enters Halberstadt. Russians besiege Colberg. Laudohn besieges Cosel. King of Prussia and M. Daun march into Saxony. Battle of Torgau. M. Daun wounded. The towns in Misnia retaken. Siege of Colberg raised. Swedes driven back.

THE king of Prussia at last saw his capital taken by his most cruel enemies, and put to ransom; his native country was wasted; they took up their quarters in his palaces: but this was far from the whole of his misfortunes. When Gen. Huls- sen marched to cover Brandenburg, there remained no Prussian army in Saxony. So that the Imperial army on their return from Berlin, within a short time, and with little opposition, made themselves masters of Leip- s- ick, Torgau, Meissen, and at last of Wittemberg; in which city

they took the grand magazine of the Prussians immensely stored. The king was now totally ^{15 Oct.} driven out of Saxony, in which he had no longer a single place.

M. Stainville with a detachment of Broglie's army, as soon as Wangenheim had been obliged to repass the Weser (as we have related in the seventh chapter), pushed into the King of Prussia's dominions on that side, and laid the city and duchy of Halberstadt under contribution. In the eastern Pomerania, the Russians had invested Colberg both by land and

and sea, and pressed that city with a close and unremitted siege. The king could scarcely hope to relieve it. In the Western Pomerania, the Swedes urged forward with uncommon vigour, hoping to partake in the plunder of Berlin; and they advanced with success. In Silesia, the king had no sooner began his march to the northward, than Baron Laudohn profited of his absence to rush again into that country, and to invest the strong and important fortrefs of Cosel. Whilst the king's dominions were thus attacked in so many parts, he was himself attended every step of his march by the superior army of Count Daun, who moved along with him, and watched him with the most attentive vigilance. His condition seemed extremely to resemble that to which he had been reduced in the autumn immediately preceding the battle of Rosbach. In Silesia, his condition was at that time worse; but he was then in the possession of Saxony, of which in this campaign he was wholly deprived.

Saxony was, however, still his great object, and knowing that the enemy had evacuated Brandenburg on his approach, he left that country on his right, and continued his march to the Elbe, which he passed on the 25th of October. M. Daun passed it the same day. The two champions were to engage once more for the so often contended prize; but now every disadvantage was on the side of the King of Prussia, who had no longer any place of strength in that country, and all the magazines he had amassed were in the hands of the enemy. But being joined by his generals Hülßen and P. Eugene of Wirtemberg, with the corps under their command, he

advanced up the Elbe, whilst M. Daun fell back to cover Leipzig and Torgau; but finding the Prussians directed their march towards the Elbe, he encamped within reach of Torgau, one part of his army extending to the Elbe, by which he was covered on that side, and whilst he was protected on every other quarter by ponds, hills, and woods, it was impossible to chuse a more advantageous situation, in which above 80,000 men were posted with every precaution that could be taken by a weak army in the most unlucky position.

The King of Prussia was extremely sensible of the strength, the advantageous posture, and the precautions of M. Daun; he could have no hope of drawing that wary commander from his post; and yet he saw a necessity of fighting him even there. The winter was now far advanced. His troops were extremely harassed by such long and rapid marches; and he had no place for their winter-quarters but his own country, already wasted by the enemies incursions; and here straitened for subsistence, cut off from all power of recruiting, he was to expect to be attacked, as it were, in a narrow corner by the combined force of so many powerful and exasperated enemies.

In these circumstances he was resolved to come to a battle. He caused his army to be informed that he was to lead them to a most desperate attempt, that his affairs required it, and that he was determined to conquer or die in the expected engagement. They unanimously answered, that they would die along with him.

Animated by this declaration he began his march; 3 Nov.
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but having taken a resolution as daring as could be dictated by despair, he made all the dispositions with as much skill and care as could be suggested by the most guarded prudence. He divided his army into three columns. Gen. Hulsen with one was to take post in a wood that lay on the left of the Austrian army, and had orders not to move until he found the rest of the Prussians engaged; General Ziethen was to charge on the right; the great attack in front was to be made by the king in person. The king had disposed his forces in such a manner, that either his right or left must take the enemy in rear and close them in, so as to disable them from undertaking any thing against the part where he intended to effect his principal attack. This was the king's disposition.

M. Daun as soon as he perceived that the King of Prussia was serious in his resolution of fighting, to prevent confusion, sent all his baggage over the Elbe, across which he threw three bridges, to be ready in case a retreat should be found necessary. At the same time he caused Torgau to be evacuated. And then extending his first line to a village called Zinne on the left, he stretched it to another called Groschwitz on the right; supporting the right of his second line upon the Elbe.

In this disposition he was found when, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the king begun his attack, and was received with the fire of two hundred pieces of cannon, which were disposed along the Austrian front. Three times the Prussians were led on; they persevered in their attacks with uncommon resolution, but were every time repulsed and broken with a

most terrible slaughter. The king at length ordered a fresh body of his cavalry to advance, which at first compelled the Austrians to give way; but as fresh reinforcements were continually poured on that part, this cavalry was in its turn obliged to fall back, and the battle still remained at least dubious, or rather inclined against the King of Prussia, whose troops, as they had made astonishing efforts, so they suffered beyond all description. But whilst the Prussians sustained themselves in that quarter with such extreme difficulty, General Ziethen, with the right wing, took the enemy in the rear, repulsed them, and possessed himself of some eminences which commanded the whole Austrian army. Encouraged by this success the Prussian infantry once more advanced, mastered several of the enemy's intrenchments, and made way for a new attack of their cavalry, which broke in with irresistible impetuosity upon the Austrians, and threw several bodies of them into irreparable disorder. It was now about nine o'clock, the two armies were involved in a pitchy darkness; yet the fire continued without intermission, and the battalions with a blind rage discharged at each other without distinguishing friend or foe.

M. Daun did every thing in the disposition and the action, that became his high character. But he was obliged to yield to the miraculous fortune of the King of Prussia. He received a dangerous wound on the thigh, and was carried from the field, which probably disheartened the troops, and hastened the defeat. The command then fell on the Count O'Donnel, who finding a great part of his troops

troops in disorder, the night advanced, and the enemy possessed of eminences which commanded his camp, and of which it was in vain to think of dispossessing them, ordered a retreat, which was conducted in this darkness and across the Elbe with wonderful order; none were lost in passing the bridges, and far the greater part of their artillery was preserved. The Prussians remained masters of this well-fought and bloody field. The darkness hindered them from molesting the enemies retreat or improving their victory, which they bought at the expence of ten thousand killed and wounded, and above three thousand prisoners. But even with this loss, the advantage was well purchased; it was a necessary and a glorious victory. It re-established the reputation of their arms; it secured their winter-quarters; and gave them again the possession of a great part of Saxony.

Probably of all the king of Prussia's battles, this was the most important; and it was that in the conduct of which he shewed the greatest skill, intrepidity, and perseverance. His troops behaved with a firmness which would have done honour to those which he formerly led into Bohemia. In this action, where they were to surmount every obstacle and encounter every difficulty and danger in order to attack so great and excellent an army as the Austrians, under such an accomplished commander as M. Daun, their number did not exceed fifty thousand men.

The loss of the Austrians was very great; the number killed and wounded is not indeed accurately known. Probably it did not much, if at all exceed the loss on the side of the victorious army; but the

prisoners were far more numerous; two hundred and sixteen of the officers of the Austrians were taken, among whom were four generals, together with eight thousand of the common sort. The king in this battle, in which he every moment exposed his life to the greatest dangers, received a slight contusion in his breast by a musket-shot.

The Austrians disputed the victory in the Gazettes. But the King of Prussia reaped all the fruits of it; he recovered all Saxony except Dresden; it had been the extremity of rashness to have commenced the siege of that place in the depth of winter, and in the sight of an army strongly posted, and which though it had been beaten continued after its defeat more numerous than his own. His troops had already sustained fatigues almost beyond human strength; and the most prudent part now left was to permit them to enjoy a little repose; and in the interval of action to prepare, by employing the means his victory had put into his hands, for the arduous work of the ensuing campaign.

Indeed the face of the Prussian affairs had been prodigiously changed since the day in which their enemies had entered Berlin. It was observed, that the taking of that city had been before this ominous to the Austrian cause; and that General Haddick's expedition against it in 1757, had been followed by the victories of Rossbach and Lissa, as this irruption was by that of Torgau. There was some difference between the former victories and the latter. But the Prussians drew motives of consolation and hope from these coincidences. There was also something solid in the advantage

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vantages they had acquired. After the King of Prussia's march had delivered Berlin, General Werner marched into Pomerania; and on his approach, together with that of winter, the Russians raised the siege of Colberg, (which they had kept so long blocked up by sea and land), and then retired into Poland, not having been able to effect in Pomerania, by the operations of the whole year, more than the devastation of the open country. Then Werner having freed the Eastern, flew to the relief of the Western Pomerania, where the success was as rapid, and more brilliant. He defeated a body of Swedes which was posted near Passewalk, compelled them to retire with the loss of a thousand men, in killed and prisoners; and pursuing his advantage with spirit, the Swedes were at length compelled to evacuate the Prussian Pomerania, and to fall back upon Strahlsund.

All the armies of the Russians at length quitted the king's territories. General Laudohn abruptly raised the blockade of Cosel; and afterwards abandoning Landshut, he retired into the Austrian Silesia, and left all the Prussian part in quiet. M. Daun after the battle of Torgau, seeing the King of Prussia attempting nothing against Dresden, placed one part of his army in that city, and cantoned the rest in those strong posts, which lie to the south and west of it, by which he commanded the Elbe, and kept open his communication with Bohemia. The army of the empire retired into Franconia, and placed its head quarters at Bamberg.

The King of Prussia omitted nothing to re-establish his affairs; and the recovery of Saxony gave him great opportunities for that purpose.

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We may judge of the importance of that possession by the resources he was able to draw from it. He demanded of the circle of Leipfick for the contributions of the ensuing year, two millions of crowns, exclusive of the ordinary revenue, together with a vast quantity of forage and provision. From all the other parts of Misnia which he held he exacted in the same proportion. He compelled them also to supply a vast number of recruits: his demand was twenty thousand; and though it be certain that they could not supply so many, yet he was enabled by the recruits furnished by Saxony alone, entirely to fill up the breaches which the battle of Torgau had made in his battalions. He drew also vast resources from the duchy of Mecklenburg, which he taxed at some millions of crowns, an immense quantity of provision, and a great number of recruits. These he insisted either on receiving immediately, or that the duke should enter his troops into the Prussian service. It is said that his majesty then made some sort of treaty or composition with the duke, whose condition has been, from the beginning of the war, the worst that can be imagined. For his situation is such, just behind the Prussian dominions, and out of all possibility of communication with the grand armies of his allies, that he cannot be benefited by any advantages which they acquire; on the contrary, he suffers almost equally, whether the King of Prussia be victorious or defeated; and his dominions must furnish the means of improving the king's victories, and repairing his losses. If the King of Prussia has made a treaty with this prince, there is no doubt that it is almost

almost wholly in his majesty's favour, and that he has taken care that he shall not draw much less profit from the Duke of Mecklenburg as an ally, than he had derived from him as an enemy.

In short, with regard to extent of possession, the King of Prussia is much in the same situation in which he was left at the closing the foregoing campaign; but in all other respects his condition is infinitely preferable. He had then indeed the same possessions in Saxony; but he closed that campaign with

the loss of two battles, destructive in themselves, and disgraceful in their circumstances: he closed this by a most beneficial and most glorious victory, by which the reputation of his arms, greatly tarnished, was restored to its former brightness, and which in its consequences has given him as fair a prospect of success as he can have, whilst the alliance against him is not the least degree weakened by the falling off of the most inconsiderable member, or the abatement of the smallest degree of their animosity.

CHAP. X.

The Allies raise the siege of Gottingen. Winter-quarters and sufferings of the British troops. Popular debates in England concerning the German war.

THE allied army in Westphalia, after their failure on the lower Rhine, turned their attention to the eastward of the Weser, and made a vigorous attempt upon Gottingen, which from the 22d of November, until the 12th of the following month, they kept blockaded. But the French made a brave defence, and having taken a strong post of the allies in a sally, they compelled them to raise the blockade. They were before heartily weary of it, having suffered incredible hardships, both in this and all the other services of the campaign, in which they had so often traversed that great tract of country which lies between the Maine, the Weser, and the Rhine: and though the winter continued very temperate and open, such unusual rains had fallen, that the waters were every where out, and the roads so damaged, that their provisions could scarcely arrive, or their communication be preserved.

At length therefore, they submitted to go into winter-quarters, leaving the French in possession of Hesse, and the whole country eastward of the Weser to the frontiers of the electorate; by which they communicated with the Austrians and Imperialists, and prevented the succours with which the King of Prussia, after the battle of Torgau, had intended to reinforce the allied army. The English troops were cantoned for the winter, in the bishopric of Paderborn; and Lord Granby established his head-quarters in the city of that name. But these quarters proved a very indifferent place of repose for the British troops, worn out with the fatigues of so laborious a campaign, partly from the natural penury of the country; and partly from the vast numbers to be supported, at a time when the sphere of their subsistence was extremely straitened; and even that narrow sphere exhausted by having been four years the

the seat of war. This scarcity was increased by the difficulty of the roads, and probably in some degree by the avarice of contractors, over whom, several were of opinion, as strict a watch had not been kept, as is at all times necessary for that sort of people.

But whatever were the causes of this scarcity, it was bitterly felt by the troops, and was accompanied by diseases which thinned them extremely. This raised a general discontent in the army, which was speedily communicated to England, where the people, during the preceding year, not having been struck with those brilliant advantages which distinguish an offensive campaign, did not confine their complaints to the conduct of the war, but began to fall into an almost general dislike of the very system upon which it was pursued.

Much of the old dispute between the naval and continental schemes was renewed, and enforced with many additional topics. The alliances of the war in Germany were severely criticised. "We are pursuing, said they, a system, by which we must certainly lose all the advantages which we acquired for the short time we followed one that was more national, and suitable to our circumstances; a system of all others the most absurd; a system in which defeats are attended with their usual fatal effects, and in which even victory itself cannot save us from ruin. We will not enter, said they, into that long and vainly-agitated question, Whether we ought to take any part in the differences which may arise between the powers on the continent? This disquisition is foreign to the present purpose; and it is besides of too vague and

general a nature to admit any precise determination; but this undoubtedly may be asserted, that we can never, consistently with common prudence, engage in a continental war against France, without a concurrence in our favour of the other powers on the continent. This was the continental scheme of the great King William; and this principle the foundation of the grand alliance which he projected, and at the head of which, in defence of the liberties of Europe, he made the most august appearance to which human nature can be raised. It was on this principle, that in conjunction with half Europe, we carried on the war with so much honour and success against France, under the Duke of Marlborough. But to engage in a continental war with that power, not only unassisted but opposed by the greatest part of those states with whom we were then combined, is an attempt never to be justified by any comparative calculation of the populousness, the revenues, or the general strength of the two nations. It is a desperate struggle, which must finally end in our ruin.

But what is the scene which we have chosen for this struggle? We have chosen Germany; the very spot of all others which the French, if they had their choice, would have pointed out to us. By making Germany the theatre of war, they see that country wasted and destroyed, the strength of which has always proved the greatest bulwark against their overbearing ambition. They see the swords of the Germans, from one end to the other of that vast and populous country, turned against each other; and they see with joy the English, whose in-

terest it is to serve them as much as possible, co-operating with her blood and her treasures, to complete the disunion, and consequently the desolation of Germany. In a war in that country France has many advantages: she supports her armies in a great degree by pillaging those whom in every respect it is her interest to weaken. She is not very remote from her own frontiers, from whence she is easily provided, easily recruited; and by means of which a great part of the public money is expended in the country where it is raised. Is she unsuccessful? she is brought thereby but the nearer to her frontier, supports her troops with still the greater facility, and exhausts still less the natural wealth of her people. Even suppose the French army driven into France; even then these advantages on her side are increased; and very obvious circumstances render it impossible for the allied army to push their success on the German frontiers of France to any decisive consequence.

But to the English, every thing is unfavourable in such a war; their greatest successes will only carry them to greater distance from their resources, and every step of their progress must make the transport of provision, artillery, ammunition, and the infinite impediments of a large army more difficult, and in the end altogether impracticable. This is not speculation; the events which followed the battle of Crevelt have proved it. Prince Ferdinand, victorious in that action, was obliged, rather from the difficulty of subsisting, than the superiority of the enemy, to repass the Rhine, and to bring back to Germany that war with which he threatened France. It is thus, that, upon

this plan, victory itself cannot save us, and that all our successes serve only to accumulate new distresses, new difficulties, new charges. Whilst France, who has only contracted her expences by the loss of her navy, encourages us to enter deeper and deeper into the inextricable toils of a German war, in which we waste our strength only to entangle ourselves further. She holds the strings, and can never be tired out at this game. From all this arises an expence unknown even in thought to our forefathers, and which the single revenue of England is by no means able to bear. The allies, if they deserve the name, supply not the smallest part of it. The Hanoverians and Hessians contribute to our service only by enabling us to protract still longer our efforts in a system, in which nothing can so effectually serve us as being defeated as early as possible.

As to the King of Prussia, what we pay to that monarch, may rather be considered as tribute than subsidy; since we receive nothing in return: and that far from being able to afford any relief to our armies, he is scarcely in a condition to support himself. So that this alliance is worse than the former, as it is an heavy charge, compensated not only with no real, but even with no apparent or shewy advantage. Indeed, he is an ally the last in the world we ought to have chosen, on account of his long connexion with our worst enemies, the mean and the hostile sentiments he has always entertained towards us, the injuries he has done us, and the general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. We regard him, it is true, as the protector of the Protestant religion; but how lightly he thinks of all religion,

on, his writings testify; and what mischiefs he has done the Protestant cause in particular, this war will be a lasting memorial. When he entered Saxony, a Protestant country, he found that religion no ways molested in those places, where it had been established or tolerated by the treaty of Westphalia. Even in the Popish dominions the persecution began to lose something of its edge, when he, under the name of its protector, brought upon it as great a calamity as its most determined enemies could have wished; by dividing the reformed states of the empire, and setting Protestants to cut the throats of Protestants, whilst all the Popish powers have been forced into a strict confederacy.

Had we kept ourselves clear of this ruinous system; and instead of engaging France on her strong side, attacked and vanquished her colonies one after the other, we might without exhausting our own strength have gradually wasted away the principal resources of her trade, and whilst we continued this method, have as little reason to grow tired of a war (the whole funds of which would be spent at home) as France has to grow weary in the present manner of carrying it on. If the powers on the continent were left without our interposition to do their own business, they would probably better understand and better defend their own rights. At worst let France enter, let them conquer, let them possess Hanover; there is no mischief they can do that country greater than it suffers by the present war; and we, not exhausting ourselves by a fruitless defence, should in the end, by the entire possession of the French colonies, be able,

besides the security of our own just claims, to restore the Hanoverian dominions to their lawful sovereign, and even to procure some indemnification for what they might have suffered in our quarrel."

This is pretty nearly the substance of what was urged against the German system; and the argument was conducted with great management and address, and interspersed with a number of topics well calculated to spread discontent, and to place in an odious light every step taken in those alliances and in that war. Many, however, strongly adhered to that method; and they answered, "that the best reasons on the other side were more specious than solid; and that the chief writings against our German connexions were declamations rather than arguments. That the complaint of the expence of this war was in some measure just; but if the advantage was in any degree equivalent, the expence was incurred to good purpose. That France, by engaging so heartily as she has done in the German war, has drawn away so much of her attention and her revenue from her navy, that it enabled us to give such a blow to her maritime strength, as possibly she may never be able to recover. Her engagement in the German war, has likewise drawn her from the defence of her colonies, by which means we have conquered some of the most considerable she possessed. It has withdrawn her from the protection of her trade, by which it is entirely destroyed, whilst that of England has never in the profoundest peace been in so flourishing a condition. So that, by embarking in this German war, France has suffered herself to be

undone, so far as regards her particular and immediate quarrel with England. But has she had in Germany such successes as will counterbalance this loss? Far from it. At this moment she is infinitely less advanced than she was the year she entered Germany, after having spent such immense sums of money, and lost by the sword, by disease, and by desertion, at least 100,000 of her people.

On the other hand, the account stands thus with regard to England; deeply embarked as she has been in this German war, in her particular quarrel with France she has been carried along with an almost uninterrupted tide of success. She has taken many of the French colonies; she has destroyed their navy and their trade, and having insulted the enemies' coasts, has ruined an harbour which might one day prove very obnoxious to us. Then how stands the account in Germany? The French have been there frequently defeated; Hanover has been recovered and protected; the K. of Prussia has been preserved so long at least from the rage of his enemies, and in general the liberty of Germany has been hitherto secured. So that if we have incurred a great expence, we have done by it infinitely more than France has done at an expence much greater than ours. For the advocates who declaim against the King of Prussia, seem to have forgot that the charge of the French army must exceed ours, as the number of their troops to be paid, exceeds the difference between French and English pay. Those on the English establishment in Germany, have at no time exceeded 25000, and the rest of the confederates serve very nearly on the

same terms with the French. Not to mention the subsidies so greatly superior to ours, which that power pays to states from whom she has not a single regiment to augment her armies. Thus although by our victories France is relieved from the charge of her navy, and that of the defence of some of her most considerable colonies, the German war alone has brought her finances to a distress of which the whole world has been witness. And nothing less could have happened; the expence however contracted was still enormous; and the resource of every war, trade, was almost wholly destroyed. In England, the expence was also undoubtedly great: but then, the old trade still remained to supply it, and new channels were opened. Had we lain by and tamely beheld Germany in part possessed, and the rest compelled to receive laws from France, the war there would soon have been brought to an end; and France, strengthened by victory, by conquest and alliance, would have the whole force and whole revenue of her mighty monarchy free to act against us alone.

They argued further, that common faith obliged us to an adherence to our engagements both with Hanover and Prussia; and that the pleaded incapacity to assist them, arising from the greatness of the charge, could not excuse us; because the incapacity was not real; and if the expence were inconvenient, we ought to have looked to that when we contracted our engagements. That it was not true, that we received no advantage from our alliance with the King of Prussia; for if it be once admitted, that we entered with any reason into the German war (which they supposed

posed proved), then the King of Prussia has been very materially serviceable to us; because it was his victory at Rosbach, and the reinforcement from his troops, which has enabled us to do all that has since been achieved. In the like manner, if the support of the Protestant religion be any part of our care, that religion must suffer eminently by the ruin of the King of Prussia; for though the writings attributed to his Prussian majesty be such as, if really his, reflect on account of their impiety great dis-

grace on his character as a man, yet as a king, in his public and political capacity, he is the natural protector of the Protestant religion in Germany; and it will always be his interest to defend it."

We shall not presume to determine, which party has the right side of this question; it was once undoubtedly a question very fit to be discussed with great care; but having chosen our party, it is at present little more than a matter of political speculation.

C H A P. XI.

Thurot sails from Dunkirk. Puts into Gottenburg and Bergen. Puts into the isle of Ilay. He takes Carrickfergus. Sails from thence. He is killed, and his whole Squadron taken. War in America. General Amherst goes down the river St. Laurence. General Murray marches from Quebec. Montreal surrenders. Cherokee war. Affairs of the East Indies. Lally defeated by Coote.

BEfore we resume the account of the war in America, it will be necessary to take some notice of the attempt of the celebrated Thurot. It happened much earlier in the year, than the events which we have just related. But to avoid breaking the thread of the more important events in Germany, we have reserved it for this place.

The reader will remember, that in the French scheme for invading these islands, (which was described as it then appeared to us in the 4th chapter of the annals of 1759), a small squadron was prepared at Dunkirk, under Monsieur Thurot, the destination of which most people at that time imagined to have been for Scotland. But, it has since appeared, that this little squadron was intended to make a diversion on the north coast of Ireland, whilst the

grand fleet under Monsieur de Conflans made the principal descent in some of the southern parts of that kingdom. The manner in which the latter and principal part of this project failed, has already been related among the transactions of that year. It remains now to give some account of the part in which Thurot was concerned.

His Squadron, consisting of five frigates, on board of which were 1270 land-soldiers, sailed from the port of Dunkirk on the 5th of October 1759. They had been blocked up until that time by an English fleet; but, under favour of a hazy night, they put out to sea, and arrived at Gottenburg in Sweden ten days after. From thence they made to Bergen in Norway. In these voyages, the men were reduced by sickness, and the vessels themselves

had so suffered by storms, that they were obliged to send one of the most considerable of them back to France. It was not until the 5th of December, that they were able to sail directly for their place of destination. But their old ill fortune pursued them with fresh disappointments. For near three months they beat backward and forward amongst the western isles of Scotland, having in vain attempted a convenient landing near Derry. In this tedious interval they suffered every possible hardship. Their men were thinned and disheartened. Another of their ships was separated from them, of which they never heard more. The now remaining three were extremely shattered, and their crews suffered extremely by famine. This 16 Feb. obliged them to put into the isle of Ilay; where they refitted and took in some cattle and provisions, which were liberally paid for by the generous adventurer who commanded, and who behaved in all respects with his usual courtesy and humanity.

Here they heard for the first time of the defeat of Conflans' squadron. This was a circumstance of great discouragement. But as Thurot could not be sure that this intelligence was not given to deceive him; he persisted in his resolution to sail for Ireland. Indeed he had scarcely any other choice; for he was so poorly victualled, that he could not hope, without some refreshment, to get back to France. And he was further urged on by his love of glory, no small share of which he was certain to add to his character, if he could strike a blow of never so little importance on the coast of Ireland; for by this he might make some appearance of having revenged the

many insults which had been offered to the coast of France.

Full of these ideas, he arrived before the town of Carrickfergus on the 28th of February; and landed his troops, now reduced to about 600 men, the day following. They were augmented by draughts from his seamen to near a thousand. These he formed on the beach, and moved to the attack of the town. Carrickfergus is surrounded by an old wall ruinous in many places. Colonel Jennings commanded about four companies in the town, mostly of new-raised men, extremely ill provided with ammunition, and no way prepared for this attack, which they had not the smallest reason to expect. However, they shut the gates, sent off the French prisoners to Belfast, and took all the measures their circumstances would admit. The enemy advanced and attacked the gates. There was no cannon; but the gates were defended with effect by musquet shot, until the ammunition was spent. Then the garrison retired into the castle, which having a breach in the wall near 50 feet in extent, was no way tenable. They therefore surrendered prisoners of war, with terms of safety for the town.

Thurot, as soon as he was master of Carrickfergus, issued orders to Belfast to send him a quantity of wine and provision; he made the same demand to the magistrates of Carrickfergus, which they having imprudently refused to comply with, the town was plundered. Thurot having victualled, and gained as much reputation by this action as could be expected from a fleet which was no more than a sort of wreck of the grand enterprise, set sail for France. But he had not left the

the bay of Carrickfergus many hours, when, near the coast of the isle of Man, he perceived three sail that bore down upon him. These were three English frigates which happened to be in the harbour of Kinsale, when Thurot made his descent; the Duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant, dispatched orders to the commander of the frigates to go in quest of the French armament. The English frigates were one of 36 guns, commanded by Capt. Elliot; and two of thirty-two.

Such was their diligence and success, that they overtook Thurot's squadron before they could get out of the Irish sea. They were exactly three frigates to three. The French ships were much the larger, and their men much more numerous; but both ships and men were in a bad condition. A sharp and close engagement begun. None of the French could possibly escape, and they must take or be taken. Thurot did all that could be expected from the intrepidity of his character; he fought his ship until she had her hold almost filled with water, and her decks covered with dead bodies. At length he was killed. The crew of his ship, and by her example those of the other two, dispirited by this blow, and pressed with uncommon alacrity by the signal bravery of Captain Elliot, and those who commanded under him, struck, and were carried into Ramsey Bay in the Isle of Man. Even this inconsiderable action added to the glory of the English arms. None had been better conducted, or fought with greater resolution. This sole insult on our coasts was severely punished; and not a vessel concerned in it escaped. The public indeed lamented the death of the brave Thurot, who,

even whilst he commanded a privateer, fought less for plunder than honour; whose behaviour was on all occasions full of humanity and generosity; and whose undaunted courage raised him to rank, and merited distinction. His death secured the glory he always sought: he did not live to be brought a prisoner into England; or to hear in France those malignant criticisms, which so often attend unfortunate bravery. This was the fate of the last remaining branch of that grand armament, which had so long been the hope of France, the alarm of England, and the object of general attention to all Europe.

In America, the French had no greater reason to boast of their success. The action of Sillery only gained them, by an immense effusion of their blood, a victory which was attended with no advantageous consequences. Vaudreuil the governor of Canada, after Levi had been compelled to raise the siege of Quebec, fixed his head-quarters at Montreal, to make if possible a last stand in that place; for which purpose he called in all his posts; and here he collected the whole regular force that remained in Canada. At the same time he sought to keep up the spirits of the people by various rumours and devices, by which he practised on their credulity; one of these artifices is curious enough; the reader will find it among the state-papers. But Monsieur Vaudreuil's greatest hope was not in his artifices, nor his force, but in the situation of Canada, which is much harder to be entered, than when the enemy has entered it, to be conquered. On the side where the most considerable part of the British force was to act
it

it is covered with vast impenetrable woods, morasses, and mountains; the only tolerable entrance to an army, is by the river St. Laurence; and the navigation of this river is rendered extremely difficult and hazardous by the number of shallows, rifts, and falls, that lie between the discharge of Ontario and the isle of Montreal. Vaudreuil was in expectation, that the preparations necessary for conducting an army through such a long and difficult way, would necessarily consume so much of the summer, as not to leave sufficient time for the operations absolutely necessary to reduce the remainder of Canada. He did not apprehend much danger from the garrison of Quebec, which had been weakened by its defeat in the spring. These considerations gave him some confidence that he might protract the war somewhat longer, and another year might possibly give fortune an opportunity to take some turn in his favour.

But Mr. Amherst, whose calm and steady resolution no difficulties could overcome, was taking the most effectual measures to defeat his expectations. His plan was disposed in this manner. Brigadier-General Murray had orders to advance towards Montreal, on his side, with all the troops which could be spared from the garrison of Quebec. Colonel Haviland sailed from Crown Point, and took possession of the Isle au Noix, which had been abandoned by the enemy on the 28th of August, and from thence had orders to proceed directly to the city of Montreal. His own army, consisting of about 10,000 men, he proposed to transport by the way of Lake Ontario into the river St. Laurence. Thus

he proposed entirely to surround the last place of importance which the enemy possessed, and by the motion of the three armies, in three such different routes, to render it impossible for them to form an effectual opposition to any of his corps.

Having laid this general plan, he left Shenectady on ²¹ June the frontiers of New York, and passed up the Mohawks river and down that of the Oneidas, to Oswego, where he arrived on the 9th of July. The army he had collected there, consisted of about 10,000 men, regulars and provincials. Sir William Johnson brought a thousand savages of the Iroquois or five nations; the greatest number of that race of men which was ever seen in arms in the cause of England.

It was a matter of the greatest difficulty to transport so numerous an army, the whole of its artillery, its ammunition, and all its provision, over the expanse of that vast lake in open boats and galleys; it required the greatest caution and the exactest order, lest they should fall foul upon one another, lest they should be driven out too far to gain the land on the first threatening of a storm, or lest they should come too near the shore. But all the dispositions were made in the most admirable method, and with that regularity of military arrangement, which makes so considerable a part of the character of that able commander. So that the whole army embarked on the 10th of August. A detachment had been sent some days before to clear the passage of the river St. Laurence of any obstruction, and to find the best passage for the vessels.

On the 27th he had entered that river,

river, taken possession of Swegatchie, and made all dispositions for the attack of L'Isle Royale, a fort lower down the river which commanded it, and by this command is the most important post, and as it were the key of Canada. The troops and boats were so disposed, that the isle was completely invested, and the garrison was left no means of escape. The batteries were then raised and opened, and, after two days sharp firing, the fort 25 Aug. surrendered.

This being a post of importance both to command Lake Ontario and to cover our frontier, the general spent some days here in order to repair the fort, and at the same time to fit out his vessels, and to prepare all things for passing his troops down the river, the most dangerous part of which he was now to encounter, as all the rapids lie between this place and Montreal; but notwithstanding all precautions, near ninety men were drowned in passing these dangerous falls, and a great number of vessels broke to pieces. This loss from so large an embarkation, in such circumstances, is to be regarded as very considerable. At length, after a tedious, fatiguing, and dangerous voyage of two months and seventeen 6 Sept. days since they left Shennestady, the English saw to their great joy the isle of Montreal, the object of their ardent wishes, and the period of their labours.

They were immediately landed in the best order; and all dispositions were made for attacking the place. So excellently was this plan concerted, and so faithfully executed,

that General Murray landed from Quebec that very day; and Col. Haviland with his army from Isle au Noix the day following.

Montreal is the second place in Canada for extent, building, traffick, and strength. Its middle situation between the lakes and Quebec, has made it the staple of the Indian trade: but the fortifications before this war were mean and inconsiderable; something had been since added; but nothing made the taking of it an enterprise of difficulty, except that here was collected the whole regular and no small part of the provincial force which remained in Canada. However, by the dispositions which at once brought against them three armies, the greatest part and flower of the British troops in America, Mons. Vaudreuil saw himself entirely inclosed; he despaired of defending the place; and therefore surrendered the garrison of Montreal as* prisoners of war, and the inhabitants of his government as subjects to the King of Great Britain, on the 8th of September 1760.

And thus in the sixth year of the war, and after the most severe struggles, was the vast country of Canada reduced to the king's obedience. In this time six battles had been fought, the fortune of which was equally divided; in three the French had been victorious; in three the English. The first of those in which the French had the better, was fought in the meadows near Fort du Quesne where General Braddock was killed; the other at Ticonderoga, where General Albecrombie commanded; the

* They were not in strictness prisoners; but sent to France with condition not to serve during the war. The conditions may be seen more at large among the State-Papers.

third at Sillery, where General Murray was repulsed. The victories of the English, were, 1st, that near Crown Point, where General Johnson commanded, and Dieskau was made prisoner; the 2d near Niagara, where General Johnson also commanded; and the 3d and principal near Quebec, where Wolfe gained the victory and lost his life. From the English two forts had been taken, Oswego and Fort-William-Henry. The English on their side took three cities, Louisbourg, Quebec, and Montreal; and five principal forts, which commanded as many important communications, Beaufejour, Niagara, Frontenac, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Isle-Royal; besides some others of inferior consideration.

Taking the whole war in America into one view, Canada had been defended with bravery and conduct sufficient to crown the generals Wolfe and Amherst, and the admirals Boscawen and Saunders, who finally reduced it, with the greatest glory. And without question, the conduct of General Amherst in his last expedition, by which he obliged Montreal to surrender without a blow, and finally conquered Canada without effusion of blood, deserves every honour and every recompence a grateful people can bestow. The humanity with which he behaved to the conquered, both French and Indians, though the one had perpetrated, and the other at least connived at the most horrid cruelties on the English prisoners, adds a high lustre to his conquest. His troops set not one house on fire, not one habitation was plundered, not one man was killed (except in the attack of Isle Royal). None was more distin-

guished in this respect than Sir William Johnson; he led into Canada an army of a thousand of the fiercest and most cruel savages which are bred in America, without doing the smallest damage to the country, or offering the slightest injury to the persons of the inhabitants. To effect this he was obliged to exert the most unwearied endeavours, and the whole of those uncommon talents which gave him such power over the minds of all sorts of men. The great victories by which he has advanced the interest of the nation, have done him less honour than this conduct, by which he has so greatly advanced its character for humanity and moderation. It were to be wished that the same might be said of the army which marched from Quebec; who finding that the inhabitants in some parts were out in arms, were under a necessity of setting fire to the villages; the tenderness of Gen. Murray's nature revolted when the giving such orders became a necessary part of his duty. In the course of this summer, Captain Byron with 9 July. three of his majesty's ships destroyed a settlement of French, where none had ever been suspected, in the Bay de Chaleurs. There he also took three frigates, and about twenty sail of vessels which contained a reinforcement of troops and military stores for the relief of Montreal; but when they had received intelligence that Lord Colville's fleet had got into the river before them, and of course entirely commanded it, they disembarked in this place, to attempt, if possible, a way to their principal army by land. But they were discovered; the whole armament was taken; and the whole design disconcerted.

Before

Before we take our leave of the American affairs of this year, we ought to make some mention of a war with the savage Indians, which broke out on the back settlements of our southern colonies. The Cherokees, one of the most numerous and powerful nations of these barbarians, had in the beginning, and during the greatest part of the progress of the war, appeared to be heartily engaged in our interests: at their desire a fort had been built in their country called Fort Loudon, from the then commander in chief of the British Forces in America. Some parties of them had appeared in our favour on the last expedition against Fort du Quesne. But it is thought that on that occasion they received some insults, and had been treated in general with a neglect which made the deepest impression on the minds of so vindictive a people. These discontents were fomented by the French, who hoped to cause a diversion of a part of our forces in this quarter. At length they commenced hostilities in their usual manner, by cruel ravages and murders on the frontier of their neighbouring provinces. And there was very great reason to apprehend that the same artifices of the enemy, and the same opinion of ill usage, would draw the neighbouring and powerful nation of the Creeks into the like measures.

Mr. Lyttelton, who was then governor of Carolina, having in vain endeavoured to pacify them, took the resolution of marching with all the force, regular and provincial, which he could raise into the Cherokee country. This army in all did not exceed 1100 men, but it was conducted with such spirit and dispatch by Governor Lyttelton, that in a very short

time, he marched 300 miles thro' the vast desert which lies between the Indian castle of Keeowee and Charles-town. He was advanced into their country before they had made preparations to receive him. They saw their towns, in case of obliquity, on the point of being delivered to fire and sword. They therefore desired a conference, in which they acknowledged themselves to blame; and consented to such a treaty of peace as the governor was pleased to dictate. 26th Dec: They gave up the persons guilty of the most flagrant murders, and put into his hands twenty-two hostages, as a security for their adherence to the treaty.

The governor had all imaginable reason to be satisfied with the effect his expedition had produced; and having, as every body believed, effectually chastised the former insolence of the enemy, and secured the future tranquillity of the southern provinces, he returned to Charles-town. But these perfidious barbarians, equally regardless of their faith, and of the safety of their countrymen, whose lives were pledged for their fidelity, broke out as soon as the army was removed, into their former ravages; blocked up Fort Loudon, which stands in the middle of their country, and made some attempts on Fort Edward, which lies nearer to the settlements. Their total want of skill in carrying on sieges prevented them from any hope of mastering these places, otherwise than by treachery or famine. They failed in the first instance, and the last required time.

The imminent danger of two English garrisons, and that whole tract of our colonies, being made known to General Amherst, he detached Colonel Montgomery to their

their assistance, with a regiment of Highlanders, a battalion of the Royal Americans, a body of grenadiers, and the provincial troops. He marched into the enemies country. He made war upon the Indians after their own manner. No other would have been effectual. He burned Estatoe the capital of the Lower Cherokees, consisting of two hundred houses, an Indian town of the very first magnitude; and then proceeded to the same execution on all the towns and villages of that district of the Cherokees, which were numerous, populous, and wealthy. The inhabitants generally fled on the approach of our troops; some however were burned in their houses, and some women and children were made prisoners.

This universal destruction of the lower settlements being completed, Colonel Montgomery passed on to 27 June. the middle Cherokees; but as the army marched through a dangerous ground, favourable to the Indian method of fighting, they were suddenly attacked on all sides by this savage enemy, with the greatest fury, and with the usual horrible screams and outcries. The troops were so well disposed with a view of this kind of war, that they stood the charge with firmness; they were not intimidated with the covered fire, or the screams of the savages. The fight was long and well maintained on both sides. But at length the Indians fled. A neighbouring town (one of the most considerable) was entered that night. The enemy made some attempt to molest them; but to little purpose. The English lost in this action 20 killed, and about 80 wounded. The Cherokees had near forty killed.

The number of the wounded is not known.

Though Colonel Montgomery was victorious on this occasion; yet it was necessary to retreat on account of his wounded, for whom he had no place of safety. For if he should attempt to proceed, he had to apprehend frequent skirmishes as he advanced; and the number of wounded, together with the difficulty of his march, would be hourly increased. This retreat was certainly necessary. But when Colonel Montgomery had arrived at Fort St. George, he discovered part of his orders, which threw the whole country into consternation; which was, that when he had *chastised* the enemy, he was to return to New York, with the troops under his command, and rejoin the grand army. These orders without delay he obeyed; not however with such rigour, but that the earnest entreaties of the province prevailed on him to leave about 400 men for their protection.

Carolina and the neighbouring colonies were again exposed to the fury of a savage enemy, not so much weakened as exasperated by their late sufferings; the fate of the garrison of Fort Loudon was but too certain. For several months they had suffered a close blockade; at length, seeing no hope of relief, their provisions being totally consumed, and the enemy shewing some pacific dispositions, 7 Aug. they were induced to surrender upon honourable conditions.

But the enemy, equally regardless of faith and humanity, fell upon them in their march, butchered all the officers but one, killed several of the private soldiers, and carried the rest into an horrible captivity. These outrages on the south-

ern

ern colonies threw some damp on the joy which was felt over the English America, on the entire conquest of Canada.

In Europe the fortune of the campaign was nearly balanced. In America, except this inconsiderable savage war, it was entirely triumphant. In the East Indies also we gained glory and new advantages. After the raising the siege of Fort St. George, in February 1759, the English army took the field under Major Brereton, and possessed themselves of the important town and fort of Conjiveram. About the same time the city of Masulipatam was stormed and taken by Major Ford. By these strokes the French trade on the coast of Coromandel was confined to Pondicherry and a few inconsiderable places. And the traffic of the whole shore, for an extent of 800 miles of a populous and manufacturing country, was entirely in the hands of the English company. This coast joins to the rich province of Bengal; out of which also the French were entirely driven, by the heroic actions of Colonel Clive.

Encouraged by these successes, a body of about 1200 men, Europeans and Seapoys, under the command of Major Brereton, advanced further, and attempted to dislodge an army of French and their confederate Indians, encamped under the cannon of a fort of that country-construction. The acquisition of that place had been a valuable advantage. But here our army was obliged to retire, with a loss of between three and four hundred killed and wounded.

General Lally animated with this and some slighter advantages, threat-

ened the siege of Trichenopoly, and the French affairs seemed again to revive. But it was only a momentary gleam. To check his progress, Colonel Coote, at the head of the greatest body he could draw together on that coast, invested Wandewash, took the place in three days, and made the garrison prisoners of war. 30 Nov. From thence he passed with rapidity to Carongoly; the siege of which town he pressed with such diligence, that, in four days from the opening his batteries, he obliged the garrison to march out. 10 Dec.

This progress alarmed General Lally; he called large detachments in from every side; and knowing the importance of Wandewash, made all his efforts to recover it. He pushed forward the siege with the utmost vigour, hoping to take the town before Colonel Coote could arrive to its relief. But the colonel marched with equal diligence; and arrived about the time when the French had made a practicable breach. 22d July 1760. His army consisted of 1700 Europeans, and about 3000 black troops. Lally's amounted to 2200 Europeans, and between 9 and 10,000 blacks. The engagement was long and obstinate; but at length the French gave way. It was a total rout; they abandoned their camp, their cannon, and all the implements of the siege. They left a thousand killed and wounded on the field of battle. Among the prisoners were Brigadier-General Buffy; the Chevalier Godeville, quarter master-general; Lieutenant Colonel Murphy, and eleven inferior officers, who were all wounded. Lally fled with his broken troops in despair to Pondicherry.

Of the English in this action near 200 were killed and wounded; in particular the death of the gallant Major Brereton was much regretted. Of the blacks about 70 were wounded and slain.

Except the battle of Plaissey followed by the revolution in Bengal, this action was the most considerable in its consequences, of any in which our troops had ever been engaged in India. This was fought in part against European troops headed by an able general. The dispositions for the battle, and the conduct of Colonel Coote in the engagement, merit every honour.

This victory was pursued with a spirit equal to that by which it was won. Chittiput was taken in a few days after; and the army allowing itself no repose, marched directly from thence to Arcot, the capital of this immense province. The siege was opened on the fifth of February, and the fort surrendered on the 10th: near 300 Europeans were made prisoners of war.

At sea Admiral Pocock seconded the extraordinary efforts of Colonel Coote with his own usual skill and intrepidity. Again he engaged the fleet of Monsieur d'Ache, a brave

commander, who has in some degree supported the declining reputation of the French marine; but though superior in the number of his ships, and more than in that proportion superior in guns and men, he was obliged after upwards of two hours severe and bloody conflict to give way before Adm. Pocock, and to take shelter under the forts of Pondicherry. During this engagement eight of the English

ships stood the fire of the whole French fleet, which consisted of sixteen sail. The ships were greatly shattered; five hundred and sixty of our squadron were killed and wounded; and on the side of the French the loss was not less than a thousand. Admiral Pocock immediately got himself again in a fighting condition, and braved the French fleet before Pondicherry, who lay under its cannon, and refused a new engagement.

It has been observed that history can hardly produce an instance of two squadrons fighting three pitched battles, under the same commanders, in eighteen months, without the loss of a ship on either side. After this engagement Admiral Cornish arrived on the coast of Coromandel, and joined Pocock, by which we attained so decided a superiority in strength, as we had before in courage and ability, that the French no longer appeared in those seas. Most of their ships went off, as it was thought, to Mauritius. Then the French affairs went rapidly to ruin. On the fifth of April the important fortress of Caracal surrendered to the sea and land forces under Admiral Cornish and Major Monkton. By the taking of this and two other places of lesser consideration, the French were actually reduced to the single fort of Pondicherry; which was, when these accounts came away, closely blocked up by land and sea. The strongest hopes are conceived that this capital of the French India power and commerce will shortly be brought into our possession; and with these pleasing hopes we conclude the history of the war of 1766.

THE

THE CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. **I**N the evening a comet was discovered, and astronomically observed, by Mr. Dunn, at his academy at Chelsea. It appeared to the naked eye like Jupiter, or Venus through a thick fog, and made a near appulse to the star in Orion's right knee, and moved more than four degrees of the heavens in four hours of time.

Yesterday a boat with four men, towing a coasting vessel over Tine-mouth bar, was overfet and lost by a sudden swell of the sea, which went into the harbour with such force that much damage was feared among the shipping; as many were preparing to go out; but fortunately for them the tide had not turned, ere they weighed anchor; the coaster wore it by the goodness of her tackle. The oldest seamen at Shields say, they never knew such a violent and sudden motion.

3d. The body of a travelling Jew, known by the name of Little Isaac, was found murdered in a wood near Plymstock, Devonshire. Since which, Edward Jackson, a militiaman, has confessed that he met with this Jew near to Plymstock, and, after drinking a pint of beer together, they both went out, and after walking about two miles, the deceased stopt to rest himself, and putting a long stick he had in his hand behind his back to rest his

box upon; Jackson took the stick from behind him, and knocked him down, and when he was on the ground gave him two more blows, which finished him. Then taking his watch out of his pocket, and some goods out of the box, he hid the box in a wood. When he offered some of the things to sale, being asked how he came by them, he said he found them in a box, and would shew it to Mr. Sherenbeare; which he accordingly did, taking him into the wood where he had left it, and presently after said his conscience troubled him, and he confessed the murder.

This day died the Hon. James Annesley, Esq; only son 5th. and heir of Arthur late Lord Altham, and claimant of the Anglesey title and estate. He was twice married, and has left one son, the heir of his claims, and two daughters, behind him.

At eight at night, a comet 8th. without a tail was seen in Holland in the constellation of Orion. It was at first somewhat obscure, but at ten o'clock it was very visible. The night after, at half an hour after six and at seven, it was seen in the 23d degree of Gemini. It was 15 degrees above the horizon, and appeared as a star of the 3d magnitude.

Died William Wright, labourer, of Great Dunmow in 9th. Essex, aged 105. Seventeen children,

dren, 36 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren, followed his corpse to the grave.

In the evening the comet discovered the 1st by Mr. Dunn, passed near μ and ν in Eridanus, towards the whale's jaw; 10th, 11th, and 12th cloudy; 13th fair, and the comet not to be seen.

His royal highness the 14th. Prince of Wales, sent 200l. to be distributed amongst the sufferers by the late dreadful fire near Covent Garden, &c. A very large sum was raised by subscription, &c. for the sufferers in general, which, according to several claims, was distributed by the worthy promoters of so humane and charitable a design. Upwards of 200l. was also produced by a benefit-play on the occasion at Covent-garden play-house.

The quarterly communication of the Hon. free and accepted masons, held at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, ordered the sum of fifty pounds to be remitted to the Hon. Major-general Kingsley, for the relief of the free masons in the army now in Germany.

At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Scotland at Edinburgh, it was unanimously agreed to abolish the inhospitable custom of giving vails to servants; and at the same time, it was their opinion, that an addition to the yearly wages of servants would be more honourable for the master, and more beneficial to the servant. The like resolution was agreed to in a meeting of the nobility and gentry at Aberdeen.

This morning a fire broke out at a gingerbread-baker's adjoining to Whitechapel gaol,

which consumed the baker's, and part of the gaol. The consternation was so great, that lest the prisoners should be burned, the gaol-doors were opened, and all of them, to the number of 30, escaped, except three, who returned in the evening.

Died Elizabeth Goffin, of Ormeston, by St. Margaret, near Yarmouth, aged 101. She had been blind 30 years.

Admiral Hawke, who arrived at Plymouth the 17th, waited on his majesty, by whom he was received with particular marks of favour, his majesty meeting him as he entered, and thanking him for the services he had done his country. His majesty has since settled a pension of 2000l. a year upon him for his life, and the life of his two sons, and the survivor of them.

Died the wife of John Sharpe of Gatewick, Surry, Esq; she was the last of the Jordan family, who possessed Gatewick above 800 years.

An express arrived in town from Leicestershire, with an account that Lord Ferrers had killed his steward.

[See the article concerning his lordship, in this year's characters.]

A petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, was presented to parliament, praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill to widen and enlarge several old streets, lanes, &c. and to open several new streets and ways; and for determining, in a summary way, all disputes arising about the rebuilding of houses, in which several persons have an intermixed property.

Died

25th. Died the most noble the Marchioness of Granby.

26th. Was finally determined, by a special jury at the court of king's-bench, the cause so long depending between the gate-keeper of Richmond park, and the inhabitants of Richmond and parts adjacent, concerning the legality of a carriage and bridle way through the park. After a long trial, which lasted from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, a verdict was given in favour of the gate-keeper of the said park.

The laudable society for the relief of the British troops in Germany and Canada, and their widows and orphans, have provided and sent to those forces 6000 flannel waistcoats, 6000 woollen caps, 6000 pair of half gaiters, and 5000 pair of woollen gloves. To this subscription the clothworkers and merchant taylors companies have given 100l. each.

27th. His royal highness prince Edward, accompanied by several noblemen, attended divine service at the Magdalen-house chapel, and left a donation of 50l. for that charity.

A distemper, which rages amongst the horses, makes great havoc in and about town. Near 100 died in one week.

The ships in the river were never in a worse situation than they were at the close of the last frost; near 100 sail have been drove from their anchors and moorings by the shoals of ice, by which they received considerable damage in their rigging, bowsprits, &c. Among the ice several human dead bodies have likewise been seen floating: on the whole it made a very sad appearance. This frost also produced a

great deal of distress among the lower sort of people and mechanics; several persons either through inadvertency, cold, or want, perished in the streets.

A chemist of this city is said to have invented a method of making a sort of isinglass from British materials, which answers all the intentions of what is imported from Russia: a discovery of the utmost importance to brewers, as it can be manufactured immensely cheaper than the former. It likewise merits the attention of the legislature, as an annual saving of 50,000l. sterling may be made to this kingdom at the present price that isinglass bears, and which is paid for to Russia in ready specie; it being calculated that our exports are generally out-balanced about 80 per cent. by our imports from that kingdom; besides, isinglass is imported free of duty here, being a dyer's article.

On Saturday the 24th of November, all of a sudden, 30th. and without any of the usual symptoms, happened one of the most violent eruptions of Vesuvius ever known. Beginning at that time, it never ceased, till the 4th of December, to vomit forth, by five different openings, vortices of flames with torrents of lava, which running with impetuosity towards Nurocia, threatened that town and the whole neighbourhood with speedy devastation. The inhabitants left their houses, and fled to the neighbouring fields, offering up their prayers to heaven to put a stop to their calamity.

The workmen employed in digging the ruins of Herculaneum have lately made an important discovery. It is a statue of white marble,

marble, seven feet high, of exquisite workmanship, and which, as far as can be judged from the attitude, and some characters half defaced on the bottom of the pedestal, represents the famous Sibyl of Cuma.

Philip Ernest, prince of Hohenloe-Schillingsfurst, died lately, aged 96, the oldest prince in Europe.

The late sickness, a slow fever, at St. Kitt's, carried off John Franks, Simon Dupont, John Dumarval, Esqrs. Capt. William Moran; Alexander Hume, Esq; of Basseterre, of the custom-house; Miss Polly Hart; Miss Earle; the wife of Ralph Payne, Esq; Mrs. Margaret Payne; Mr. Francis Guichard, jun. at Basseterre; Mrs. Elizabeth Richards; Mr. William Malcolm, sen. at Sandy-point. — Near 200 people died, in the parish of Basseterre, from the 26th of July to the 10th of November.

Oxford, Jan. 5.

A labourer who fell from St. John's college, died on Tuesday the first instant, though all possible care had been taken of him. The place he fell from was between thirty and forty feet high; he pitched upon his feet in an upright posture, and striking the ground with great force, bounded upwards to a considerable height, and then fell backwards, speechless: upon an examination, neither his ankle, knee, nor hip bones were dislocated; but after his death, upon opening the body, the right kidney was found full of extravasated blood; the bladder, and all the other parts contiguous, mortified; and what is very extraordinary, and perhaps singular; the os pubis on the left side was found fractured and depressed.

Edinburgh, Jan. 1.

The following melancholy accident which happened a few days ago

at Stirling, contains an instance of heroism and affection, uncommon and rarely to be met with. Some gentlemen who had been out a fowling, on their returning to Stirling, shot a bird near the bridge, which fell upon a board of ice in the river, at a little distance from the bank. Two boys, the one of sixteen, the other of fourteen years of age, were diverting themselves just by: they saw the bird fall; and as the adjacent part of the river was still frozen, they were tempted to venture upon the ice to fetch it off. The eldest made the attempt; he got upon the ice, and had gone but a very little way, when it broke under him, and separated by the current. The unhappy boy supported himself on the broken ice but for a moment; he scarce had time to implore the assistance of his companion, ere he went to the bottom. The youngest boy was not long a spectator of his comrade's unhappy fate; he no sooner saw his danger, than, without waiting to pull off his cloaths, he plunged into the river, dived to the bottom, and got hold of him; but encumbered and weighed down with his own cloaths, he was not able to bring him up. Determined however to save his companion if in his power, he immediately came out, stript off his cloaths, and went in a second time; but in this attempt he was equally unlucky; the other boy, by this time, was so fixed in the mud, that all his strength was ineffectual to disengage him;—and benumbed by the cold, it was with difficulty he saved himself. When he got out he had part of his companion's hair in his mouth, having among other efforts, in that way, likewise, endeavoured to save him.

An account of the christenings, burials, and marriages, in Liverpool and Manchester, 1759.

	Christ.	Bur.	Mar.
Liverpool,	866	981	333
Manchester,	815	712	330

By the mortality-bill for the city of Glasgow it appears, that 1034 persons have died there during the last year.

The bills of mortality of the city of Hamburg for the last year amounted to 2653 children baptized, and 2033 persons buried.

The bills of mortality of the Protestants in the city of Breslau in Silesia, for the last year, amounted to 1445 children baptized, and 1697 persons died; and at Munich, the capital of the electorate of Bavaria, 747 children were baptized, and 926 persons died.

At Vienna, during last year, 5186 children were baptized, and 6369 persons died. In the city of Frankfurt, 896 children baptized, 1700 persons died.

From Lisbon we hear that Don Gomez Freyra de Andrada, commander of the king's forces at Rio de la Plata in America, has sent his majesty a large quantity of the leaves of a plant named Concogna, which is esteemed a sovereign preservative against weakness of the nerves.

M. d'Andrada gives a particular account of the virtues of this plant, in a letter to the king, together with the manner of taking it, which being to make tea of the leaves, he hath accompanied them with a set of cups, saucers, and spoons, all of solid gold.

Boston, Oct. 26.

Our assembly have voted a marble statue to be erected in King-street, at or near the east end of the

town-house, in memory of the late General Wolfe. Above 100 bears were killed in September and October, in one district in Hampshire, several of which weighed 400 lb. each.

Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Nov. 9.

Last Saturday night and Sunday morning we had here the most violent gale of wind that has been known. It has done vast damage to the wharfs in this town and suburbs. Great quantities of sugars which were in the cellars near the beach, are almost wholly ruined: two schooners were driven ashore, some thousands of trees in the woods were blown down, and in some places the roads rendered impassable. The damages sustained at the wharfs, &c. is computed at several thousand pounds. As the storm happened at the height of the spring-tide, and the wind in the southern board, it drove the tide in to that degree, that 'tis supposed the water rose near six feet perpendicular above its ordinary flowing.

F E B R U A R Y,

A Dutch vessel laden with wine was thrown ashore near Mountsbay in Cornwall, where she received very little damage; and would, in all probability, have been got off, had not the savages assembled in a riotous manner, to the number of about 500; and after plundering her, and barbarously using the unfortunate crew, split her in pieces.

About fifteen minutes after ten in the evening of the 20th ult. two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Amsterdam, which, tho' they did no damage, so terrified the inhabitants, that many ran out of doors.

The same happened in North Holland. About two hours before, two great flashes of lightning were seen, which were followed by a very sensible tremor of the earth: so that there must have been three shocks.

At Maestricht the shocks were so violent, that, in some parts of the town, chimneys were thrown down, and the walls of the guard-house on the parade were cracked in three or four places.

At Cologne it was felt in the morning of the 21st.

At Antwerp it was likewise felt, but no day mentioned.

At Aix la Chapelle it was more particularly observed, as appears by a letter dated from thence, of which the following is an extract.

“The sky was extremely clouded here for fifteen days, without the least breath of wind, or any other change than now and then some flakes of snow; nevertheless, the mercury in the barometer was still very high. This made me think, that the shaking of the earth, which has not ceased since the year 1755, still threatened us with some violent shocks. On Wednesday the 16th of January, about half past one in the afternoon, the earth shook with great force, but became still next day. The sky continued cloudy; and on Friday we felt some slight shocks attended with blasts of wind. On Saturday we felt another, but of such long continuance, that the earth seemed to have lost its natural stability. On Sunday cloudy and no wind: this calm continued till about eight at night, at which time we had a considerable shock, and about half after ten at night another; then the bells of our doors rang of themselves; china and glass

by striking together, were dashed to pieces, chimneys were thrown down, and the streets filled with rubbish: in a word it was a shocking spectacle. We had continual shocks the whole night; and I observed, that the wind blew more or less, according to the greater or lesser motion of the earth. Yesterday it grew fair; but a wind rose something like the squalls we feel in summer; and we were not quite free from shocks that day, which were less frequent during the night: at present the barometer is low, it rains, and the earth is quite still.”

At Wicklow, in Ireland, and for several miles round, about seven in the evening, a very rumbling noise was heard, as if some unusual carriage had been driving through the streets, to the great dread and terror of all the inhabitants, who felt the shock of an earthquake very sensibly.

In the night between the 21st and 22d ult. there was felt likewise at Hamburgh, and its neighbourhood, a shock of an earthquake that lasted about a minute. It was felt at the same time at Sleswick, Flenf-bourg and Keil, and other places in Holstein. It was felt also at Copenhagen, where it was followed by three shocks less violent, and lasted about half a minute, but happily no damage was done: all that could be observed was, it came from the north, and passed toward the south, and was most felt in the little island of Amagh. It was the same at Elsinour, where the sea was so agitated that several ships in that port were driven from their anchors.

Shocks have been likewise remarkably felt in Portugal, France, and other parts of Europe.

4th. St. James's. This day a chapter of the most noble order of the garter was held in the council-chamber; present, the Sovereign, the P. of Wales, his royal highness Prince Edward, the Dukes of Newcastle, Kingston, and Leeds, Earl Granville, the Earls of Lincoln and Cardigan, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earls of Northumberland and Waldegrave; when Charles Marq. of Rockingham, and Richard Earl Temple, were knighted, and elected companions of the said most noble order; and afterwards invested with the garter, ribbon, and George, with the accustomed solemnities.

The royal assent was, by commission from his majesty, given to an act for granting to his majesty several duties upon malt; and for raising the sum of eight millions, by way of annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the said duties; and to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn, making into malt; and for making out duplicates for exchequer bills, tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

6th. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be strictly observed throughout England and Ireland, on Friday the 14th of March next; and in Scotland on Thursday the 13th.

A remarkable incident to the honour of the English navy.

Capt. Tinker, who commanded his majesty's ship the *Argo*, a frigate of eight-and-twenty guns, being stationed with some cutters, off Ostend, to observe the motions of Thurot, sent a messenger to the governor of the place, importing, that

as the king his master was not at war with the house of Austria, he expected to be supplied with refreshments from Ostend, altho' it was garrisoned with French troops, otherwise he would make prize of every vessel belonging to the place, that should presume to come out of the harbour. No notice being taken of this message, he proceeded to put his threats in execution, and detained three fishing-boats. The governor finding he was in earnest, sent out a flag of truce with a compliment assuring him, that he would comply with his request, and the captain received daily supplies from shore. In the course of this correspondence, the commander of a French frigate of thirty guns, then lying in the harbour, sent notice to Capt. Tinker, that if he would dismiss his small craft, and give his honour that none of the squadron under Mr. Boys should interfere in the contest, he would next day come out and give him battle. Mr. Tinker desired the messenger to tell him, that he would dismiss the cutters; and not only give his word, but even an officer as an hostage for the performance, that he should not be assisted by any ship of the commodore's squadron, which lay seven or eight leagues to leeward; but that he would engage him singly at a minute's warning. He accordingly made the ship ready for the engagement next morning, when he weighed anchor, hoisted the British ensign, and stood in shore to the mouth of the harbour, where he brought to, with his courses clewed, and his main-top-sail to the mast. In this posture he lay, with flying colours, as long as the tide would permit him to remain, almost close to the fortifications of the place,

place in sight of all the French officers, who were assembled to see the combat; but Mons. did not think proper to keep the appointment, though it was of his own making.

7th. The sloop *Four Sisters*, Edward Collings, of Mevigazey in Cornwall, master, was taken off Plymouth by a French privateer, who, after having taken all the Englishmen out of her, except the master, put a prize-master, and three other French sailors on board, to conduct her to St Maloes; but the Englishman found means to retake the vessel, and carry her into Guernsey, where the four Frenchmen are now lodged in prison.

Between three and four in the afternoon of the 27th ult. one of the dykes of the Rhine, about a league distant from Cleves, was broken down by the ice, and in less than a quarter of an hour all the neighbouring country to the west of that city was overflowed, quite from Calcar to Nimeguen; a great number of the country-people were left destitute both of houses and provisions, and reduced to a state of the most deplorable poverty and distress.

11th. A message from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was presented to the Commons of Ireland, acquainting them, that his majesty has been pleased to order a considerable augmentation to be made to his forces upon that establishment, an estimate of which, and the particulars of the augmentation, he had ordered to be laid before them, not doubting but they would cheerfully make good the expence of a measure which appeared necessary for the security and defence of that kingdom. The estimate that accompanied this message amounted to 241,522l.

The report of the resolutions of the committee appointed to take the Lord Lieutenant's message into consideration, was made to the house, when an address was resolved upon to thank his majesty for the seasonable augmentations which he had lately commanded to be made to his forces for the defence of that kingdom, and to assure him that they will be ready to concur with his majesty upon every occasion as far as the circumstances of the nation will permit.

Lord Ferrers was this day examined at the bar of the house of Lords, and afterwards committed close prisoner to the Tower.

On the 4th of December last the squadron in the bay of Cadiz, under the command of Adm. Broderick, met with a terrible gale of wind, by which they were driven out to sea, and several of them dismasted, and in the greatest danger of perishing: but providentially they all got into Gibraltar, though in a most shattered condition. The remains of de la Clue's squadron, consisting of eight sail of the line, who had been blocked up ever since the engagement with Admiral Boscawen, taking advantage of this disaster, sailed from Cadiz the 2d of January, and about the middle of that month agreeably surprised Toulon with their unexpected arrival.

This day and on the 12th it blew a hurricane, by which much damage was done both by land and in the river. A stack of chimneys falling in Newcastle-court near Grosvenor-square, demolished the bed and furniture of two rooms. The lead was blown off the house of Earl Cowper in Great George-street, into

into the street. A house in Hanover-street had the gable end blown off. One of the pinnacles of a building adjoining to the house of Commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the room over the speaker's chamber. The Mall in St. James's Park was covered with branches of trees. Upwards of twenty seven feet of lead on the admiralty-roof was rolled up by the force of the wind like a scroll; and a great number of chimneys, fences, &c. were blown down in Westminster.

Many ships in the river were driven from their anchors, some lost their rudders, and received considerable damage by running foul of one another.

The country likewise severely felt the effects of this terrible storm. In many places it was attended with thunder, lightnings, hail, and rain; it untiled houses, blew up trees by the roots, and swept away ricks of corn, hay, and cottages.

Admiral Boscawen returned to port with his little fleet, who had sailed again on the 6th for the bay, but much shattered in his rigging. Alas! the *Ramilies*, a ninety-gun ship, (the same that Admiral Byng had his flag on board, in the affair off Minorca), was lost, and all her hands drowned, except one midshipman and 25 sailors. By the best accounts, when the gale of wind came on, she made the best of her way for Plymouth: but the weather being hazy, she overshot the entrance into the sound, and got herself embayed near a place called the Bolt-head, about four leagues distant from thence; she came to an anchor, but her cables were not sufficient to hold her, and she droye

upon the rock called Bolt-head, went to pieces, and every soul on board perished, but the above-mentioned 26377 souls and upwards! In short, the wind this month has done great damage also in most of the European seas and coasts.

In the night of the 28th past, died at Rintelen upon the Weser, William, 8th Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; on whose death her royal highness Princess Mary, consort of Frederick the present Landgrave, took upon her, as governess of her children, the regency and administration of the country of Hanau-Mutzenberg, by virtue of a settlement made in the life-time of her father-in-law, and confirmed by her husband: as she had for some years lived separate from her husband, and resided with her father-in-law, upon his death she retired, and is gone with her children to reside in the city of Zell. Her husband, the now Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, being at Magdebourg, where he has for some time resided as vice-governor under the King of Prussia, sent to his majesty to notify the death of his father, and to acquaint him with his design of going to visit his own dominions.

A distribution was made 18th. of 100 suits of new cloaths among the French prisoners in the city of York, from the charitable collection of the city of London, for that purpose.

A subscription was set on foot at Leeds, for the relief 10th. of the widows and orphans of our brave countrymen, who fell before the walls of Quebec, and on the plains of Minden; a charity highly deserving imitation.

Last night a man habited like a sailor, with a vizard mask on, and a pistol

pistol tucked into the waistband of his trowsers, a dark lantern in one hand, and a broad butcher's knife in the other, came to the bed-side of Mr. Lloyd, merchant, at his house in Devonshire square, and in a menacing low tone, demanded all his money, ordering him not to speak aloud, or he would cut his throat; and when told where the cash was, demanded the key of the counting-house. In the morning, the counting-house, and two desks therein, were found broke open, and to the value of about 150*l.* in specie missing out of the latter.

22*d.* The new bridge committee met at Guildhall, when they agreed upon Mr. Myln's plan; and they are to meet on the 25*th* to determine whether it shall be erected from Fleet-ditch, or the landing-place to the opposite shore.

The lords of the treasury have directed exchequer-bills to be made forth for several sums payable in course on the credit of the land-tax act, which bills are to bear interest at the rate of two-pence by the day for every 100*l.* and are to pass and be current in all revenues, aids, taxes, and supplies whatsoever, and at the receipt of the exchequer. And all collectors are required, out of any current money in their hands, to pay such bills when offered to them.

24*th.* Died Mr. John Warner, merchant, near East Lane, Rotherhithe, in the 86*th* year of his age.—A gentleman eminent for his skill in the most curious articles of horticulture.

His extensive garden, of some acres, was planted with a treble row of dwarf pears and apples, on each side a long canal. These trees are now arrived at a surprising magnitude; as no pains were spared to

procure the best collection of them, so his great skill in the art of pruning was very visible, for the trees, if the season was favourable, were always loaded with fruit.

Some years ago, when pine-apples were rarities, and in but few gardens, he raised them on stoves to great perfection, and had besides a curious collection of exotic plants.

About the year 1720, Mr. Warner observed the Burgundy grape to ripen against a wall, much earlier than others; he therefore concluded, that it might ripen on standards, and, upon planting a few for a trial, he found them to succeed beyond his expectation.—This encouraged him to enlarge his vineyard.—The novelty of the experiment brought many curious people to see it.

Mr. Warner, to encourage a plantation that might in time prove advantageous, freely imparted his method of cultivating a vineyard suitable to our climate, and gave cuttings of his vines to all that would plant them; they gave cuttings to others, and thus the Burgundy grape was propagated over the nation.

Mr. John Warner is deservedly intitled to the honour of being the planter of the first vineyard with Burgundy grapes in this country; for at the time he began, there were only two vineyards, one at Darking, and the other at Bath, and both were planted with a grape not suitable to our climate.

This gentleman was very happy in a strong healthy constitution, which was principally owing to his temperance and daily exercise in his garden. By his longevity he saw the fruits of his ingenuity and industry

dustry spread over the land, and in many instances attain to a degree of perfection scarcely to be expected in so northern a latitude.

An apothecary in Devonshire-street, near Queen's-square, was one night, last month, attacked by two ruffians in Red-lion-street, who presenting fire-arms, and menacing him with death if he resisted or cried out, carried him to Blackmary's-hole, when, by the light of a dark lantern, perceiving he was not the intended person, they left him there without robbing him. This mysterious transaction has not yet been cleared up, tho' they are suspected to be the same fellows that lately sent threatening letters to Mr. Nelson an apothecary in Holborn, and another tradesman.

The regiment of Col. la 27th. Faufle, being drawn up on the parade at Portsmouth, in order to be embarked for the East-Indies, laid down their arms and refused to go on board; but being reminded of the consequences of such refusal, they were afterwards embarked quietly without their arms. The reasons they assigned for their disobedience, were, that their stoppages were 20 months in arrears, and that they were not to be commanded by their own officers, not above two of whom were to embark along with them.

Galway in Ireland, Feb. 24.

Michael M'Daniel of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, mariner, the only survivor of the unfortunate crew of the late ship Anne and Mary, of this port, wrecked on the coast of Kerry in December last, arrived here on Saturday last, and gives the following relation of the sufferings of that unhappy crew. He saith, that he, with eight others,

failed from Drontheim in Norway the 1st of Sept. last, laden with deal for this town. That after a series of contrary winds and bad weather they on October 10, from an observation taken the day before, computed themselves to be within fifteen leagues of the island of Arran, in the opening of this bay. As they were put to allowance some time before, it is easy to judge how pleasing it was to find themselves so near their desired port. But that very night, which proved squally, in wearing the ship in order to lie to, she overset; in which condition she remained, tossed about for the space of five hours, when by cutting away the rigging, and part of the foremast, (the only one they could then come at), she righted again; But, during this disaster, her counter was stove in, and her entire cabin carried away, whereby they lost not only what little provisions they had left, but also their compass, and every other article that could be of use to them in navigating the vessel. Ten days passed without their tasting a morsel, except two rats, which were equally shared among the starving crew. What followed next, nothing but devouring famine could suggest. It was agreed, that one should die to support the rest: and accordingly they cast lots. The first fell upon Patrick Lidane, the only son of a poor widow in this town, who requested, that, for their immediate subsistence, they would dispense with the calves of his legs; and that perhaps before they should be necessitated to have further recourse to him, Providence might do more for them than they expected. His request was granted, and after cutting away the flesh of his legs, which they eat raw, and whereof

whereof he begged a morsel himself, but was refused, he was permitted to live thirty hours. The second person who suffered the same fate was James Lee, who was delirious three days before he suffered; the third was his brother Patrick Lee; and the fourth was Bryan Flaherty. On these four bodies, which were eaten raw, and without any kind of drink, but what rain water they could catch in the skulls of the killed, did the rest subsist, (while three of them who escaped the lot died in the fore-castle), from the 20th or 21st of October to the 1st of December following, when the vessel was drove into the county of Kerry as aforesaid. The captain and the present survivor were so worn out with famine, and distress, that they were unable to stand, and scarcely shewed signs of life, and notwithstanding the greatest care was extended to them, the captain died in about thirty hours after he had been brought ashore. The same care was continued to this survivor, who, so soon as he was in a condition to travel, made the best of his way hither, to fulfil the dying injunctions of the crew who fell by lot as aforesaid, who severally made it their last and earnest request, that whosoever should survive, should, as speedily as possibly they could, repair to this town, and there relate to their friends, their miserable sufferings and sad catastrophe.

The following is said to be an exact account of the forces in Spain.

Horse guards, horse grenadiers, Spanish and Walloon guards 7690

31 regiments of national infantry, two battalions each, the battalion containing 600 men 37200

3 regiments of Irish infantry, of the same force 3600
Italian and Walloon infantry, making each the same number 3600
6 regiments of Swifs 9600
5 regiments of guarda-costas 5220
33 battalions of militia 19800
23 regiments of national cavalry, divided into three squadrons, each regiment 420 men 9660
18 regiments of dragoons, divided into the same number of squadrons 7560
A corps of highland fusileers 600
4 regiments of invalids 4800
Detached companies 1725

Total 111625
A huntsman, near Torrington in Devonshire, has been lately devoured by his own hounds.

Thomas Wishart, aged 124 years, lately died in Annandale, North Britain. He had chewed tobacco from seven years old to his death.

In the violent storm of the 12th instant, in Scotland, the long-boat of the Stag man of war was over-set, near Kinghorn, and the purser, surgeon, a midshipman, nine sailors, and a woman, were drowned.

The Rev. John Wynne, and partners, lessees of the copper mines of Cronebane, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, some years ago observed, that the crows, picks, and other iron tools made use of in raising copper ore, when left in the pits or shafts (though but for a short time) through which the water ran from the copper mine, were covered with copper ore; whereupon the lessees, in order to try if any advantage could be made of the said substance, made several large holes or pits at the mouth of the level which conveyed the water from the

the mines, and put into the said pits several quantities of iron-bars, which, when continued therein for some time, attracted, and were covered with, copper-ore, and the iron-bars wasted in proportion to the quantity of copper ore attracted.

The general assembly of the province of Georgia have passed an act, which has been ratified by his majesty, that all persons who now hold or claim to hold any land in that province, do within three years from and after the 20th of March, 1758, appear before the governor and council of Georgia, and make good their claim and title.

The yearly bill, during last year, in both the Pomeranias subject to the King of Prussia, amounted to 10,935 children baptized, and 13,903 died, of whom twelve were from 90 to 98, and three of 102, 105, and 115 years of age; and 4062 couple were married.

The court-martial began 29th. to sit for the trial of Lord George Sackville.

On Wednesday, the 23d of January last, the body of Nathaniel Revell, of Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln, gentleman, was found dead, and floating in the cold bath near the town of Gainsborough, with two large wounds upon his head; and his pockets rifled of his gold watch and money; and the coroner's inquest having brought in their verdict wilful murder, by persons unknown, his majesty, for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the murder, has been pleased to promise his most gracious pardon; Mr. Revell, of Gainsborough, a reward of 100 l. and the inhabitants of Gainsborough a reward of 50 l. to any who shall discover an accomplice in it.

Died lately the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Air, North-Britain, aged 100.

Elizabeth Beal, near Castle Howard, in Cumberland, aged 111.

Elizabeth van Huyster, at the Hague, aged 115.

M A R C H.

Died, Mr. Thomas Devissme, an eminent weaver, aged 102.

His majesty gave Horne's forfeited estate to the Duke of Devonshire; who generously surrendered it to Captain Horne of the navy, of a distant branch of the family. [Vide the account of this man in last year's register.]

This day the marriage of the Prince of Nassau-Weilbourg 5th. having, after long debates, been agreed to by the States of Holland and West-Friesland, was celebrated at the Hague. It is said that the children born of this marriage will be educated in the established religion, and be entitled to the stadtholdership.

This day Robert Tilling, Mr. Lloyd's coachman, (who had been apprehended on suspicion of committing the robbery mentioned in our account of last month's transactions), and on whom the guilt was fixed in consequence of his dropping in the counting-house the druggist's bill, at whose shop he had bought some black sticking plaister to disguise himself, being examined for the second time before the Lord Mayor, confessed not only that, but also robbing Mr. Hayward, the water-bailiff, and two other gentlemen, between Islington and Newington. He denied robbing the mail, as suggested, and said he had no accomplices.

The

6th. The doors of a shop in the Luckenbooths in Edinburgh were set on fire; but the city-guard being alarmed, the fire was extinguished before it did much damage. Upon entering the shop they found the floor swimming with turpentine-oil, and the doors besmeared with that combustible. The next day, the magistrates ordered enquiry to be made at all the proper shops to discover who had bought such a quantity of turpentine, and found that a certain glazier had bought a quantity of it on pretence of sending it to the country by a carrier. This glazier, it seems, had been summoned by the owner of the house for a debt of six shillings, which so enraged him, that he immediately repaired to the shop, paid the money, and, with terrible imprecations, denounced vengeance against him, praying that as many plagues and misfortunes might befall him as there were farthings in the sum. Not content with threats, however, he resolved on this hellish contrivance, which, had it not been timely discovered, might have consumed one half of the city. Orders were issued by the magistrates for taking him into custody, but the fellow absconded.

Extract of a letter from Aix in Provence, dated February 10, 1760.

"Madame de Silvacanne has a piece of inclosed land; situated near the waters of Sextius, and about an hundred paces (three feet each) distant from this city-wall. — A protuberant piece of rock so obstructed the cultivation of this inclosed ground, which produced vines, &c. that Madame was advised to have it removed in part by means of gun-powder; in consequence whereof some labourers were set to perform this service about a

fortnight ago, who, to their no small surprise, found, about six feet deep in the rock, petrified human bodies, that grew thereto in such a manner, as to become, as it were, part thereof. The bodies stood upright, and at about a foot and a half asunder. Six heads, and several limbs have been taken out, whole and entire. One of the heads sticks further out of the stone than the others; the brain-pans of which just appear only, the remainder being buried and consolidated in the rock, which it is feared it will be impossible to disengage it from satisfactorily with any tool or instrument, since no partition or separation is perceptible betwixt the real heads and the encircling stone, (equal to the hardest marble) which, like a mask, disguises the features; those of the other heads are very visible, they all look towards the westward. Besides these, several shin and thigh bones have been also got out whole, equally petrified; on some of them is a brownish kind of skin, which on scratching crumbles like hard plaister, and shews the bony parts in their original whiteness; the marrow is chrystallized. Several sharp, but crooked teeth, from two to five inches long, have been likewise found, thought to have been of sea-deer. — The opening hitherto made, measures but 20 feet in width, and 10 in depth; and as numbers are daily crowding from this city, and other places, to view these singularities, all farther progress is postponed for a time; but it is the generally received opinion, that more discoveries will be made, when they go to work anew; though the utmost care will be necessary to get out entire what may be met with; seeing the rock, which spreads itself a great way under the land,

land, is of so very hard a substance. — Thus an ample field for speculation and conjecture is opened for the naturalists and virtuosi."

Sailed from Portsmouth for 6th. the East-Indies, the Medway of 60 guns, Captain Tinker; America of 60, Captain Haldane; with the Southsea-castle and Liverpool frigates, and eight East-Indiamen.

The Norfolk of 74, and Panther of 60, sailed in January.

Extract of a letter from Captain Richard Saunders of the Thames, to his owners, dated Havre de Grace, Feb. 25.

"I am very sorry to have the occasion to write to you from hence, but it is the fortune of war; there is no remedy but patience. Undoubtedly you have heard of my sailing from Leghorn the 2d instant, in company with the Tartar, with whom I kept company till the 20th. Off Ushant, we lost company, in a hard gale of wind, about 11 o'clock at night. The 22d, at ten in the morning, off the Start, we fell in with two French privateers of Dunkirk, pierced for 22 guns each, but had but 18 mounted; at half past 12 they came up with us, and began the engagement, which continued till half past two, when I was obliged to submit, having no other remedy but to strike or sink, having three feet water in the hold, and all our braces, and most of our running rigging cut to pieces, the mizzen shrouds of one side all cut away, the mizzen yard came down on the wheel, the ship broached too, and we were no longer able to command her; the wind blowing strong, and a great sea, our lee-guns were rendered quite useless, and all the weather-guns but five dismounted, and the carriages broke, and the ship very much shattered.

I was immediately taken out of the ship, and I have not been able to ascertain the exact number we had killed and wounded; by the best account I can get from the people that are with me, we had six or seven killed, and 15 or 20 wounded; thank God I am not hurt, nor any of my principal officers: the privateers and prize are all in the road, waiting for the tide to go into the basin. I have no account from the prize since she was taken, as we lost company soon after, and found her with the other privateer in the road when we arrived this morning."

The cargo of the above ship, consisting of 349 bales of silk, &c. is supposed to be worth 100,000l.

During the late hard gales of wind, for many days past, the springs in and about Chatham, which have constantly supplied the wells with great plenty of exceeding fine water, were mostly dried up; so that not one well in twenty produced any water at all. People are at a loss to account for this remarkable drought.

Arrived at Kinsale Captain 10th. Elliot in the *Æolus* with the *Pallas* and *Brilliant*, and his three prizes. The *Belleisle* is 156 feet long, which is 53 feet longer than the *Æolus*.

The Irish house of Commons voted their thanks "to the several Captains of his Majesty's ships of war, who, on the 28th of February last, signalized their courage and conduct, in pursuing, defeating, and taking the French Squadron, *that rashly and fruitlessly presumed to insult the coasts of that kingdom*; expressing their high sense of the honour and advantage accrued to that kingdom, by their diligence, bravery, and success; and the discour-

agement thereby given to such vain attempts for the future." And likewise to Lt.-Col. Jennings "for his prudent and resolute conduct at Carrickfergus; and for the gallant stand he made there, against a much superior force; by which he gained time for the militia to assemble, and preserved Belfast from being plundered.

13th. At a court of common council held at Guildhall, it was agreed, that an humble petition be presented to the Hon. House of Commons, acknowledging the great blessings derived to the people of this kingdom by the late prohibition of distilling spirits from corn; and praying that the prohibition may be continued, or the use of wheat not permitted in distillation.

Hanau, Feb. 28.

On the 24th of this month our magistrates received an order to pay, within the term of 24 hours, the sum of 75,000 livres; and in default thereof were threatened with a general plunder. They represented the impossibility of paying such a sum, as the county was totally exhausted, and its credit lost by being unable to pay the interest of the capitals negotiated the preceding year: But the prince de Robecq, who commands the French troops here, again demanded, on the morning of the 25th, that the sum in question should be paid down before night. The magistrates offered him 80,000 florins, (which was all they could possibly raise), and besought him to allow them some weeks for the payment of the rest; but the thing was absolutely refused; and the garrison having been that day reinforced with two battalions and four squadrons, they were dispersed in the principal squares and markets of the city, and the

gates were immediately shut: Cannon were even pointed against some streets; and still the more to terrify our citizens, tarred matches were fixed to many houses, as if they intended to set them on fire: but all these steps not having produced the effect they expected, the commandant sent into the houses of four of our principal magistrates and merchants some detachments of grenadiers, who took away all the best effects, and carried them to the town-hall, where they yet remain in deposit, without our knowing what will be the end of these proceedings, which, notwithstanding the reasons of war, and the pretence of reprisals, certainly do no honour either to the troops or their generals. The French court has avowed this behaviour by her minister at Ratisbon.

Edinburgh, March 6.

In a letter from Islay we are favoured with the following circumstances of the behaviour of M. Thurot while he lay there.

"M. Thurot is a well-made young man, seems to be about 28 years old, his size rather of the lowest, and of a fair complexion. He speaks English well, and gave some hints, that tho' he was born a Frenchman, he was of British extraction. When he appeared on the north-east coast of Islay, on Saturday the 16th of February, two of the gentlemen of the country went out in a small boat, imagining them to be English, and that they wanted pilots, as they were then on a very foul and dangerous shore. They were conducted to M. Thurot's cabin, where he and about ten or twelve officers were sitting, and were placed at the head of the table, and wine and glasses set before them.

None

None of the company spoke English but Mr. Thurot, and another gentleman, who was the interpreter to the land-officers. After a short conversation about a safe harbour, one of the Islay gentlemen, Mr. M'Neil, was desired to go ashore, and tell the country-people they had nothing to fear; for all that they wanted was some fresh provisions, for which they would pay ready money. The other Islay gentleman, Mr. M'Donald, staid aboard the Belleisle, while they remained on the coast of Islay, but under no sort of restraint; on the contrary was treated with the greatest civility.

Mr. Thurot knew nothing of the violence that had been committed by his long-boats the night they anchored in Clagencarroch bay. When he was told next morning, that they had plundered two sloops that lay at anchor hard by, one of which belonged to Mr. M'Donald, he paid him 50 guineas for five tons of flour that had been on board his vessel; and when Mr. M'Donald told him the flour was overpaid, being somewhat damaged before, he said it was good enough for those who were to eat it, and bid him not to spoil his own market.

On Sunday the 17th a council of war of land and sea officers was held in the Belleisle's great cabin, where Mr. M'Donald was present. There were 13 in all, of whom 11 gave their opinion for plundering, burning, and destroying the country. Mr. Thurot and one other only were of a different opinion, and spoke with some warmth against the majority. He told them they might, if they pleased, go ashore, but swore that not a man of them should ever set foot on board the Belleisle, if they

were guilty of the smallest irregularity; and at length he brought from his trunk the French King's orders, which expressly forbid their committing any hostilities, unless they met with opposition in Scotland.

After this a treaty was set on foot with Mr. Campbell, in Ardmore, whose house was just at hand, for buying some live cattle, poultry, &c. and about 200 of the soldiers were sent ashore to carry them off. We may judge of the situation of this squadron, from the conduct of these poor creatures, who had no sooner touched dry land, than with their bayonets they fell to digging up herbs and every green thing they met with: at length they came to a field of potatoes, which they very eagerly dug; and after shaking off the earth, and wiping them a little on their waistcoats, eat them up, raw as they were, with the greatest keenness. Mr. Campbell gave them 48 steers of the best he had, for which the general of the land-forces offered but 20s. a-piece; and gave him a bill on the French resident at the Hague to that amount. Mr. Campbell was unwilling to accept of such payment. He went aboard and complained to Mr. Thurot, who told him the bill was not worth a farthing; and having upbraided the general for cheating an honest gentleman, obliged him to give 50s. for each of the steers, to pay down 50 guineas in part, (which was all the cash the poor gentleman had), and draw a bill for the remainder on the French king's banker at Paris, which he assured Mr. Campbell was good money, even though the banker should not honour it; for that the general was rich, and might easily be forced to pay it, if the other should refuse it. Every other thing

thing they got was paid in ready money.

They had been about ten weeks from Bergen, and met with very stormy weather, in which the *Belleisle* had received a strain, which made her so leaky, that two pumps were constantly kept going, and sometimes all the six together. On the Monday all the guns were brought to one side to make her heel, and carpenters were at work caulking her down to the water-edge. They said, that if they could find in Islay materials for mending her, they would proceed directly for France by St. George's Channel, without touching in Ireland. M. Thurot knew nothing of the defeat of M. Conflans till it was told him by Mr. M'Donald, nor could give credit to it, till the other shewed him a magazine he then had in his pocket. This happened at dinner; and when it was told to the rest of the company, they hung their heads, and laid down their knives and forks. On Tuesday they weighed anchor, and before Mr. M'Donald came ashore, M. Thurot made him a present of a handsome double-barrelled fuzee, valued at twelve or fifteen guineas."

In a letter from a gentleman in the West of England we are informed of the following remarkable occurrence which happened at Avon, a small village in Devonshire. As one John Wilson an old labouring man of that place, was lying on a bench fast asleep, some boys being at play with chuckers, and the old man's mouth being open, one of them chucked one directly into his mouth, which waking him, and, he not being aware of it, sticking in his throat, choked him before any

assistance could be procured. He was upwards of ninety years of age, and never had any sickness.—There are in that small place no less than four of the same age, or upwards, which together with a gentleman, a minister, who had retired thither, and died the 5th of November last, aged 93, made six of so great an age.

A terrible riot happened at *Kingston* in *Surry*, occasioned 8th. by a methodist preacher, who came there, and brought a great number of people together in a barn to hear him. While he was preaching, a fellow threw some dirt at him, which made a great disturbance, and the mob at last dragged the preacher into the street, and rolled him in a ditch; and had it not been for the humanity of a gentleman near the spot, who took him into his house, he, in all likelihood, would have been murdered. Some of the Inniskilling dragoons being among the mob, with their swords, wounded several of the people, and put the whole town in an alarm; but by the prudent behaviour of their commanding officer all ill consequences were prevented; he ordered the drums to be beat, assembling the dragoons in the Sun-Inn yard, and kept them together there some time, and then ordered them to their quarters, and to behave peaceably; and appointed a guard to keep the town quiet, which put an end to the whole disturbance.

Notwithstanding the many insinuations from different persons in the West-Indies, as if our trade in those parts had not been sufficiently protected, we have the pleasure of assuring the public, and of doing Commodore Moore a piece of necessary justice, by observing, that the Squadron

squadron under that gentleman has in the space of 16 months (ending in December last) taken 53 of our enemies privateers; amounting to more than 400 guns, 2600 men, and 1700 tons; besides the privateers that he has obliged to run ashore, and destroyed. This gentleman's squadron has also in that time retaken from the enemy 24 of our merchant men, some richly laden; and as the whole squadron was near seven months *entirely employed*, in preventing succours coming to Guadaloupe, (and thereby disabled from cruizing on the enemy's privateers), the whole is an acquisition which could never have been gained but by a strict and diligent performance of his duty to his country.

A copy of the bill found by 17th. the grand jury of Leicester against the unfortunate earl now in the Tower, for murder, was presented to the house of Peers, and a writ of *Certiorari* is sent down to Leicester, to send up to the house the original bill; after which his Lordship will be arraigned.

The Hon. house of Commons adjourned till Friday, on account of the death of General Onslow, by way of condolence; he being their Speaker's brother.

21st. *Cambridge.* On Wednesday the two gold medals, given annually by his Grace the D. of Newcastle, Chancellor of this university, for the best classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Tye of St. John's College, and Mr. Drake of Caius College, Bachelors of Arts.

St. Malo, February 26. Yesterday the *Amaranthe*, one of the five frigates under the command of Mr. Thurot, entered this port. This small squadron sailed from Dunkirk on Oct. 15, 1759, put into Gotten-

burgh the 26th for provisions, and departed from thence on Nov. 14. The night between the 15th and 16th a strong gale dispersed the whole squadron, four of which joined company the next day; but the *Begon* could never be heard of. The squadron anchored the 17th between the rocks of Bergen in Norway, and continued there till December 5th, when they all weighed anchor, and steered northward. From the 14th to the 27th they were beating about within sight of the islands of Fero, without being able to come at them.

A general council was called on Jan. 1st, when it was resolved, that each man should be reduced to 10 ounces of biscuit, and half a septier of wine or aqua vitæ per day. Notwithstanding this regulation they had no more biscuit than would serve them to the 14th; and of the liquors, only to the 1st of February. A resolution was then taken to sail the first fair gale for Londonderry, as their instructions from court were to attempt that city; but, if the winds continued contrary, to sail for France. The winds continued contrary till the 17th, when M. Thurot went on shore, from whence he returned after five days, and brought with him seven sacks of barley in grain for each vessel, and a hand-mill to grind it.

The 26th the wind changed to the North, which brought us to the isles of Wis and Kildare. To the 6th of February we were tossed about, when M. Thurot, after reconnoitring the island of Taury, made dispositions for landing the next morning at day-break. The next morning we found ourselves in the bay of Londonderry. Our orders were, at four in the afternoon, to batter the fort with the greatest

fury, and to cast anchor on a signal to be given; but the sea running high, and the storms which succeeded to the 12th, put a stop to our design. The *Amaranthe*, being separated from the squadron, the night between the 11th and 12th, stood off Londonderry the 12th and 13th, when perceiving none of the other frigates, the Captain opened his orders, by which he found he was to cruize for eight days off Cape Telling; but having no more provision on board than would last to the 20th, and that with the greatest frugality, he called a council, in which it was resolved to make the best of their way for France by the West of Ireland.

During three days to the 17th, they had got no further than off Broadhaven. On the 17th in the evening a more violent storm arising than any we had before encountered, we were obliged to run our ship on shore the 18th, soon after midnight, and to strike all our yards. After the storm ceased, we set sail and doubled Cape Clear; and at length, on the 24th, we came within sight of St. Malo, which port we entered next day, almost dead with fatigue, hunger, and thirst.

In October last was married one Samuel Bundy, aged twenty years, an apprentice to Mr. Angel, near Christ-Church, Surry, to one Mary Parlour. Upon a pretence of having a bad distemper, his bride, with uncommon patience, waited the cure till last week; but some of the neighbours, somehow hearing it, insisted upon searching him; when, to their great surprise, the bridegroom proved a female. She gives the following account of herself: That she is 20 years old; that, seven years since, she was se-

duced from her mother (who then lived, and still lives, near Smithfield) by a limner, who debauched her; that the day after, to avoid the pursuit of her mother, or any discovery of her, should any advertisements appear, he dressed her in boy's apparel, and adopted her for his son, by the above name. With him she was a year: at length they separated; and she took one voyage to sea, which kept her employed more than 12 months; in which voyage she performed the several duties of a sailor. Some time after she came from sea, she bound herself to Mr. Angel, a painter, in the Green Walk near Paris Garden-Stairs, in the Parish of Christ-Church, Surry: with him she continued a year, lying with her master when they were in the country at work, and that without the least discovery whatsoever. Whilst with Mr. Angel, she was taken notice of by a young woman who lived at the King's-Head in Gravel-lane, Southwark, to whom she was duly married, at a neighbouring church, near six months since. Quitting her master, upon some dispute between them, she was obliged to depend upon her wife for support, who expended her money and pawned her cloaths for her mate's maintenance, which is the fraud she is charged with. The adopted husband says, the wife soon discovered the mistake she had made, but was determined for some time not to expose the matter. Since marriage she entered on board the *Prince Frederick* man of war at Chatham, but ran away from it for fear the great number of hands on board should discover her sex. She afterwards entered on board a merchant-ship with about 20 hands; which she says,

says, she approved of much, but ran away from that to return to the wife, whom, she says, she dearly loves; and there seems a strong love and friendship on the other side, as she keeps the prisoner company in her confinement. The prisoner makes a very good figure as a man, and in her proper dress cannot fail of being a very agreeable woman. She is a very good workwoman at shoe-making and painting; declares she never knew any other man than her seducer; has made herself known, sent for her mother, and appears to be a very sensible woman.

This year having been remarkable for fires, the following caution has appeared in the papers.

If there be a fire in your neighbourhood, so that the flakes therefrom fall on or near your house, be sure, if you have any chimney-boards up, to take them down; for want of which caution a house in Threadneedle-street, with a wooden chimney-piece, was very nigh being in flames from the late fire in Cornhill, and must certainly have been so, had it not been happily and immediately discovered.

Were lately married, James Nettleton and Anne Bay, of Gravesend, whose ages together made 170.

Mr. Kemp, of Wells in Norfolk, who keeps the Fleece-inn in that town, has now in his possession an ewe, five years old, which in the year 1756 brought forth two lambs, in 1757, four; in 1758, three; in 1759, four; in 1760, six; in all 19. A daughter of the above ewe, in the year 1759, brought forth four lambs, and in the year 1760, four.

A very uncommon woodcock was lately killed near Caermarthen: His

head and bill were extremely large; the feathers, from the crown of the head and all round the neck to the body, were coal black; his tail was very long, and like a black heathcock's, tipped with white; his wings were large, and every feather in each was tipped with about an inch of white, and very beautifully speckled all over with black and white spots; the feathers of his body were of the common colour, but mixed throughout with black feathers tipped with white; and all his claws were black.

Account of the case of Susan Brooks, of Axe-yard, King's-street, Westminster.

This woman's feet lately dropped off, at the articulation of the ankle, by a gangrene. This natural amputation was as complete as if performed by the most skilful operation, and the remaining wounds of her stumps continued to digest properly, and put on the appearance of a complete recovery. For some weeks preceding this event (after which she was carried to the Westminster Infirmary) she had complained of pain and weakness in the parts affected, which had disqualified her from walking, and her feet broke out and became ulcerous; upon which she was recommended to an hospital, but discharged thence for refusing to part with them, as the surgeons had no prospect of their preservation. Accidents of this kind, although uncommon, are not without example, especially in the feet, where mortifications are most apt to commence, as the blood circulates the slowest there, and the returning venal blood has more resistance of gravity to overcome, than in any other extremity. There are not wanting many instances

where the legs, without the aid of art, have separated in the middle of the bone. Such accidents principally happen in cold weather, to persons in poverty, and to languid old age; all which circumstances waited on this unhappy object. She did not much regret the loss of her feet, which, though black and putrid, she would not suffer to be buried, and particularly desired, if she did not survive the cure, that they might be preserved for the sight of her daughter, who is in service at Eton, and was sent to for that purpose.

22d. The king has been pleased, in consideration of the many great and eminent services rendered unto his majesty by Charles Watson, Esq; dec. late vice-admiral of the red squadron of his majesty's fleet, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships in the East-Indies, to grant unto Charles Watson, Esq; only son of the said Charles Watson, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

27th. 604l. 15s. 11d. was collected for the small-pox hospital, at their anniversary sermon and feast.

On the 21st ult. and several days following, all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen, called lava, and the hopes of more than a thousand families, whose industry and labour had cultivated the ground, and who were to subsist by its produce, were cut off in a moment.

29th. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Robert Henley, Knt. keeper of the great seal of Great-Britain, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a

baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title of Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge, in the county of Southampton.

The 7th instant, arrived at Lisbon in eight days from Plymouth, his majesty's ship the *Windfor*, having on board the Earl of Kinnoul, ambassador to that court.

Died the Hon. Lady Amelia Butler, sister to the late Duke of Ormond, and Earl of Arran, and the last survivor of that family, aged 100.

Letter from Tripoly, Dec. 13.

This country is almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which has been felt throughout an extent of 100 leagues in length, and near as many in breadth, forming a space of about 10,000 square leagues, containing the chain of mountains of Liban and the Anti-Liban, with a prodigious number of villages, the greatest part of which are now nothing but a heap of ruins. The shocks began here on the 30th of October, at four in the morning; the waters of the docks overflowed, and seemed to threaten a general destruction. They were felt in the same manner at Burut, which is 20 miles to the south; but were more violent at the Attaquire, distant 20 leagues to the north. Many houses were thrown down at Seyde, and a number of people buried under their ruins. The camp des François was considerably damaged; but no people perished there, all having abandoned it, and flown into the country. At Acre, which is 15 leagues higher than Seyde, the sea overflowed its borders, and poured into the streets, though seven or eight feet above the level of the sea. The city of Saphet, about ten leagues distant,

distant, was entirely overthrown; and the greatest part of its inhabitants perished by the fall of houses. The shocks were terrible at Cammas, which is three journeys from Seyde: all the Minorets and a number of houses were thrown down, and 6000 souls perished. Several other shocks were felt successively till the 25th of November, which did not do much more damage; and we thought our alarms at an end; when on that day, about seven in the evening, the shocks recommenced here in a manner so terrible, that many edifices were thrown down, and the earth trembled under our feet all the while we were running in the fields. The next day, about four in the morning, it was succeeded by others still more dreadful; and when day-light was come, we perceived the dismal effects, the neighbouring towns discovering nothing but heaps of ruins. Our city is no longer habitable, and we now lie in the open country. Bulbec, which is 15 leagues from hence on the side of mount Liban, and an ancient castle built by the Romans with stones, of which three were sufficient to form the arch of a large vault, has been entirely destroyed. The earth is not yet steady: and we fear that all the cities of Syria will experience the fate of Lisbon.

Letter from Dublin, dated March 1.

“Not long ago a lady of considerable rank in this city, having appointed a drum and card assembly for a Sunday evening, received a billet on the Friday before, subscribed *The Mob*, in which they acquainted her ladyship with their intending themselves the honour of being of the party. In consequence of which promise, an assembly of

those gentlemen appeared before the door of the house on the evening mentioned, about the time that the company might reasonably be expected to arrive, but without seeming by their behaviour to intend any kind of outrage. On the approach, however, of a sedan which contained a certain lady distinguished for taking the lead in all these kinds of meetings, they surrounded the chair, and ordering the chairmen to set it down, they with great civility, but at the same time with an apparent firmness and resolution, insisted on her quitting it, which, after some remonstrances, being complied with, one of them, who was spokesman for the rest, acquainted her, that “she had been a very wicked woman, had been frequently known to play at cards on a Sunday, and was, they well knew, at that time going on the very same business; but that, for her own sake, they had determined on a thorough reformation of her conduct; for which reason, she must immediately engage herself by oath (for which purpose they tendered her a Bible they had brought with them) never to pursue that practice for the future.” This was for a long time refused, but being peremptorily insisted on, the oath was administered, the words dictated, the repetition clearly pronounced, and the book kissed. On this, her ladyship thinking herself now at liberty, was returning to her chair, when she was informed, that as humility was one branch of religion, her designed reformation must commence with an act of such humility, for which reason she must walk to her own house, (which was upwards of half a mile), whilst it should be their charge to conduct her safe, and

secure her from insult, which she, upon compulsion, acquiescing with, and they performing their promise, she was escorted by them in great parade to her own door, when civilly taking their leave of her, they dispersed, and all quietly returned to their several habitations.

There died lately John Riva, a broker of Venice, aged 116. He always chewed citron bark, and had a child after he was 100.

The following lists of the 31st. armies are handed about in Germany.

ALLIES.

100,000 English, Hanoverians, Prussians, Hessians, and Brunswick forces under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

70,000 under the command of the King of Prussia.

40,000 under Prince Henry of Prussia.

35,000 under General Fouquet.

16,000 under General Manteuffel.

261,000 men

Of the AUSTRIANS, &c.

200,000 Austrians and troops of the empire.

110,000 French, Saxon, and Wirtemberg troops.

100,000 Russians.

25,000 Swedes.

435,000 men.

True account of the affair that gave rise to a late report of a conspiracy at Guadalupe.

It having been insinuated, in the public papers, that a sedition had been fomented, and a conspiracy formed, but timely prevented, in the island of Guadalupe; justice makes it requisite to observe, that such has been the fidelity of the in-

habitants in observing the capitulation with the greatest exactness, such the wise conduct of Governor Crump, and discipline among the troops so well kept up by the officers, as have caused to reign through the whole island such an harmony as must necessarily screen the inhabitants from any such imputation. The affair that gave rise to this report was of the most trifling nature, a dispute between a barber and an English sailor, which was on the following account:

About the latter end of November last, or the beginning of December, one Boidin, a barber, at Basseterre in the island, having an intrigue with a mulatto slave of Mr. Commande, that lived there, who admitted at the same time an English sailor, quarrelled with his rival; they struck one another with their fists and clubs, and not satisfied with this, they agreed to meet the same night on the bridge of Basseterre city; whether Boidin came, and shortly after the sailor with his captain, and each of them a sword, accompanied by several other Englishmen armed with clubs, who fell upon Boidin; of whom he wounded two, but at last, overpowered with numbers, was near being killed; was thence dragged to the warehouse belonging to the ship, where, having put about his neck a cord, they were upon the point of hanging him; when Mr. Netercot, of Antigua, merchant, shocked at their inhumanity, prevented the execution of their design, called the guard, the officers of which ordered Boidin to be transported to Fort Royal, to be taken care of, while Mr. Melville, governor of the said fort, examined into the affair, and ordered the judge of the place to proceed in the informing himself of all the circumstances.

circumstances relating to it, giving orders, at the same time, to have the captain and the sailor seized; who were soon after conducted to prison, on the deposition of several English merchants. Upon this, about seven o'clock of the same evening, about 200 Englishmen assembled, armed with sabres, swords, pistols, and clubs, repaired to the prison, with an intention to rescue the two prisoners, and then to set fire to it, whilst such a consternation had seized on the inhabitants as to make them shut themselves up in their houses. Mr. Melville, informed of this tumult, sent different detachments to quiet the rioters, whom they dispersed, took the two prisoners, and conducted them to the fort. The judges were ordered to prosecute the affair with vigour, Governor Crump, insisting at the same time that an example should be made of the guilty; but as Boidin recovered of his wounds, the captain and sailor were condemned to pay him 3000 livres damages, the expence of his cure, and all costs of suit, besides a certain sum to the poor; which amounted, in the whole, to about 8000 livres. This is what gave birth to a revolt and sedition.

R. Deshayes,
Agent of Guadaloupe and
its dependencies.

A P R I L,

Whitehall, April 1.

The king has been pleased to grant unto his majesty's dearly beloved grandson Prince Edward Augustus, and to the heirs male of his royal highness, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of Great-Britain, and of earl of the kingdom of Ire-

land, by the names, styles, and titles of Duke of York and of Albany in the said kingdom of Great-Britain, and of Earl of Ulster in the said kingdom of Ireland.

Madrid, Feb. 26.

The king continues to apply himself closely to the affairs of state, and all the kingdom feel the happy effects of it. His majesty has remitted to his people all they owed to the crown to the end of the year 1758, which does not amount to less than sixty millions of reals. He has also ordered to be laid before him the amount of the debts of the late king his father, and will pay them with great punctuality. An order has been sent to the treasury to appropriate ten millions of reals every year till the whole is paid; and to the first year's payment his majesty adds fifty millions of reals to be divided equally among such as have legal claims. Never did a reign commence under more happy auspices. The whole people join with one voice in their thanks to heaven for granting them such a prince, who has shewn so much regard for his people almost before he came to reign over them.

The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, adjudged the premium of 100 guineas for the best original historical picture, in favour of Mr. Pine, whose subject was the behaviour of Edward III. to the burghers of Calais, when he had besieged that place.

And at the same time the society adjudged the premium of 50 guineas to Mr. Cassali for his historical picture, as being the second best, the subject of which was the story of Gunhilda.

The premium of 50l. for the best original

original landscape, was adjudged to Mr. George Smith.

And the premium of 25 l. for the second best to Mr. John Smith.

3d. This day ended the court-martial on Lord George Sackville.

A short time since the following remarkable accident happened near Hammersmith. As one Richardson, a waterman of that place, was sleeping in his boat, just at the tide of flood the boat broke from her moorings, and was carried by the stream under a west country barge; but, luckily for the man, his dog happened to be with him; and the faithful sagacious animal waked him, by scratching his face with his claws, and pulling the collar of his coat, just at the very instant the boat was filled with water, and on the point of sinking, by which means he had an opportunity of saving himself from inevitable death.

By private letters, the Marquis de Goutees, who commanded the French squadron at Louisbourg, when taken by the English, has been degraded from his rank of nobility, his patent being burnt by the common hangman, and condemned to 21 years imprisonment.

5th. Near 60 houses were consumed by fire, at Hadnam, Bucks.

A pike was caught in Buxton river, near Norwich, 46 inches long, 21 broad, and weighing 20 lb.

6th. Died Mrs. Sarah Taylor, aged 107.

April 9th.

A report of the number of poor children, and other poor people, maintained in the several hospitals, under the care of the Lord Mayor, commonalty, &c. of the

city of London in the year 1759.
Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of Christ's hospital the year last past, 102; eight whereof being instructed in the mathematics and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the mathematical school founded by king Charles II, — — — 102

Buried the year last past — 17

Children now remaining in the said hospital, in the house, or at nurse elsewhere, 882, with 150 newly admitted, in all 1032

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital the last year, 7729 poor, wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased persons; many of whom have been relieved with money, cloaths, &c. to enable them to return to their several habitations — 7729

Trusses given by a private hand to — — — 56

Trusses given by the hospital to — — — 49

Buried this year, after much charge in their illness — 339

Remaining now under cure 726

So that there have been, during the last, and now are, under the care of this hospital, of poor, sick, and lame persons, destitute of all other relief, in the whole — — — 8899

St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark.

Cured and discharged from this hospital, this last year, of wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased persons, 7353, many of which have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accommodate them in their journeys to their habitations — — — 7353

Buried

Buried this year, after much charge — — — 348

Remaining under cure — 705

So that there are, and have been this year, of poor miserable objects under the cure of the said hospital, and destitute of other proper care, in all 8406
Bridewell Hospital.

Received last year into the hospital of Bridewell, vagrants and other indigent and miserable people, many of which have had phyfic and other relief, at the charge of the said hospital, as their necessities required — — — 346

Maintained in the said hospital, and apprentices brought up in divers arts and trades - 80

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into the hospital of Bethlem last year, distracted men and women — — — 108

Cured of their lunacy and discharged thence, several of them being relieved with cloathing and money at their departure — — — 155

Buried, after much charge in their lunacy and sickness 36

Remaining in the said hospital under cure, and provided with phyfic, diet, and other relief — — — 264

Besides which, divers persons who have been cured in the said hospital, are provided with phyfic, at the charge of the said hospital, to prevent a return of their lunacy.

There are generally above 270 distracted persons maintained in the said hospital of Bethlem.

Some benefactions have been lately given to the governors of Bethlem hospital, to be applied to the use of the incurable lunatics; and the governors have obtained a grant from the city of some additional ground in Moorfields. Two

new buildings have been erected, the one at the east end of the said hospital, for incurable men patients, and the other at the west end, for incurable women patients; and there are already 100 admitted.

An account of the number of children received in the Foundling hospital, from the 25th of March 1741, to the 31st of December 1759, taken from the public papers.

During this time there have been received in all — 14,994

Of which have been claimed and returned to the parents 75

Boys apprenticed to the sea-service, and to husbandry — 87

Girls apprenticed out — 74

Alive in the country 5929

Hospital at London 155

Ackworth 113

Shrewsbury 56

Aylesbury 40

———— 6293

Died to the 31st of Dec. 1759 8405

———— 14,994

Of these children 13,610 have been received since the 1st of June, 1756.

Berlin, March 24.

We have now in the king's 10th. army a free battalion, to the commander of which her majesty has given the name of Quintus Icilius. He is the learned M. Guischart, formerly a captain in the regiment of Baden Dourlach, in the service of Holland. He was author of the military memoirs of the ancients. He is master of the eastern languages, and speaks most of those of Europe. Few have so much studied the ancient writers, especially those that treat of military affairs and tactics, as well Grecians as Romans. He was born at Magde-

Magdeburg, where his father possessed a high office. Being a subject of the King of Prussia, he offered him his service in 1758; the king took particular notice of him, and esteems him as a man of learning. The name which her majesty has given to him is contrary to the prevailing custom, none of our modern names ending in *us*.

10th. Died, Mr. Simon Dryden, of the Lees, in Northumberland, aged 49, who in four years and two months was tapped 53 times in the dropsy, and had 1300 pints of water taken away.

In the course of a few days last past, advice has been received at the admiralty-office, of his majesty's ships having taken or destroyed 11 French privateers, one of 20 guns, one of 12, one of 10, and the rest small ones.

By letters from New England we are told, that an earthquake was felt in many parts of that province on Feb. 3.

13th. A quarrel happened in Stepney-fields, between some English and Portuguese sailors about a woman, in which three of the former were killed. The Portuguese were taken into custody.

A soldier's wife in Newtoner's lane, in a quarrel with her husband, stabbed him with a case-knife; and as he was going to a surgeon for relief, the inhuman wretch, lost in rage, followed and stabbed him a second time, when the knife entered his heart, and he expired immediately: the woman was secured, but the resentment of the mob was so great, that some cried out to sacrifice her on the spot.

14th. The premiums given by the Honourable Mr. Finch, and the Honourable Mr. Townshend, to senior and middle bachelors of

Cambridge, are this year,

For the senior bachelors: *Qualis fuit in Academia veteri et nova philosophandi ratio, et quænam sit ad verum exquirendum accommodatior?*

For the middle bachelors: *Utrum quo auctior fuerit hominum eruditio, eo magis corrumpantur mores?*

Mrs. Usher, of White-horse court Westminster, was delivered of two sons and a daughter.

This evening, as an English sailor was walking in Mill-yard, Whitechapel, he was stabbed in the back by a Portuguese sailor, and instantly died; the fellow was pursued to Rag-Fair, where the mob nailed him by his ear to the wall; after some time he broke from thence with the loss of part of it, and run; but the mob were so incensed, that they followed, cut, and wounded him with knives, till at last he either fell or threw himself into a puddle of water, where he died. This strange circumstance was occasioned by a fray which happened on Sunday night.

Disputes ran so high at this time between the Portuguese and English sailors in the neighbourhood of Ratcliff and Shadwell, that seldom a day passed without some maiming. Instances of stabbing, in the streets of Lisbon, for the slightest quarrels, are very common.

The royal assent was given by commission, to, — An Act^{15th} for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, by laying additional duties thereon: for shortening the prohibition of making low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or other grain; and from meal, flour, and bran: for encouraging the exportation of British-made spirits, and for more effectually securing the duties payable upon spirits, and preventing the fraudulent

fraudulent relanding or importation thereof.—An act to enable his majesty to make leases and copies of offices, lands and hereditaments, parcel of his duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—An act for taking down and removing the magazines for gunpowder, and all buildings thereto belonging, situate near Greenwich in the county of Kent, and erecting instead thereof, a new magazine for gunpowder at Purfleet, near the river of Thames, in the county of Essex.—An act for extending and continuing the navigation of the river Wey, otherwise Wye, in the county of Surry, to the town of Godalming in the said county. ——— To eleven road-bills, and twelve private bills.

The collection at the feast of the governors of the London hospital, at the church and at Merchant Taylors hall, amounted to 1063l. 4d.

16th. The trial of Laurence Earl Ferrers, for the murder of Mr. Johnson his steward, began before the house of Lords at Westminster-hall, Lord Keeper Henley being appointed lord high steward of England, on this occasion. The prisoner, in his own coach, attended by the major of the Tower, and some other gentlemen, and guarded by a party of the foot-guards and warders of the Tower, arrived at half past 10 at Westminster-hall, and was immediately followed by the lord high steward in his state-coach, drawn by six horses, who was preceded by five of his Grace's coaches with his arms and livery, and followed by the twelve judges and masters in chancery. All the crown-evidence, and part of his Lordship's were this day examined.

This day the evidence being closed, Earl Ferrers was^{17th.} unanimously found guilty of felony and murder.

This day about two o'clock sentence was passed on Earl^{18th.} Ferrers, by the lord high steward; and is as follows. "That his lordship be carried back to the prison of the Tower from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Monday next, and there to be hanged by the neck till he was dead; after which his body was to be delivered to Surgeons-hall to be dissected, and anatomized." (At this part of the sentence his Lordship cried out, *God forbid!* but soon recollecting himself added, *God's will be done!*) Afterwards the lord high steward took notice, that by the act of parliament the lords, his judges, had a power of respiting; and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himself, they respited his sentence to Monday, May 5. Earl Ferrers read a paper, in which he expressed his concern for the trouble he had given, but that he was advised to make the plea of lunacy, and begged their lordships to recommend him to the king for mercy.

It was particularly remarked by foreigners and many others, that the grandeur, solemnity, and awfulness of the court, at this trial, exceeded all imagination: it was supposed to be the greatest court of judicature in the world, and the whole was conducted with as great order and regularity.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a dreadful fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Barrow and Reynolds, oil-men, in Thames street, adjoining to St. Magnus church;

church: which consumed the house, also Mr. Bailey's the tackle-porter alehouse; Mr. Bland's, an orange merchant; Mr. Williams's, a salter; Mr. Franklin's, a cooper; Mr. Prentice's, a seedsman; Mr. Wood's, the king's-head alehouse in Fresh-wharf gateway; all the warehouses at Fresh-wharf; and the roof of St. Magnus church, which fell in, and very much damaged the pews, altar-piece, &c. The organ was removed, but the hurry being so great, 'tis supposed that it is much damaged. Two ships lying off Fresh-wharf received little hurt, but a great quantity of sugar, oranges, and lemons, wines, &c. was entirely destroyed. The damages, it is said, amount to at least 40,000*l*. In the house where it begun there was some gunpowder which took fire, and greatly terrified the inhabitants; several firemen and other persons were wounded, and one blown up.

Seventeen houses with barns, &c. were consumed by fire, at Hemmington, in the county of Huntingdon.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Robert Tilling, for robbing the house of Mr. Lloyd, his master, received sentence of death. Part of a letter from Quiberon bay, dated April 11.

“As the enemy makes no attempt to annoy us, our state is consequently inactive, which produces scorbutic complaints; although we are encompassed with the main and adjacent islands, and therefore receive the benefit of the land-air, so refreshing on this occasion. I am apt to think, in our present situation, that the non-exercise of the mind contributes not a little to the increase of the scurvy; and indeed,

such are the pernicious effects of idleness, that had it not been for the wise and humane provision made by the government, in sending ample supplies of fresh stock, greens, &c. our remaining so long motionless would have greatly increased the disposition of our men to that disease.

Those ships which occasionally put to sea are the most healthy; and it might not possibly be inconsistent with the service here, were a few allowed by turns to take short cruizes; which by due ventilating the blood, and giving the lungs their proper play, would break the cohesion of the fluids produced by the viscid diet of our seamen. I am farther persuaded, that the mind, unagitated by hope, and made torpid by indolence, has as pernicious an influence on the body, as when the latter is not sufficiently exercised.

Quiberon affords no variety, no object of pursuit or entertainment, save that of blocking up a few ships; which, however necessary, yet to our seamen, is a languid and mortifying consideration.

The agreeable anticipations which hope inspires, animate the passions and promote health: hence probably arose our remarkable sound and vigorous state, when cruising for three winter months without any fresh provision, without sight of land, and in want of water: and yet such were the salutary effects of expectation, that we had scarce a man scorbutic. On the contrary, though we have a reasonable plenty of things, a clean and dry ship, and a well-ordered oeconomy within, yet the lethargic disposition of the mind taints the body, and makes the scurvy advance

vance apace. I must not omit to add, that I procured some lemons from a Spanish vessel at an easy rate, which I gave to the most complaining people, having then ninety-three upon the sick list; these sucked the juice, and kept the peel applied to their gums throughout the day, the effect of which was surprising; for many whose gums were spongy and putrid, and covered the teeth, with faintings at the least motion, contracted tendons, and hæmorrhages from the nose, in a few days walked the deck and did duty."

20th. Petitions in behalf of the unfortunate earl, under sentence of death, were presented to his majesty, by his mother, sister, and brother.

'Tis said, the ransom of the crew of the *Litchfield*, lost on the coast of Barbary, is at last settled with the emperor of Morocco, at the sum of 225,000 hard dollars.

A dreadful fray happened at Stepney, between the Spanish and Portuguese sailors, occasioned by the former having declared the latter to be the aggressors in the late quarrel between them and the English sailors on the 13th; both parties drew their long knives, and cut and hacked each other in so horrible a manner, that many lives are despaired of.

26th. Kensington. This day his majesty, and the royal family, came from St. James's to reside here for the summer.

Mr. Philips has agreed with the commissioners for building the new bridge over the Thames at Black-Friars, for the sum of 110,000*l.* and to finish it in five years from midsummer next ensuing, according to Mr. Mylne's plan; he is to act both

as mason and carpenter, and has given 20,000*l.* security for his performance of the contract.

George Keith, late earl marshal of Scotland, attainted in 1715, has obtained, by a patent, dated the 29th of May last, his majesty's pardon and release; and a bill will be passed this session, to enable him to sue or maintain any action or suit, notwithstanding his attainder, and to take and inherit any real or personal estate, that may hereafter descend to him, or to which he was intitled before his attainder.

The *Pitt*, Wilson, armed ship, in the India Company's service, of 50 guns, and the *Warren* Indiaman, are arrived at their moorings in the river, from China, last from Portsmouth. The arrival of the *Pitt* was six months earlier than expected, the commander having conducted her there and back, by the eastern passage of the Indian ocean, through straits, among the Spice islands, which, not being particularised by name in the charts, were denominated Pitt's straits, in honour of the great minister from whom the ship was called. From thence the route was by New Guinea and the Phillippine islands, to Canton.

London Gazette, April 26.

The following is the sentence of the general court-martial on Lord George Sackville.

"This court, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, That Lord George Sackville is guilty of having disobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whom he was by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the farther opinion

opinion of the court, That the said Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever."

Which sentence his majesty has been pleased to confirm.

It is his majesty's pleasure, that the above sentence be given out in public orders, that officers being convinced that neither high birth, nor great employments, can shelter offences of such a nature; and that seeing they are subject to censures much worse than death, to a man who has any sense of honour, they may avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders.

At the court of St. James's, the 25th day of April 1760. Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council. This day his majesty in council called for the council-book, and ordered the name of Lord George Sackville to be struck out of the list of privy counsellors.

Marseilles, March 4.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 7th of February, mention that things were in such a ferment at the Ottoman court, that a revolution was apprehended. It has been the horrible policy of the Turkish emperors for several generations, to sacrifice the lives of their brothers to their own safety. Mustapha, the present emperor, on his accession to the throne, in 1757, spared the life of his brother Bajazet, but confined him in the palace called the Old Seraglio, where he wanted for nothing but his liberty. He had several women allowed him, who had still a great share of beauty left, but were judged to be past child-bearing.

One of them, however, has brought a son into the world. This would be a thing of no consequence if Mustapha himself had sons; but as he has not, he is become jealous of his brother, and apprehensive lest, the eyes of the people being fixed on him, he should avail himself of their affection to seize the throne. He therefore wanted either to dispatch Bajazet, or to imprison him more closely. The grandees, to whom he communicated his design, opposed it; and the people getting notice of it, an insurrection ensued. Some Armenians, and several Turks, imagining that a revolution was at hand, bought up great quantities of grain; which increased the scarcity that already began to be felt. Several monopolizers have been put to death, and their punishment has served to increase the discontent of the people. The reigning sultan hath given orders to assemble the troops. Such was the state of matters when the letters came away.

During the year 1759, 1781 ships of different burthens arrived at Venice. In which city, during the last year, 5172 children were born, and 6832 persons have died.

An epitaph now in Hedon church-yard, Yorkshire.

Here lies William Sturton, of Patrington, who died in 1726. He had by his first wife 27 children, by his second 17. He was father to 44, grandfather to 56, and great grandfather to 51. In all 151 children.

On Saturday, the 15th, arrived at Youghall, in Ireland, the ship Good Intent, belonging to Waterford, but last from Bilboa; she was taken the Tuesday before by a French privateer, off Ushant, and had

had on board 10 or 12 hands, her lading brandy and iron. The French took away the master (Bengar) and all the men except five and a boy. On Friday four of them (the fifth not consenting) formed a plan to surprise the nine Frenchmen, who were navigating the vessel to France, and succeeded therein. Four of the Frenchmen were under deck, three aloft, one at the helm, and the other man near him; three of the Irishmen were under deck, one at the helm, and the fifth hiding. One Brien, by surprise, tripped up the heels of the Frenchman at the helm, seized his pistol, and discharged it at the other at the same instant, making a signal (a noise) for his three comrades below to follow his example: they assailed the Frenchmen, and by getting at their broad swords, soon compelled them to be quiet; and immediately getting above, shut the hatches. After a desperate cut one of the Frenchmen received on the arm in defending his head, and a bruise Brien gave another, by throwing the pistol at his head after he had discharged it, for he missed him, those above likewise called out for quarter, and yielded up the quarter-deck to the intrepid Mr. Brien, who we could wish to see rewarded as so much conduct and bravery deserves. Not one of these fellows could read or write, of consequence they knew not how to navigate a ship; but Brien said, that as he knew his course was north in general, being near Ushant, he steered at a venture; and the first land he made was near Youghall, where he happily arrived, and landed his prisoners, who are now in Youghall gaol.

V o L. III.

Mrs. Johnson; at Islington, died suddenly, as she sat in her 28th. chair, and next day her husband as suddenly.

It has been remarked, it is said, that the oil spilt into the river to prevent the spreading of the late dreadful fire in Thames-street, visibly quieted the waves thereof. This efficacy of oil in smoothing the surface of water, seems to have been long known. By an ancient law, where goods were to be thrown overboard to lighten a ship in stormy weather, if there happened to be any oil on board and it could be come at, it was to go first; and the Ragusians at this day, when they go a fish-spearing, throw oil upon the water with a sprinkling brush, and thereby obtain a clear prospect of the bottom. The openings thus formed by the drops of oil, they call windows.

The Turkish slaves on board the Maltese galleys, formed a conspiracy last month against the commander in chief; but being betrayed by a soldier, who was one of the conspirators, they were all put to death.

Advice is received of the death of Governor Crump, governor of Gaudaloupe; he is succeeded in his command by Col. Melville.

A porpus, or sea-hog, of an enormous size, came up the river as far as London-bridge; and at last was taken up alive by some lightermen.

Two armed vessels, cruising, by order of the senate of Genoa, to intercept the Bishop Crescentio de Angelis whom the court of Rome was sending as visitor to Corsica, in spite of the reiterated instances of the republic, were shipwrecked in a violent gale of wind

h

almost

almost within sight of Bastia, and only 41 of the men were saved, Nicholas Doria, a patrician, who commanded the two vessels, three noble Genoese, and a great number of soldiers, besides the mariners, were lost. This unfortunate event favoured the arrival of the visitor in Corsica. The two Captains of the Pope's galleys, one of which had the bishop on board, were rewarded by his Holiness with 200 crowns a-piece; but, on the other hand, the senate of Genoa published a reward of 600 crowns to whoever should seize him, and deliver him into their hands.

On the 6th instant, the tower of a church at Petersburg, which had been newly built, fell down, and more than five hundred people were either killed or maimed.

On the 9th, a mountain called Skowdall, near Stadboyden, in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, parted, and a great part of it fell into a river, which flowed near the foot of it, and, filling up its channel, turned the waters into another course; at the same time overwhelming sheep, cattle, men, and houses, under the enormous ruin to a vast extent. It is supposed, that the mountain had been gradually undermined by the snow.

Field-Marshal Maurice d'Anhalt Dessau, one of the greatest generals that the royal and electoral house of Brandenburg ever had, died at Dessau the 19th instant, in his 48th year, of the wounds he received at Hochkirchen.

M A Y.

1st. The following is said to be the true state of an unfortunate affair which lately happened at Manchester, between Major Glover

of the Lincolnshire militia, and Mr. Jackson, an apothecary. Mr. Jackson came behind the major at a rehearsal at the play-house, and struck him on the back, seemingly in joke; upon which the major turned round about, and with a switch struck Jackson, saying also in joke, What Jackson, is it you? On this Jackson in a great passion said, D—n you, Sir, tho' you are a major, I will not take this from you. The major surprised at this, replied, Why, what can you mean? I was only in joke as well as yourself. But Jackson persisted in his anger, and said, He insisted on satisfaction. The major was not able to pacify him by saying he meant no affront; but Jackson insisting on fighting him with swords, he went with him to the coffeehouse, and there in a room they fought, where the major run Mr. Jackson through the body; after which the major leading Mr. Jackson through the coffee-room for assistance, Mr. Jackson owned before several witnesses that it was entirely his own fault, and that he had been wounded by the major in a very fair and gentleman-like manner, and that if he died, he entirely forgave the major.

Extract of a letter from Col. Frye to the governor of New England, dated Fort Cumberland, Cbignecto, Mar. 7, 1760.

I informed your excellency in my last of the 10th of December, of the submission of the French peasants residing at Merimichi, Rishébucka, Bouctox, Pircondiack and Mamevancook, made by their deputies sent here for that purpose. On the 30th of January last Mr. Menach, a French priest, who had the charge of the people at Merimichi, Rishébucka,

bucta, and Bouctox, with a number of principal men of those places, arrived here, when they renewed their submission in a formal manner, by subscribing to articles, drawn suitable to the case, whereby among other things, they have obliged themselves and the people they represent, to come to Bay Vert with all their effects and shipping, as early in the spring as possible, in order to be disposed of, as Governor Lawrence shall direct.

With the French priest came two Indian chiefs, viz. Paul Lawrence and Augustine Michael; Lawrence tells me he was a prisoner in Boston, and lived with Mr. Henshaw, a blacksmith; he is chief of a tribe that before the war lived at LaHave; Augustine is chief of a tribe at Rishebueta. I have received their submission for themselves and tribes, to his Britannic majesty, and sent them to Halifax for the terms by Governor Lawrence. I have likewise received the submissions of two other chiefs, whom I dealt with as those before mentioned, and was in hopes (which I mentioned to Mr. Manach) I had no more treaties to make with savages; but he told me I was mistaken, for there would be a great many more here upon the same business as soon as the spring-hunting was over; and upon my inquiring how many, he gave me a list of fourteen chiefs, including those already mentioned, most of whom he said would come.

I was surprised to hear of such a number of Indian chiefs in this part of America, and Mr. Manach further told me that they were all of one nation, and known by the name of Mickmacks; that they were very numerous, amounting to near 3000 souls; that he had learn-

ed their language since he had been among them, and found so much excellence in it, that he was well persuaded, that if the beauties of it were known in Europe, there would be seminaries erected for the propagation of it: How that might be, is better known to him than to those who know nothing of the language; but I think I may venture to say, that if there be so many Indians, as he says there are, I know this province, as it abounds very plentifully with furs, may reap a vast advantage by them, provided Canada returns not into the hands of the French.

Some gentlemen in the parish of Westerham, in Kent, have erected a plain monument to the late Gen. Wolfe, in the inscription on which the extraordinary honour intended his memory by his sovereign is hinted at, and the impropriety of a more expensive monument in that place justly shown. The table is of statuary marble, beautifully executed by Mr. Lovel, near Cavendish-square.

JAMES

Son of Col. Edward WOLFE and Henrietta
his Wife,

was born in this Parish, January the 2d

MDCCLXXVII.

and died in America, September the 13th,

MDCCLIX.

Whilst George in sorrow bows his laurel'd
head,

And bids the artist grace the soldier dead;
We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth! the fairest in the list of fame,
Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious
year,

Struck with thy fall, we shed a general tear;
With humble grief inscribe one artless stone,
And from thy matchless honours date our
own.

I DECUS I NOSTRUM.*

* Is in white marble letters inlaid in a ground
of black marble.

Died lately Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Harefield in Gloucestershire, aged 107.

A man in the diocese of Maine, in France, aged 124. And John Crequet, of Tinchebray, aged 123.

In the parish of Roholt, in Zealand, John Ernest Jonge, aged 106.

5th. Lord Ferrers was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence.

6th. Sailed from Spithead, the Valiant, Capt. Keppel, and Magnanime, Capt. Hughes, with three East-Indiamen under convoy, which have on board Col. Morris's battalion of Highlanders, consisting of 1000 men, and 500 of Col. Parlow's regiment. The men of war, after seeing them to a certain latitude, are bound to Quiberon bay.

7th. They write from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark, ever desirous to promote science and extend the commerce of his subjects, hath sent three of the ablest men of his kingdom to visit Arabia Felix, and bring him an exact account of the productions of that famous region.

A company is formed at Rome, who have undertaken to drain the Pontian morasses. The pope proposes to drain all the standing waters round that city, which probably occasion the difference between the salubrity of the air of ancient and modern Rome.

Died in the county of Galway in Ireland, Henry Bourk, aged 107.

8th. The collection at the feast of the sons of the clergy, together with that at the rehearsal, at St. Paul's, May 1. amounted to upwards of 1020*l.* Sampson Gideon, Esq; also gave 100*l.* to the charity for clergymen's widows.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, took the oaths 9th. and his seat in the house of peers, which is on the left hand of the Duke of Cumberland.

This morning, about two o'clock, the remains of the late Earl Ferrers, were privately carried from surgeons-hall, and interred in Pancras-church.

Last week was read in full convocation, at Oxford, a letter of thanks from the King of Spain, expressing his acknowledgments to that university, for the present of Lord Clarendon's History, sent as a token of gratitude for the present formerly received from his majesty, when king of the Two Sicilies, of the antiquities of Herculaneum.

This evening, at Mr. Langford's sale of Mr. Ames's 13th. books, a copy of the translation of the New Testament, by Tindall, supposed to be the only one remaining which escaped the flames, was sold for 14 guineas and a half. This book was picked up by one of the late Lord Oxford's collectors, and was esteemed so valuable a purchase by his lordship, that he settled 20*l.* per. ann. for life upon the person who procured it; his lordship's library being afterwards purchased by Mr. Osborn of Gray's-Inn, he marked it at 15*s.* which Mr. Ames bought it for. This translation was finished in the reign of Henry VIII. anno 1526, and the whole impression, as supposed (this copy excepted), was purchased by Tonstall, Bishop of London, and burnt at St. Paul's cross that year.—Tindall was betrayed at Antwerp, and apprehended by the emperor's officers, who made him a close prisoner in the castle of Freyberg,

berg, 1536, where he was publicly burnt to ashes.

Died Mrs. Eleanor Haddock, of Newcastle, aged 96, who, though but once married, was, at the time of her decease, mother, grand-mother, and great-grand-mother to 104 children.

From a private letter, dated Rome, April 10.

On the 5th instant died here Signior Brundisi, a long suspected writer of our most inveterate pasquinades, not only against the government, but in opposition to many tenets of our most holy catholic faith. The church, as they did not allow him to be one of their communion, would not allow him christian burial, but deposited his remains in an unhallowed ground, without the gate which leads to the Appian way.

Over the grave is a stone with the following inscription :

Here rots,

His soul irrecoverably lost,

The residuum of Sig. Brundisi,

Late the tenant of depravity, sedition, and schism.

He was a native of Milan, but being a lover of antiquities, had retired to Rome with an independent annuity, which he took care to distribute. His little effects, which consisted of fifty Roman crowns, and a scanty wardrobe, are left, agreeable to his whimsical character, to the Jesuits of Paraguay, and the exiled brotherhood now in the Campagna, for supporting, as he expresses it, the drama of their order, and the honour of the pontiff.

Admiralty-Office, May, 16th.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Archibald Kennedy, commander of his Majesty's ship the Flamborough, to

Mr. Cleveland, dated in Lisbon river, the 13th of April, 1760.

" I sailed from hence the 18th ult. in company with the Biddeford, Capt. Skinner, upon a cruize. Nothing material happened until the 4th instant, on which day I discovered four sail of ships in the N. E. quarter, steering S. by W. right before the wind, the rock of Lisbon at that time bore S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant 36 leagues. I stood for them, being to leeward, and they not making any alteration in their course, soon came near, within gun-shot of the headmost, who brought to at five in the afternoon. I fired several shot to invite her to action, shewing my colours at the same time. About half an hour the sternmost brought to. I perceived them plainly speaking to each other, and to be large frigates of the enemy, and one of them making signals, which I judge was for the government of the other two ships, as they immediately made the best of their way. Soon after, the frigates hoisted French colours, and bore down upon me: but the Biddeford being then about three miles to leeward (to whom I made the signal before of discovering the enemy), I edged away, and at six joined her, when the enemy instantly hauled their wind, and stood to the eastward. We pursued them, and I soon came up with the sternmost ship, who poured a broadside into me, which I returned; and leaving her to the Biddeford, kept after the headmost, with whom I came up at half past six, and engaged as near as it was possible, without being aboard each other, until nine at night, when we discovered our masts, rigging, and sails, to be very much shattered, and most of the running rigging

ging cut to pieces, not having a brace or bow line left to govern the sails. The hull did not escape receiving several shot, some betwixt wind and water, which were timely secured. Both parties ceased firing near half an hour, in which time we received new braces, and repaired all the damages we had sustained, in the best manner it was possible, and then renewed the engagement, which continued till eleven at night, when the enemy made all the sail they possibly could, and used every effort to escape. I pursued her till noon the next day, but, to my great concern, she had the advantage of sailing so much better than the Flamborough, that she had almost run us out of sight, otherwise I flatter myself I should have been able to have given their lordships a more distinct account of her. The Flamborough being much disabled, and every course and top-sail rendered useless, it was in vain to pursue the enemy any longer; I therefore made the best of my way for Lisbon, where I arrived the 6th instant. I am confident by the latter behaviour of the ship which engaged me, that she must have received great damage, the fury of their fire being much abated.

I had only five men killed and ten wounded; amongst the former is Mr. Thomas Price, lieutenant of marines, and the latter Mr. Edwards the boatswain. They behaved extremely well; and I should do great injustice to all my officers and men, was I to omit acquainting their lordships, that they behaved with conduct, and undaunted courage. The Biddeford behaved gloriously, keeping a brisk and constant fire against her antagonist; until some time before ten at night, when I lost sight of her. Since I wrote the

above, I have heard that the ships we engaged are king's frigates, and came lately from Brest, one of 36, and the other of 32 guns, 250 men each. The largest is called La Malicieuse, commanded by Monsieur de Goimpy, the other l'Opale, commanded by Monsieur le Marquis d'Ars. On the 7th instant, I had the great satisfaction to see the Biddeford safely arrived here; but it is with the utmost regret I acquaint their lordships that Capt. Skynner was slain at the beginning of the engagement; soon after Mr. Knollis, the lieutenant, was dangerously wounded, and died the 10th instant. I refer their lordships to the inclosed account sent me by the master of the Biddeford, of the action between her and the frigate she was engaged with.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas State, master of his majesty's ship the Biddeford to Mr. Cleveland, dated Lisbon, April 7. 1760.

What preceded the undermentioned action, Capt. Kennedy who transmits this to their lordships can best explain; I shall only mention, that when the Flamborough and we joined, a little before the engagement, though every body was sensible of the superior force of the two ships standing towards us, besides that several other ships were in view, to whom the enemy seemed to make signals, we saluted each other with three cheers, and stood in a line for the enemy, who, upon seeing this, hauled up, and obliged us to make the attack, which the Flamborough began (by our glasses) a quarter before seven P. M. and the Biddeford got close with the sternmost and commodore's ship about seven, when the fight began with great fury and regularity on both sides. About half past seven

our

our brave captain was unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball.

Lieutenant Knollis then succeeded to the command, who, with great presence of mind and steadiness, directed the action till eight, when he dropped, after having received a second shot in the body: he was carried down seemingly dead. Besides these losses, we were now considerably damaged in our rigging; the main-top-mast shot away; several men killed and many wounded. Our people, however, were in good spirits, and the guns well served; but the enemy's fire excessive hot.

The engagement was continued with obstinacy, and there appeared on each side a hard struggle for conquest. Our people were now more cool and steady: a principle of duty took place of rage, and they fought if possible, better than before; one post vying with another, gun with gun, and platoon with platoon, who should send the quickest and surest destruction to their foe: even numbers of the wounded men returned with cheerfulness to their quarters, as soon as the surgeon had dressed their wounds, which was indeed expeditiously performed. Our enemy going large, under an easy sail, kept very fair a-breast of us, during the whole action, so we luckily had no occasion to touch a brace or bowline, which were all shot to pieces. About ten their fire slackened apace, one gun became silent after another, till at length they hardly made any return, not discharging above four guns the last quarter of an hour, though very near receiving all our fire. We judged by that they were going to strike; but it seems they were preparing for flight; for at half past ten she made off, with every rag of sail they could set. We then pour-

ed a whole broadside into her, and a volley of small arms nearly at the same instant, which were the last guns we could ever get to bear on her. We attempted to pursue her, but found we had no command of our ship, the running rigging being all cut, the masts and yards quite shattered and disabled; she therefore went ahead very fast, and about half an hour after disappeared. What we have chiefly suffered in, is the rigging, no part of which escaped. The hull is very little hurt, and we have only nine killed, including the captain; 26 wounded, with the lieutenant, the majority of whom, I am told, will soon recover.

[It is remarkable that five sons of the E. of Banbury have been among the foremost in action for the service of their king and country, within a few months past: Lord Wallingford, the eldest son, having received a wound at Carrickfergus; the second wounded at the taking of Guadaloupe; the third, Lieut. Knollis, killed in the late engagement with two French frigates off Lisbon, and the fourth and fifth both very much wounded at Minden.]

Died Cornelius M'Grah, 16th.
the Irish giant, aged 24, and
7 feet 8 inches high. [See our article of natural history for a full account of him.]

This day Washington, 19th.
Earl Ferrers, took the oaths
and his seat in the house of Lords,
in the room of his brother deceased.
His lordship is a captain in the royal
navy, and is the 5th earl of his family.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 1.

The earl of Kinnoul, ambassador
extraordinary and plenipotentiary
h 4 from

from Great Britain, is come hither to give the king public satisfaction for the insult offered the Portuguese territory by Admiral Boscawen, in taking and burning, off Lagos, the French ships commanded by M. de la Clue. The ambassador discharged his commission in a solemn audience of the king on the 21st past. He made a long speech, containing excuses for what was past, and assurances of a more respectful conduct for the future. After this signal satisfaction to the crown of Portugal, which will make the greater figure in our annals, as it was given when the power and glory of Great Britain were at the greatest height, it only remains, that just reparation be made to the French, for the damage they suffered: and this we doubt not but our ministry will also obtain.

They write from Naples, that they are apprehensive the summit of Mount Vesuvius will at last fall in, as a great part of it sunk the 4th of April: many persons, who know how much that dangerous neighbour is to be dreaded, foresee terrible shocks of earthquakes, whenever this volcano comes to be stopped at the top, or even if too many obstructions oblige it to make unusual efforts to vent elsewhere any of the inflammable matters it contains.

In order to preserve the species of elks (among whom there has been a sickness) in Norway, the King of Denmark has forbid to kill any of them for three years to come, under a penalty of fifty crowns; and at the expiration of the three years, none must be killed but from Midsummer-day to the 11th of November. Each family will be allowed to kill only one elk, on pain of being fined twenty crowns.

Anecdote relating to the conduct of a French officer in America.

On the day after General Abercrombie's unsuccessful attack upon the lines of Ticonderoga, the French commander Montcalm, being uncertain whether or not the English had retired, sent out an officer to reconnoitre, when that gentleman found Lieut.-Colonel Beaver disabled by the wounds he had received in the action. He, with great politeness and expressions of sympathy, condoled the colonel on his misfortune; assured him he might depend upon his best offices; and told him, that he would just ascend a neighbouring rising ground to take a view of the country, and return in a few minutes, when he would conduct him within the lines, to the most comfortable quarters that could be provided. So saying, he ascended the hill; but his back was no sooner turned, than a few straggling Indians, coming up to the colonel, barbarously murdered and scalped that gallant and unfortunate gentleman. The officer, who was a man of fashion, returning to the place, and perceiving what had been done in his absence, was overwhelmed with grief and horror, and inflamed with indignation. He found means to discover the inhuman savages who had perpetrated the deed, and going to Montcalm, insisted upon his either sending them in chains to the English, or making an example, by causing them to be executed at the head of the camp, as ruffians who had disgraced their service by their want of humanity, and as mutineers who had presumed to assassinate a prisoner to whom he had given quarter. The French general declined granting his request, on pre-
tence

tence that it would be impolitic to disoblige the Indians; and the gentleman threw up his commission in disdain, declaring that he would not stain his honour by serving longer under a man who had countenanced such horrid barbarities. Cruelties of the same kind were perpetrated under the eye of Montcalm, at the surrender of Fort William-Henry, and other places: and it is pity he had not fallen alive into the hands of General Amherst, who (it has been said) intended to hang him by way of retaliation: an execution, which would have been justified by the law of nature and nations.

A woman of Rennes, aged thirty-seven, was lately delivered of three boys and a girl, who are all in health, and not much smaller than new-born infants usually are.

22d. This day the lords commissioners declared the royal assent to the following acts:

An act for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, for the year 1760.

— For granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, out of the sinking fund.

— For enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million.

— For adding the annuities granted in the year 1759, to the joint stock of three per cent. consolidated annuities.

— For an additional number of one hundred hackney-chairs.

— For the better encouragement of the making of sail-cloth in Great Britain.

— Towards defraying the charge of pay, and cloathing the unembodied militia for a year.

— For limiting, confining, and better regulating, the payment of the weekly allowances, made by act of parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to support themselves, during the absence of militia men, embodied, and ordered out into actual service.

— To continue several laws relating to the running of uncustomed goods, and preventing frauds relating to the customs.

— For reviving and continuing so much of an act as relates to the more effectual trial and punishment of high treason, and misprision of high treason, in the Highlands of Scotland, &c.

— To enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualifications for members to sit in the house of Commons.

— For encouraging the exportation of rum and spirits, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the British sugar plantations from this kingdom, and of British spirits made from melasses.

— To repeal so much of an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of his present majesty's reign, concerning a free market for fish at Westminster, as requires fishermen to enter their fishing-vessels at the office of the searcher of the customs at Gravesend, and to regulate the sale of fish, at the first hand, in the fish markets in London and Westminster; and to prevent salesmen of fish buying fish to sell again on their own account; and for other purposes.

— For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

— To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

— For

—For the more effectual securing the payment of such prize and bounty monies as are appropriated to the use of Greenwich hospital.

—For rendering the exportation of culm from Milford, and the limits thereof, to the neighbouring counties, more easy to the proprietors and purchasers of the same.

—For widening certain streets, lanes, and passages within the city of London and liberties thereof.

—For draining and preserving certain lands, and low grounds, in the isle of Ely, and counties of Suffolk and Norfolk.

—For rebuilding, widening, and enlarging the bridge over the Avon, in the city of Bristol, and erecting a temporary bridge adjoining, and for widening the streets, &c. leading thereto, and for building another bridge over some other part of the said river, within the said city, if necessary.—And to several other public and private bills.

24th. His excellency the Count de Fuentes the Spanish ambassador, arrived in town with a numerous retinue, having landed the day before from on board the Charlotte yacht, at Dover.

The English troops in Germany now amount to 22000. Near 50 English servants, who lately went over with their masters to Germany, having resolved on raising their wages and perquisites, their masters discharged them; they then procured passes to return to England; but, the affair being known, at their arrival at Sheerness, by the captain of the Princess Royal man of war, he sent his long-boat ashore and pressed them into his majesty's service.

The Princess Amelia has given 100 l. to the society for maintaining and educating poor orphans of the clergy.

A subscription is opened for the widows and orphans of those who perished on board the *Ramilies*, to which Sir Edward Hawke has given 100 l.

So long ago as the latter end of the year 1748, soon after the conclusion of the late peace, one Mr. Winslow, an eminent merchant of Boston in New-England, fitted out a vessel which was named the *Howlet*, for a trading voyage to the gulf of Mexico; on board of which a black, belonging to his brother General Winslow (a provincial general) of the same place, went as cook; and no account or tidings being ever received of the said vessel for several years, it was concluded that she must have been cast away, and the whole crew lost; but a short time ago the fate of the ship was discovered after the following manner: The general above mentioned being lately in England, on some particular business, and going on board a West-India trader, lying in the river, in order to make the necessary preparations for his return to Boston, to his great surprise observed his old servant the Black, who was infinitely overjoyed at meeting his former master; by him the general was informed, that the *Howlet* was, by stress of weather, driven ashore near Cape Florida, where the crew were made prisoners by the Indians, who put them all to death, except himself, whom they saved on account of his colour, and sold him to a Spanish merchant of the Havannah, who happened to be in those parts: with him he continued several years, being so narrowly watched, that he had no opportunity to make his escape; but a twelvemonth ago, observing a New England ship, as he conjectured,

ed, near two miles from the shore, he stripped himself, and swam to her, and to his great joy found his conjecture true. In this ship he came to England, in the station of a cook, where he met with his old master, as has been above related, with whom he returned to Boston.

The Reverend Dr. Walker, vice-master of Trinity-college, in Cambridge, has purchased some land to make a public botanic garden, which, when finished, will be an honour to the university. This noble benefaction, together with the hospital that is near it, may be a good school for physicians, and induce young gentlemen to study there, rather than go abroad for their education.

One John Leech lies buried in the church yard at Ashton Under-Line, in Lancashire, aged 92, who had 12 children by one wife, lived to see 75 grand-children, 92 great-grand children, and two great-great-grand children; in all, 181 descendents.

By a letter from Edinburgh, April 28, we are informed of an accident which happened last week near Stratton-mill, about three miles from that city, attended with the most tragical circumstances. Two boys belonging to a country butcher, being at play together, the oldest brother told the younger, he would shew him the way how his father killed sheep, and immediately seizing him by the head, thrust a knife into his throat. The boy shrieking, the mother, who was stirring the cradle with another young one in it, ran out hastily to see what was the matter; the boy seeing his mother, conscious of his guilt, ran away with all speed, and jumping the mill-dam, tumbled in, and was forced down by the water under the

mill-wheel, where he was crushed to pieces. And, to complete the catastrophe, the poor mother returning home, found the cradle overturned, and the poor infant smothered.

They write from Rome of the 5th instant, that, according to annual custom, a list was taken of the inhabitants of that city last Easter (much after the manner of the ancient Romans, which they called *Lustrum*), by which they found 155184 inhabitants, consisting of 36485 house-keepers and families, including 2827 secular parish-priests, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1065 students, 1470 poor in alms-houses, 7 Blacks, and 52 persons who did not profess the Romish religion; and that, during last year, from Easter 1759, to Easter 1760, 5318 children were born, and 7181 persons died there. This calculation was made for 81 parishes within the walls, and a circular district of five or six Italian miles without the gates, where there are vineyards, courts, houses, &c. kept in pretty good repair; but a tract of fine land towards Civita Vecchia, for the distance of 30 or 40 miles in length and breadth, is almost uninhabited; and there are but three inns on that space to entertain travellers.

Dublin-Castle, May 5. This day in council, pursuant to his majesty's letter, the name of the Right Hon. George Sackville (commonly called Lord George Sackvill) was struck out of the list of his majesty's privy-council in this kingdom.

From Lisbon we hear, that on the first of October last there was an obstinate engagement between the united forces of Spain and Portugal, and the Indians of Paraguay, under the dominion of the Jesuits; that victory

viçtory was long doubtful, but at laſt declared in favour of the former; and that all thoſe poor people have ſince been obliged to capitulate, and lay down their arms.

31ſt. The *Æolus* frigate, commanded by Captain Elliot, (Thurot's conqueror), cut out a French brig laden with ſtores, the 27th ult. from under a battery of great ſtrength on the iſland of Belle-iſle. She was expoſed to a continual fire of two batteries of 12 and 42 pounders; they alſo fired ſome ſhells, but did no execution.

A moſt dreadful fire happened, March 20. at Boſton in New-England, ſuppoſed the greateſt ever known in the American colonies: near 400 dwelling-houſes, ſtores, ſhops, ſhipping, &c. were conſumed, together with goods, merchandize, &c. to the amount, in the whole of above 100,000 l. ſterling. The governor wrote immediately to the other governments on the continent, deſiring their aſſiſtance for the relief of the unhappy ſufferers.

Advice was received during the courſe of this month, that Truxillo, a rich mercantile city of Peru, was totally ruined by an earthquake; and that the plague made great ravages at Smyrna, Cyprus, Syria, Paleſtine and the neighbouring countries.

J U N E.

2d. 10. Hernhuth, in Sileſia, May here, in the 60th year of his age, Count Nicholas Lewis of Zinzen-dorff, founder and head of the ſect of Moravians. ["Count de Zinzen-dorff, ſays an ingenious French writer, has ſhewn all Europe, that, in the moſt enlightened age, perfe-

verance ſupported by enthuſiaſm and devotion, could recall that zeal, that *Myſticity*, thoſe extraordinary follies, which one would think proper only for the dark and barbarous ages. He wanted ſublime virtues; he therefore ſet in motion the great ſpring of religion: he wanted men without ambition; he has introduced the community of effects: he had occaſion for weak imaginations; he enfeebled them by abſtinence and frugality: he muſt have miracles; he had the boldneſs to attempt ſome: prophecies; he ventured them: ſcholars; he corrupted ſome: women; he ſeduced ſome. The beſt ſchemed particular of his life, is the transporting his diſciples into the new world: he was very ſenſible that pietiſts were not made for the old. One ought to pardon a man's feeding himſelf with this beautiful conceit; *I am the legiſlator and the ſovereign of a nation of brothers.*"]

Admiralty Office.

His majeſty's ſhip *Niger*, of 32 guns, Captain Bentick, is arrived at Plymouth with the *Jaſon*, a French privateer of 8 guns and 52 men, which he took the 25th of laſt month off Uſhant, in his return to Plymouth, having continued to keep company with the *Dia-dem*, a French ſhip of war of 74 guns, till the 17th at one in the afternoon, when having above ſix feet water in her hold, and not ſeeing any of his majeſty's ſhips, they being ſeparated in the night, he was obliged to ſhorten ſail, and as ſoon as the enemy was out of fight, to heel the ſhip to ſtop a leak, occaſioned by a large ſhot received from the enemy under the ſtarboard counter.

This ſhip was engaged for ſome time by the *Pallas* frigate, but ſhe

was

was at last obliged to sheer off, being much damaged in her hull and rigging, and having 23 killed and wounded. The Shrewsbury, of 74 guns, was in sight when the chase began, but being a heavy failor, could not get up. The Diadem was bound to Martinico with stores and money. She afterwards fell in with the Royal William, of 84 guns, Captain Pigot, who chased her into the Groyne. A snow that was in company with her has been taken by the Argo.

3d. At the sale of the effects of the late Charles Stanhope, Esq; a fine picture of Milton, drawn when he was only ten years old, by Cornelius Johnson, was sold for 31 guineas.

4th. Thirteen ships from Rotterdam, with ammunition for the allied army, arrived in the Elbe, consigned to a merchant at Ham-burgh, who got a friend at Altena to unload them, and send them to the place of their destination.

6th. At Lisbon, Don Pedro, brother to the king of Portugal, was married to the Princess of Brazil, the king's eldest daughter, and presumptive heiress to that crown.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dickinson, late chief mate of the frigate Francis, of 18 carriage-guns, Captain Onslow, bound from Liverpool to Africa, and wrecked on the island of Fortaventura, one of the Canary islands on the coast of Barbary, dated island of Teneriffe, April 17. 1760.

"The ship Francis was wrecked on the 21st of March, on the island of Fortaventura, one of the Canary islands, and 23 of our people perished.

That day had a good observation, in the latitude of 29 degrees

and 28 minutes N. and the longitude of 26 deg. 40 min. W. from the meridian of London, by my account. At about 11 in the night I was awaked by Mr. Hull, the second mate, calling to the captain, *Here is the land on our larboard bow*; on that I got out of bed as fast as I could; but before I could get out, the ship struck; then the captain was close at my back, and we both run on deck together, but the ship was close in the breakers, and not a pistol-shot from the dry rocks; she laid her down almost on her beam-ends; then orders were given to cut away the masts, which was in four or five minutes, and the lee guns were hove overboard as many as we could come at, but most of them were covered with water: in that condition she lay, and all hands got on her broadside; but the breakers made so common a road over us, that it was with the greatest difficulty that we held ourselves: about three o'clock she broke in two or three, and only the larboard quarter and quarter deck were left together, and that was breaking up by little and little, so that there was but a few boards of the quarter deck left, when the deck parted from the quarter. At that time I believe there were about fifty people on the deck when it parted and drove in towards the shore: I was soon after washed over-board, and was over for some time struggling for life. I got on the few boards of the deck that were left together, and all the people that I could then see, stood holding themselves by the wheel, and did not appear to exceed 25 in number: I joined them; and in a short time the breakers drove us ashore, where most of us got on the land, but with great difficulty: it

was

was then about four o'clock. At day-light, when we gathered together, we found our 58 men reduced to 35, and that we were on a desolate part of the island, and only three men that were shepherds near us, one of whom went with the captain and doctor as a guide to the governor's house, which was 60 or 70 miles off over the mountains, and nothing but hard rocks; they carried their provisions on their backs, which was bread that had drove ashore from the wreck, all soft with salt water, raw salt beef, and salt water to drink, and in the night lay on the hard rocks, with nothing to cover them but a shirt and a waistcoat; they arrived the second day in the evening: the captain received a contusion in his leg amongst the rocks, and as soon as he got to the governor's was seized with a fever, which rendered him insensible of pain for two or three days. A schooner was hired to carry us to this island, where we arrived the 4th of this instant.—The goods that were saved are but a small quantity, and given into the English consul's hand, to dispose of for the benefit of the under-writers."

The following is a list of the people drowned late belonging to the ship Francis.

The second mate, third mate, fourth mate, boatswain, carpenter, cooper, armourer, and 16 seamen.

The 20th ult. M. de Champeaux, the French minister at Ham-
burgh, signified to the Syndic M. Faber, that the King of France had determined to exclude that state from the privileges of the treaty of commerce of 1716, because it had permitted the Hanoverians to enlist soldiers in its territory, and had forbidden the French soldiers to en-

ter the town, who came to demand passports of M. de Champeaux; and because it had seized some vessels, which were freighted on the king's account, and appeared to be so by the certificate of his minister, and had not only refused to restore them, but had proceeded against the freighters. The arret of the council of state, which was issued by M. Champeaux, upon this declaration to Faber, is said to have been revoked some time afterwards, in consequence of the Hamburgers having behaved agreeably to the will of his most Christian majesty. List of the Russian forces to be employed this year.

CAVALRY.

- 30 squadrons of cuirassiers.
- 25 ditto of horse grenadiers.
- 24 ditto of dragoons.
- 25 ditto of hussars.

104 squadrons amounting to	19,494
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GRENADIERS.

16 battalions, and 68 companies	24,780
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INFANTRY.

85 battalions, amounting to	49,756
The corps of artillery	13,987
Irregular troops	5,500
In Prussia and on the Vistula, 16 battalions	10,352

Total 123,869

There are now living one brother and four sisters, born in the parish of Hemingborough, in the county of York, who reside in that and the adjacent parishes, whose ages put together, amount to 465 years, all hearty and well; the mother of the above persons, whose name was Sarah Smith, died but a few years ago, aged 103 years: she

she never knew a days sickness, and retained her senses to the last; the happy effects of a life of innocence and temperance.

This day the parishioners of 11th. Newington, near Hythe, in Kent, being at work on the highways in grubbing up a hedge, in order to widen the road, at a place called Milky-down in that parish, found a skeleton of human bones, which appeared perfect, except that the skull seemed to have been fractured, or much bruised, and there remained a good set of teeth firm in their sockets: the body seemed not to have been laid out at length, but doubled and thrust into a hole; no signs of any hair, linen, or woollen garments was found, nor any marks of a box or coffin; but about the place where the neck lay were taken up various sorts of beads, of different sizes, shapes, colours, and compositions, all with holes through them, as if strung for a necklace: some were in the shape of drops for ear-rings, and thought to be agate, or they may be glass of that colour; some of the lesser ones were pebbles, others glass coral, or a red earthen ware; small wire was found with them, but too much decayed to preserve. At or near the same place two more skeletons were dug up a few days after; with one was found some small beads, as with the former; these had the appearance of having been laid in coffins, but quite decayed, and the handles, on moving them, crumbled away to dust.

16th. Came on in the court of king's bench, Dublin, the trial of several persons for obstructing and insulting many members of the Irish house of Commons on College-Green, December 3. 1759; but it not appearing to the jury that their

identity was proved, they were acquitted. The court obliged them to give security for their good behaviour for seven years.

Near two thousand pounds have been subscribed by the 20th. New-England merchants, &c. for the sufferers by the late dreadful fire at Boston. Dr. Ward alone contributed 200 l.

The captures made by the French from the English, from the 1st of March to the 10th of June, 1760, inclusive, were as follow: 32 in March; 47 in April; 80 in May, besides five ransomers; and 42 in June; total 202 ships.—

It appears by an account just published, that the subscription at Guildhall, to enlist men for his majesty's service, amounted to 7039 l. 7 s. and that 1235 men have received 5 l. 5 s. each, and been enlisted accordingly.

Mrs. Lowe, a labourer's wife, at Nottingham, was lately delivered of one boy and two girls.

The princess of Anhalt Zerbst, who was born duchess of Holstein Gottorp, and was mother to the grand duchess of Russia, died at Paris, the 30th of May, in the 77th year of her age.

A fire happened the 18th of May in the port of Cadiz, and two vessels, one of which was very richly laden for La Vera Cruz, and the other lately arrived from the Havanna, and then empty, were consumed in the flames; the loss is said to amount to a million and a half of crusades.

The rebels of Corsica declared war, the 20th of May, against the republic of Genoa.

By letters from Jamaica of the 22d of April, there have been three different insurrections on the north side

side of the island, in which 15 overseers had been killed, and four plantations at St. Mary's burnt and destroyed; on which account the inhabitants have been under military orders, and an embargo had been laid on and continued for ten days. The insurrection, 'tis said, was occasioned by the negroes being refused a holiday by one of their masters on Easter-Monday.

The East-India company, after thanking Colonel Lawrence, lately arrived in England, at a general court, for his great services, came to the following very generous resolution: — "Resolved unanimously, That, in consideration of the many, great, signal, and successful services of Colonel Stringer Lawrence, as commander in chief of the company's forces in the East-Indies, in which station he has constantly acted with the utmost zeal, fidelity, and disinterestedness, and has, during such his services, undergone the greatest fatigues with an alacrity which a just sense of the duty he owed his country in general, and the company in particular, could only inspire, he be allowed an annuity, for life, of 500 l. a year, to commence from his leaving Madras, as a token of the company's gratitude."

A new-invented machine or pump, of a very curious construction, has been shewn of late to many of our virtuosi, which promises great utility; and will, indeed, if found to answer expectation, be of the utmost consequence to the lives of his majesty's subjects at sea. This pump, upon a very simple construction, throws out five hundred hogsheds of water in a minute. The handle, by which it is worked, is in the manner of a

common winch, which turns with the utmost facility, either to the right or left. The model of it, which throws out sixty gallons in a minute, is to be shewn to the lords of the admiralty, at the recommendation of a noble person; and will, no doubt, meet with all suitable encouragement. The projector is Mr. Abbot, of Preston in Lancashire. If this piece of ingenuity will stand the test of experiment in the larger pump, as the model has already done, it must, generally speaking, prevent the fatal misfortune of ships sinking at sea.

The famous machine for immediately extinguishing fires, invented by that eminent chemist, the late Mr. Ambrose Godfrey, will, soon, be submitted to the judgment of the present age; and, if found to answer the original intention, it is hoped will not be suffered again to drop into neglect. This machine is of a convenient portable size, proposed to be hung up in houses to be ready upon all occasions; and by being thrown into the window of a room on fire, by a sudden explosion suffocates and extinguishes the flames. In the year 1723, an edifice was erected at Bellfize, near Hampstead, on purpose to try the experiment, which was set on fire and extinguished by the machine, to the satisfaction of some of the first nobility, and persons of condition, at that time: But from what fatality so great a design was then laid aside, and never since taken up again, is at this time extremely difficult to be accounted for.

They write from Glen, in the county of Leicestershire, that on Wednesday sevensnight last, a dispute arose between two old women of that town, one of whom called the other

ther witch, and she affirming, that she was no more a witch than herself, a challenge ensued, and they both agreed to be dipt by way of trial; they accordingly stripped to their shifts, had their thumbs and great toes tied-across, and with a cart-rope about their middles suffered themselves to be thrown into a pool of water. One of them is said to have sunk, whilst the other continued struggling upon the surface, which the mob called swimming, and deemed an infallible sign of her being a witch, insisting upon her impeaching her accomplices in the craft: she accordingly told them, that in the neighbouring village of Burton, there were several other old women, as much witches as she was. These suspicions being confirmed by a *Student in astrology*, or *White-witch*, who was referred to on account of a young woman, said to be afflicted with an uncommon disorder, and pronounced to be bewitched; the mob, in consequence of this intelligence, next day repaired to Burton, and after a little consultation proceeded to the old woman's house on whom they had fixed the strongest suspicion. The poor old creature, on their approach, locked the house door, and went into a chamber, and from the window asked what they wanted? They informed her that she was charged with being guilty of witchcraft, which they were come to try her for, by ducking; remonstrating at the same time upon the necessity there was of her giving proof whether she was a witch or no; but upon her persisting in a positive refusal to come down, they broke open the house, went into the chamber, carried her down

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stairs, and by force took her to a deep gravel-pit full of water, tied her thumbs and toes as above, then threw her in, where they kept her during pleasure. The same day the mob tried the experiment upon another poor old woman, and on Thursday a third underwent a like discipline.

Several of the ringleaders in this riot, we hear, have been apprehended, and carried before a justice; two of which have been bound over to the sessions, and others ordered to pay small fines.

No longer ago than the year 1751, at Tring in Hertfordshire, a mob of the same nature murdered, by ducking to try whether they were witches, two poor harmless people, aged above 70, for which one of the offenders was soon after tried and hanged.

The Earl of Holderness 26th. East-Indiaman arrived at Portsmouth.—The Stretham Indiaman, Captain Mason, was lost, after landing most of the cargo. The crew are saved.

A letter brought by the Holderness Indiaman, gives the following account of a late very remarkable affair between the English and Dutch in that part of the world.

The chief settlement the Dutch have in Bengal, is a very strong fort and factory at Chincery, in the river of Bengal: at this place, but more so at Calcutta, a very considerable trade is carried on in saltpetre. The Dutch seemed long to have been grasping at an opportunity to engross this trade to themselves; and the present opportunity, when

when our ships of war were on the coast, seemed the most favourable. Under colour, therefore, of reinforcing their garrisons, the governor of Batavia had formed a scheme of sending thither such a body of troops as would secure to the Dutch not only the whole trade of saltpetre carried on there, but in time might be able to worm out the English from the trade of Bengal. Happily Colonel Clive suspected their design. Upon the arrival of the first two transports, which were ships of 36 guns, and full of men, the colonel sent a letter to the Dutch Commodore, informing him that he would not allow them to land any forces, or to march them up to Chincery, as he had from good authority been acquainted with their scheme. In answer to this letter, the Dutch Commodore wrote to Colonel Clive, that he never intended to march any forces to Chincery, and that he only begged the liberty of putting his men ashore, down the river, to refresh them; which liberty Colonel Clive granted him, upon condition that they were not to offer to march farther. In the mean time five other Dutchmen arrived in the river. The Dutch Commodore thinking himself now in a situation to act as he pleased, resolved to retaliate the supposed injury he had received, in not being permitted to go up the river; he therefore not only ordered the land-forces now on shore to make the best of their way to Chincery, but he also sent orders to the ships under his command to use their utmost endeavours to seize every English ship that should appear upon the river. In consequence of these orders, se-

veral small vessels belonging to the company were taken that day, and detained as lawful prizes. The day following, the Calcutta, (one of our East-Indiamen), Captain Wilson, went down the river, bound for England. When he came a-breast of the Dutch Commodore, the Dutchman hailed him, and told him, that if he offered to pass, they would sink him. As they were getting ready their guns, and seemed in earnest, Captain Wilson thought it most prudent to return up to Calcutta, where two of our Indiamen were lying, the Duke of Dorset, Capt. Forrester, and the Hardwick, Capt. Samson. Captain Wilson upon his arrival, informed Colonel Clive of his being stoppt: whereupon Colonel Clive sent orders to the three ships abovementioned immediately to get in readiness, and gave them orders to use their utmost endeavours to take, burn, or sink, every Dutch ship or ships they should meet with. The ships immediately were equipped, their quarters lined with bags of saltpetre, to screen the men from the shot, and each of them took on board two additional twelve pounders. Thus fitted out, they fell down the river, till they came up to the seven Dutch ships, who, on their approach, drew up in a line of battle to receive them. Three of the Dutch ships mounted 36 guns, three 26, and one 16. Our ships, as they approached, following their example, likewise drew up in a line. As the Duke of Dorset was nearest the enemy, Captain Wilson, of the Calcutta, the Commodore, fired a gun, as a signal for her to begin the engagement, which she immediately did, and

came

came to an anchor close to the enemy. Unhappily it fell a dead calm, so that the Duke of Dorset was engaged alone close to the enemy a considerable time before either the Hardwick or Calcutta could possibly come up; however they at last got up, and all three joined in keeping a continual and very hot fire upon the enemy, which was returned by the Dutch with great briskness. At length two of the Dutch ships were obliged to slip their cables and run away, and a cross shot having cut the cable of another of the Dutchmen, she drove ashore, so that now there were only four ships to engage with. A few broadsides after, the Dutch Commodore struck his flag to Captain Wilson, upon which the other three followed his example. In the engagement, which lasted just two hours and five minutes, our ships did not lose one man; a circumstance the more remarkable; as the Duke of Dorset was tore almost to pieces, having about 90 shot in her hull.——Captain Forrester was wounded in the knee with a ball, and is reduced so low, that it is feared he cannot survive it. After the Dutch ships struck, Captain Wilson had the curiosity to go on board them. He reported, that they were a most shocking sight, the decks being covered with dead bodies; and every thing bespattered with blood and brains. Out of one ship he saw thirty dead bodies thrown over-board; from which, and from other circumstances, he had reason to believe that their loss in the engagement must have amounted to some hundreds.——The crews were all carried up prisoners to Colonel Clive. During

this engagement on the river, the land-forces, which the Dutch had put ashore, were in full march for Chincery, to the number of about 1100. Colonel Clive having intelligence of their march, sent a corps of 500 English to oppose them under the command of Col. Ford. The two engagements ended much about the same time, and the English were victorious both by land and water. Colonel Ford played his part so well, that he killed 400 on the spot, and made all the rest prisoners, and carried them likewise to Colonel Clive. This last victory is the more happy for us, as, had it gone otherwise, in all probability, the interest of the English in Bengal would have greatly suffered; for the new Nabob, whether from some secret correspondence with the enemy, or from the natural treachery of the people, stood by with a considerable army to join the victorious party, whatever side should get the better: this appeared from his after-behaviour; for though he stood by a tame spectator of the apparently unequal combat the English sustained, no sooner did victory declare in their favour, than he sent to the commander and offered his service, and even offered his army to reduce Chincery; but Col. Clive thought proper to decline accepting his service. This affair is now made up; and Colonel Clive has delivered back the ships to the Dutch on their giving security to pay 100,000*l.* for the damages the English suffered in the two engagements.

The above letter adds, that the Hardwick had likewise an engagement with a French man of war of 26 guns, which she obliged to sheer off.

off. In the engagement she had three men killed and four wounded. This ship has been unlucky in her voyage, having lost by sickness, &c. since her leaving England, the captain, second mate, purser, and near one half of her hands.

27th. A house at Stillington, near York, was set on fire by lightning, and entirely consumed. Another house in the same town was burnt down in the same manner three weeks before.

28th. Came on at the court of Exchequer a cause between the king and the commander of the Leopard privateer. This ship had been cruising in the Levant, and had taken a French ship from Smyrna, where the plague then was, laden with bale-goods, and was ordered to perform quarentine in Stangate-Creek, but the Captain and 22 men went ashore contrary to the act of parliament. The jury gave a verdict for the king. The penalty is 500l. for the captain or master who shall go on shore, and 200l. each for the men. This gave rise to a report that the plague was broke out in the Borough, which is utterly false.

The greatest storm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, that has been known in the memory of man, lately fell at Littleport in the isle of Ely: some of the hail-stones measured three inches about, and the ground was covered more than six inches deep on the level; the storm entirely destroyed a large field of hemp, except one corner, so that it has been ploughed and sowed again; the fruit-trees appear as in the fall of the leaf, the ground being covered with leaves, &c. Some

of the stones that lay in a north aspect were measured the Thursday after, and were then two inches and a half.

A salmon was lately taken in the river Tyne, which weighed 54lb. It measured 29 inches round, and was four feet an inch and three quarters long.

Mr. Benjamin Bungey, of Newport in the isle of Wight, riding over Wotton-common, was, together with the horse under him, struck dead with lightning. His son, of about seven years old, was behind him, but received little damage, save from the fall.

There was lately killed, on the north-west coast of Ireland, in the bay of Enver, near Donegal, a large whale which was 62 feet long, 15 feet deep as it lay, its tongue filled 11 hogsheds, the whale-bone is 9 feet long, and is computed to be worth 8 or 900l. Great crowds of people came from all parts to see this extraordinary monster.

In the midst of these rumours of war they are making great and expensive preparations at Vienna for celebrating in the most magnificent manner, the marriage of the Archduke Joseph, with the Infanta of Parma; and on the 31st ult. the Prince of Lichtenstein's coach and sumpter-horses, with a good part of his equipage, set out for Parma, where that Prince is to receive the Infanta, and is to conduct her to Vienna.

The Royal Exchange, Wiseham, bound from London for St. Kitts, is arrived at Plymouth. On the 30th ult. at half past one in the morning, the wind at South, the Royal Exchange being on her larboard tacks, with two reefs in the topails,

topsails, and a Dutch-built vessel with three masts being on her star-board tacks, they ran on board each other. After being along-side each other some time, the Dutchman said they were sinking; and immediately the ship disappeared. The Royal Exchange has received very little damage, except loosening her cathead, and her fore and main chains.

The owners of the *Britannia*, Captain Harrison, have purchased an East-India ship of 500 tons, which mounts 24 guns, and have given him the command of her as a reward for his gallantry, in engaging and beating off a large French privateer in his passage from Guadaloupe.

We hear from Shropshire, that an oak was lately felled near Ludlow in that county, the contents of which are as follow, viz. 36 tons of timber, 42 cords of wood, 200 park-pales, and four cords and a half of brackets. A bough broke off before the tree was felled, which weighed seven tons and a half. Two men were employed a month in stocking it. The tree was valued at 138l.

A large sow, near Hereford, has pigged 21 pigs at one litter.

Extract of a letter from Paray le Monial, in Burgundy in France, June 8.

A young nobleman, not quite 20 years old, (the count de B. lieutenant of cavalry), was attacked a few days ago by a mad wolf of an extraordinary size. The furious animal first seized the horse, and tore off such large pieces of his flesh, that M. de B. was soon dismounted. Then the wolf flew at him, and

would certainly have torn him in pieces, had he not had great presence of mind. With one hand he seized the wolf's foaming tongue, and with the other hand one of his paws. After struggling a while with the terrible creature, the tongue slipped from him, and his right thumb was bitten off; upon which, notwithstanding the pain he was in, he leaped upon the wolf's back, clapt his knees fast to his flanks, and called out for help to some armed peasants who were passing by; but none of those fellows dared to advance. "Well then, says he, fire; if you kill me, I forgive you." One of them fired, and three bullets went through the brave officer's coat, but neither he nor the beast were wounded. Another, bolder than his comrades, seeing the cavalier was intrepid and kept firm upon the wolf, came very near, and let fly at him; the animal was mortally wounded by this shot, and after a few more furious motions expired. In this dreadful conflict, besides the losing of his right thumb, the young Count's left hand was torn, and he got several bites in his legs and thighs. When he arrived at Bon le Roy, where his regiment lay, he was advised to go down with all speed to the sea; which he accordingly did.

Paris, June 13. A report 27th. was spread a few days ago, that an action had happened between our troops and those of the allies; and tho' it proved false, yet it has occasioned the death of the Countess de la Val-Montmorency. She was married a few days after Easter; and the very next day after the nuptials, the Duke de la Val took

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took along with him the Count his son, to the Marshal Duke de Broglie's army. The dread of having lost her husband in that action possessed this lady to such a degree, that she died of it the 3d instant in less than 24 hours, in the 15th year of her age. She was daughter of the farmer-general de Vieux-Maisons.

Geneva, June 3. The four villains who robbed the Mount of Piety at Rome, have procured our state a letter from the Pope, which our town-council received on the 28th past, by the way of the court of Turin. It was written by the cardinal secretary of state at Rome. His eminence writes to our syndics, in the Pope's name, in terms full of friendship, earnestly desiring them to take those villains into custody, if they should be found in our city, in order to their being delivered over to the proper judges. According to this letter, the robbery exceeds 200,000 Roman crowns [50,000l. sterling]. Our state being Protestant, that they might not be embarrassed in their answer about the Pope's titles, the Cardinal says, that by arresting the persons in question, they will "rejoice the heart of the Pope my master." These are the words of the letter.—In consequence of the inquiry, and the search made agreeable to this letter, we have received here as many of the effects stolen as amount to 25,000 livres, which the villains had delivered to traders to be sold for their account. These will be sent to Rome with a proper answer to the letter, which is the only one that this state hath received from the Pope since the reformation.

Died lately John Turner, who lived miserably in a garret in St. Giles's; under his arms, when dead, were found two bags, containing 136l. mostly in half-crown pieces. Likewise, Janet M'Gregor, of Corgarf, in Scotland, who left issue 120 children, &c. &c.

Linen cloth for sale, stamped in Scotland, distinguishing the quantity and value annually.

	Yards.	Value.		
		£.	s.	d.
1740	4,609,672	188,777	16	5
1741	4,858,190	187,658	15	3
1742	4,431,450	191,689	6	6
1743	5,061,311	215,927	6	7
1744	5,480,727	229,364	12	3
1745	5,536,925	224,252	8	0
1746	5,486,334	222,170	13	2
1747	6,661,788	262,866	10	2
1748	7,353,098	293,864	12	11
1749	7,360,286	323,045	8	9
1750	7,572,540	361,736	12	5
1751	7,886,374	367,167	11	6
1752	8,759,943	409,047	6	7
1753	9,422,593	445,321	18	1
1754	8,914,369	400,816	8	0
1755	8,122,472	345,349	14	6
1756	8,547,153	367,721	10	10
1757	9,764,408	401,511	9	9
1758	10,624,435	424,141	10	7
1759	10,830,707	451,390	17	3

JULY.

So violent a storm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, fell near Fordingbridge and Ringwood in Hampshire, that the water of the brooks running from the New forest into the river Avon, were in less than an hour's time

time raised to the height of ten or twelve feet perpendicular. At Redbrook, a waggon with five horses, passing that brook, was with great difficulty saved from being carried away by the rapidity of the water, which rose so high, that it ran thro' the house of a farmer there, at least a foot in depth, and in a house opposite was near half way between the floor and the cieling. At Stuckton a gentleman being stopt in his journey by the flood, was obliged to rest in his chariot all night. Great quantities of hay, and thread which was whitening in the meadows near Fordingbridge, were swept away by the inundation, as were also great numbers of hogs, together with their sties. At Gortley eighteen hogs were carried off at once, but saved by the diligence of a neighbouring farmer. The river was swelled to such a height, that it is probable the mills thereon would have been borne down by the violence of the stream, which would have carried all before it, had not the diligence of the people who attended all night, opening flood-gates and hatches, abated its force by dispersing its waters.

Admiralty-office. Yesterday 4th. between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the rope-house belonging to his majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, which, notwithstanding all possible assistance from the people of the yard, the officers and men belonging to his majesty's ships in the harbour and at Spithead, the marines at quarters, and the soldiers from the town and barracks, who all exerted themselves with remarkable zeal, could not be got under till

past two in the afternoon, having consumed the said rope-house, with the spinning-house, hemp-house, and one of the store-houses with several stores.

The fire began in the upper part of the hatchellers loft, and was so instantaneous, that the flame was discovered as soon as the smoke, through the tiling.

The night had been excessively tempestuous, with great flashes of lightning, one of which at eleven o'clock had almost blinded the watchman at his post; and another, about ten minutes before the flame appeared, had passed him like a ball of fire, in a line of direction to the place where it broke out.

[Notwithstanding the many exaggerated accounts of the damages sustained by this accident, it may be affirmed not to exceed forty thousand pounds.]

The Royal George East-Indiaman, Captain Beamish, arrived at Portsmouth from Bengal; Colonel Clive and his lady came passengers in her. As they were coming out of the river of Bengal, they met with an express, dispatched from the coast of Coromandel, with advice that Colonel Coote, having attacked the French in their intrenchments, the latter were totally defeated with the loss of their cannon and baggage, General Lally wounded, and M. de Buffly and Col. Murphy taken prisoners. On our side Col. Brereton, the second in command, was killed. Particulars of this are daily expected.

Fresh advices from Bengal,

December 10, 1759. Advice was received that the company's guardship the Speedwell, was taken by

the French ships in the gulf of Persia.

The Mogul has been cut off by Wozur, and a boy of eight years of age placed on the throne of the family of Mahomet Shah. The whole empire is in great confusion and disorder.

January 2. 1760. By a ship from Manilla we are informed, that a French company's ship was arrived there from the islands, with an account of their being in a most melancholy and distressed situation, for want of proper succours from Europe, which they despaired of, as the French in Europe had been unfortunate themselves.

14th. Col. Clive was introduced to his majesty at Kensington, with Richard Clive, Esq; his father, and were most graciously received.

It is supposed that the General can realise 1,200,000*l.* in cash, bills, and jewels; that his lady has a casket of jewels which are estimated at least at 200,000*l.* So that he may with propriety be said to be the richest subject in the three kingdoms. That gentleman being sensible what obligations he lay under to Col. Lawrence, under whom he first learned the art of war, by means of which he laid the foundation of his immense fortune, was desirous of giving that experienced officer a proof of his generosity, and prevailed on him to accept an annuity of 500*l.* per ann. which sets the military skill of the one, and the honour and gratitude of the other, in the highest point of view.

15th. Account of the ships that have been taken by the French, from June 1, 1756, to June 1, 1760, collected from Lloyd's lists.

From	to	taken, retaken, and	ransomed
June 1. 1756,	June 1. 1757,	659	87 59
1757,	1758,	787	114 123
1758,	1759,	564	58 84
1759,	1760,	529	62 61
		2539	321 327

Of which 78 were privateers.

During which time we have taken from the French 944 vessels, 243 of which were privateers, many fishing boats and small coasters, which would not pay the expences of condemnation.

At the general quarter-sessions for Leicester, two persons, 22d. concerned in ducking for witches all the poor old women in Glen and Burton Overy, were sentenced to stand in the pillory twice, and to lie in jail one month.

The corpse of the late unfortunate Earl Ferrers has been taken up, since its first interment under the belfry in Pancras church; and, the grave being dug to the depth of 14 feet, it has been re-buried therein; and a stone, without any inscription, is placed over it.

Draughts were this day made from the three regiments of 23d. foot-guards, to complete the four battalions that are ordered for embarkation, under the command of Major General Caesar.

Fresh orders were issued from the war-office, for eight 25th. men to be draughted out of each company of the three regiments of foot-guards to follow those already embarked at Gravesend for Germany. The whole reinforcement intended to be sent, of horse and foot, is said to be 10,000 effective men, which, with those already in the allied army, make the number of English

lish troops, now serving in Germany, about 32,000 men.

To the Author of the London Magazine.

S I R,

At Staunton, in Suffolk, is a vault belonging to the family of the French's. On opening it some years ago, several leaden coffins, with wooden cases, that had been fixed on biers, were found displaced, to the great astonishment of many of the inhabitants of the village. It was afterwards properly closed, and the coffins again placed as before, when about seven years ago, another of the family dying, they were a second time found displaced; and two years after, they were not only found all off the biers, but one coffin, as heavy as to require eight men to raise it, was found on the fourth step that leads into the vault. Whence arose this operation, in which, it is certain, no one had an hand?

N. B. It was occasioned by water, as is imagined; though no signs of it appeared at the different periods of time that the vault was opened.

There was lately felt at Brussels the smartest shock of an earthquake that has been known in this country in the memory of man. Its impulse was a kind of undulation.

29th. Two men grubbed down a very large old ashen-tree at Lidden near Canterbury, whose circumference at the root was upwards of 50 feet. In the centre were two human skeletons almost entire, and by their bones and teeth seem to have been of large stature; there was a scymetar or dagger, with some sort of boxheads found by them; their heads lay very near to-

gether, but their bodies one to the East, and the other S. E. and a head-stone to each. Whether this tree grew on them casually, or was set on them as a memorial, is not certain.

The following advertisement appeared in the London Gazette and other papers:

“St. Thomas's hospital, July 30, 1760. Whereas the town has been alarmed with a false and wicked report, that the plague is broke out in St. Thomas's hospital; we the underwritten (in pursuance of an order of the grand committee of governors held this day) do hereby certify, that the said report is absolutely without foundation; and that there are no other diseases amongst the patients than what are usual in this and all other hospitals.

Thomas Milner, M. Aken-side, Alexander Ruffel, John Hadley, physicians to St. Thomas's hospital. T. Baker, Benjamin Cowell, Thomas Smith, surgeons to the said hospital.

George Whitfield, apothecary to the said hospital.”

[The wicked report mentioned above, spread a general consternation; and the demand for rue and wormwood in Covent-garden market, on Tuesday morning, advanced the price of those articles almost forty *per cent.* and the gardeners servants were employed all the day in taking those commodities to market.]

Died Mr. Lambert, gaoler for the county of Leicesters, 30th. which place he had enjoyed between 20 and 30 years.—He was esteemed among the gentlemen as one of the best gaolers in the kingdom: and

and his humanity to the poor prisoners under his care, rendered him respected by all. The late unfortunate earl, whom he conducted up to town, had so much confidence in him, as to deposit a considerable sum of money, amounting (as it is said) to several thousand pounds, for the use of certain persons.

The materials of the 3 city-gates were sold before the committee of city-lands to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter in Coleman-street, viz. Aldgate for 177 l. 10 s. Cripplegate for 91 l. and Ludgate for 148 l. The purchaser was to begin to pull down Ludgate on August 4. and the two others on September 1. and is to clear away all the rubbish, &c. in a month from those days.

Extract of a letter from a lady on a journey, at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, to her friend in Kent.

There stood here till lately the house in which Shakespear lived, and a mulberry-tree of his planting; the house was large, strong, and handsome; the tree so large that it would shade the grass-plot in your garden, which I think is more than 20 yards square, and supply the whole town with mulberries every year. As the curiosity of this house and tree brought much fame, and more company and profit to the town, a certain man, on some disgust, has pulled the house down, so as not to leave one stone upon another, and cut down the tree, and piled it as a stack of fire-wood, to the great vexation, loss, and disappointment of the inhabitants; however, an honest silversmith bought the whole stack of wood, and makes many odd things of this wood for the curious, some of which I hope to bring with me to town.

I am, &c.

AUGUST.

Admiral Rodney, who was lately forced by a storm to Spithead, had just before, while he was lying off Havre de Grace to watch the mouth of the Seine, driven five flat bottom boats, loaded with cannon and shot, ashore, and destroyed them with the fort at Port Bassin; at the same time ten others, with great difficulty, escaped into the river Orne, leading to Caen. The enemy had the confidence to sail from Harfleur in the middle of the day, with their colours flying, and making all the parade possible: while the hills on each side of the river, and the walls of Havre de Grace, were covered with spectators, who were astonished that the English Squadron made no motion whatever. The admiral knew it would be to no purpose till the vessels had passed the river Orne, as they had it in their power to take shelter in several small ports; however, he kept his eye constantly on them, and had given directions to his Squadron to have all ready, the moment he gave the signal to chase. When the enemy got the length of Caen river, they kept standing backward and forward upon the shoals, and he plainly perceived intended to push for it after dark; thereupon he gave directions to his small vessels, the moment it was dark, to make all the sail possible for the mouth of the river Orne, to cut off the enemy's retreat, and with his other ships made the utmost dispatch, without signal, for the steep coast of Port Bassin. This had the desired effect; the enemy were met by two of his Squadron, disguised like Dutchmen, off Point Percee, who turned them; when perceiving their retreat cut off they

they ran ashore, and met the fate just described. They are remarkable fine vessels, upwards of 100 feet long, and capable to contain from 3 to 500 men for a night's run. This success has had the desired effect, the enemy having unloaded 100 others that were ready to fail, and sent them all up again to Rouen.

Two of the lionesses in the Tower whelped each a young one.

The 10th ult. the King of France ratified a treaty signed at Turin in March 1760, for fixing the limits of France from the entrance of the Rhone into the republic of Geneva, to the mouth of the Var.

3d. Arrived at Plymouth, the Royal William, Captain Pigot, from Quiberon Bay with the Active, prize to the Maidstone. Admiral Boscawen has taken possession of a small island near the river Vannes, about a mile broad, wherein he has erected two or three tents for the sick, and has planted a garden for them with all kinds of vegetables.

Extract of a letter from Frederica, in Denmark.

"Whilst so many countries are depopulated by war, the wisdom of our monarch spares no pains nor expence to people his dominions. The king has procured above a thousand foreigners to come and cultivate certain districts in Jutland that have lain waste above 300 years. These colonists have already begun to make settlements in the dioceses of Widburgh, Arhous, and Ripen. The villages, which they build in the German manner, are to contain from 40 to 80 families. Their travelling charges have been defrayed from Altena to the place of their destination. The king grants them, besides what was promised them at Francfort on the Mayne by

Mr. Maurice, counsellor of legation, a sufficient maintenance, till they can live by the produce of their lands. Each colonist receives a house, a barn, and a stable, with horses and cattle. His majesty has, for the first time, seen some of these new subjects at his passage between Colding and the little Belt, and they received him with demonstrations of great joy. The king ordered 300 crowns to be distributed amongst them, and graciously expressed his satisfaction to Mr. Maurice, who was then present.

The execution of this project, which has been often mentioned within these two centuries past, is a new event that will shine amongst the glorious and beneficent actions of the monarch that brings it to maturity."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated May the 8th, 1760.

"The late rebellion amongst the negroes has been of bad consequence to the whole island. Their design was to rise at Kingston and Spanish-town in one night, to have set fire to them in several places at once, and to murder every body in them. At the same time they were to have risen in St. Mary's and Sixteen Mile Walk; but the negroes in St. Mary's began too soon; they commenced with murdering all the white people upon one estate, upon which the overseer's boy got his master's horse, and rode express to the governor, to tell him of it, for which he is to have his freedom. They afterwards seized what arms and ammunition were to be found, and went to a small fort at Port Maria, where was only one white man, and a negro; they killed the white man, and took away three barrels of powder, and marched to another estate,

estate, where the overseer was apprized of their intentions. There were five white men, which he armed, shut the doors, and armed some of his own negroes. He defended the house for an hour and a half, and the rebels were going away; upon which he opened the door, and wanted to bring them to their duty, by speaking to them, which whilst he was doing, one of his own negroes shot him through the back, the rest rushed in, and killed all the white people, except one, whom they mangled in a most shocking manner, cutting off his nose, and leaving him for dead; but he still languishes, and wishes for death. They cut off the overseer's head, put his blood in a calabash, mixed gun-powder with it, and eat their plantains dipped in it, as they did by every white man they killed.

Upon the first notice of it, the governor proclaimed martial laws, upon which all civil business ceased, and every man was a soldier. The regulars marched from Spanish-town, and the troop of militia, and those, with the force they had got together at St. Mary's, obliged the rebels to act upon the defensive; and after two skirmishes, they had an engagement with the wild negroes, who brought in seventeen pair of rebels ears, for which they received seventeen doubloons directly; that broke their strength, some came in, many cut their own throats, and now they reckon about 60, who are hemmed up in a cave, from whence they cannot escape. Their chief man is not yet taken. I believe there are about 25 of them made prisoners, who are severally carried to Spanish-

town, Kingston, and the places where they committed their barbarities. I was last Saturday at Spanish-town, before which time one, who had not been in the rebellion actually was burnt alive, for having sworn to cut his master and mistress's heads off, and to make punch bowls of them. On Saturday I heard the trials of four more, who were found guilty of being concerned in the murder of the white people; two were burnt alive the same afternoon, two were hanged, their bodies burnt, and their heads stuck upon poles. On Monday last two were tried at Kingston for the same crime, and found guilty. Their sentence was to be gibbeted alive twenty feet high; the rest will be punished according to their demerits. There is a necessity for the most rigorous punishments."

A second letter, dated May the 21st, 1760, says, "The sentence against the rebel negroes was put in execution. One of them lived nine days, wanting six hours, without a drop of water, hanging in an excessive hot place, though they complained more of the cold in the night. The first of the rebels, named Tackey, is since shot in the wood, and his head stuck upon a pole; and, within this half-hour, we have an account of the negroes having left three estates at Manchioneal, and gone to the woods; but I hope it will not be so bad as is reported."

Regulations made at a sessions of the peace at Jamaica, May 1st, 1760, to prevent disturbances for the future amongst the negroes on that island.

That no negro shall be suffered to go out of his plantation without a white

a white with him, or having a ticket of leave.

Every negro playing at any game whatever, to be whipt through the public streets.

Every rum or punch house keeper suffering it in their houses to forfeit 40s.

Any proprietor suffering his negroes to beat a drum, blow a horn, or make any other noise in his plantation, to pay 10l. or the overseer of a plantation 5 l. and any civil or military officer has power to enter the plantation, and demand the money, or distrain for it.

Every free negro or mulatto to wear a blue cross on his right shoulder, under penalty of imprisonment.

All mulatto's, Indians, or negroes, are forbid to hawk or sell any thing, except fresh fish, milk, &c. under penalty of being whipt.

Rum and punch houses to be shut up during divine service on Sundays, under penalty of 20s. and those who have petit licences to shut up their houses on other nights at nine o'clock.

4th. The workmen began pulling down that part of Ludgate called the master's side; the common side which fronts Black friars is to remain till a convenient place can be provided for the reception of the prisoners. The statue of Queen Elizabeth on the west side, is purchased by Alderman Gosling, in order to be set up near St. Dunstan's church, after the removal of the shops under it.

9th. Died Richard Holland, Esq; an eminent leather-seller, in Newgate-street, who, after a great struggle, abolished the toll at Bar-

tholomew fair. He has left 1000 l. to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Arrived at Spithead, from 11th. Gibraltar, the Rainbow man of war, having on board Captain Barton and all the crew, late belonging to the Litchfield, that was lost on the coast of Barbary in December 1758.

The 13th ult. Charles III. formerly King of the Two Sicilies, made his public entry into Madrid as King of Spain, having been proclaimed in September 1759.

A report has been lately propagated at the west end of the town, which seemed to insinuate that the command of the allied army in Germany, would be again conferred on a late English general; some English officers having, it is said, taken a disgust to their present commander. These conjectures are supposed to have wrought up two parties, the opinions and insinuations of which seem to be as follow:

I.

The British generals have not been permitted to command separate corps or detachments.

Answer.

It is sufficiently known they are strangers to the country and the language, therefore it would be highly imprudent to give them a separate command, when they are not able to converse with spies and guides.

II.

There has been a misunderstanding among the officers and private men, which has increased to an animosity.

Answer.

Answer.

It should be considered, who first treated the German officers with contempt, and despised them because they are not so rich, nor their pay so great as themselves.

III.

The British troops have always been placed in the warmest parts of every action.

Answer.

It was agreeable to their request, which has always been to have the post of honour.

IV.

There has been a scarcity of forage and provision in the army, which has frequently been in great want.

Answer.

This is true; but the purveyors, and not the general, are to be blamed, and called to an account for it. This scarcity has prevented his making several bold strokes, whereby he might have gained some solid advantages.

V.

The English have been obliged to pay double for every thing they bought.

Answer.

It is well known, that where-ever the English come, they spoil the market.

VI.

Had the general not been so fond to put the money in his pocket, some important action had been performed with such an army as he commands.

Answer.

He has not had the fingering of the money, consequently could not put any of it into his pocket. He has often represented that the enemies were twice the number of his army; and he has not received a

reinforcement that might enable him to act offensively.

A most shocking murder was committed at the Pew-^{15th.} ter Platter in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, by one Stirne, who had been an usher to Mr. Crawford's boarding-school in the same street, but had been for some time discharged, on Mr. Matthews, a surgeon and man-midwife, late of Seal, in Kent, but last of Brook-street, Holborn, well known for his skill in the cure of fistulas. [See the article concerning Stirne in this year's Characters.]

The Earl Marshal of Scotland, late minister from his Prussian majesty to the court of Spain, was introduced to his majesty, and was most graciously received. An act of parliament reversing his attainder, so far as to enable him to inherit, passed last session.

By a mail from the West^{18th.} Indies, brought by the Lady Augusta packet-boat, advice came that a second insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica, (6 or 700 having assembled in Westmoreland and Hanover parishes), has been entirely quelled. This insurrection happened on Sunday, May 25.

Sir Edward Hawke passed by Plymouth, and was joined from thence by the Hero, Culloden, Burford, Monmouth, and Edgar.

Died Ames M'Donald, near Corke, aged 117, and seven^{20th} feet six inches high.

A most remarkable shower of hail fell the 20th ult. in the neighbourhood of Aufeli and Comminges, in France; some of the hail-stones were five inches in diameter, and all the sheep and men who were exposed to it were killed.

Died

24th. Died John Vander Hart, of Haltem in Holland, aged 105.

25th. Some workmen that were employed to cut a drain from Lord Cholmondeley's house in Piccadilly into the Green-park, found within the said park, about six feet from the surface of the earth, a coffin, in which was a human body, supposed to have been buried upwards of twenty years; the bones and skull were quite found; there was a contusion on the skull, which, it is supposed, was the occasion of its death, and of the body's being there privately buried.

The dogs in this metropolis and its suburbs, have, in a very uncommon degree, this season, been seized with madness, and numbers of their fellow-animals, as well as of the human species, have been bitten by them; so that, this month, it has become matter of public notice. The magistrates of the city, &c. have ordered all dogs to be muzzled, or kept up for a certain time, and all stragglers to be destroyed, who have been dispatched in considerable numbers. The papers have abounded with receipts for the cure of this malady.

Eight tradesmen, on a party of pleasure, were taken by a French privateer off the North Foreland, this month, and paid 320 l. for their ransom.

For these many years there never was such a number of turtles brought to England as by the Leeward island fleet now arrived; there was one delivered to a merchant in Nicholas-lane, Lombard street, that weighed near 500 lb. weight, and another to a gentleman in Austin-Friars, upwards of 400.

The society for the encourage-

ment of the British troops abroad, and for the relief of their widows and orphans, have finally closed their accounts; and it appears they have received 7236 l. 2s. 7d. for the purposes of their benevolent designs, and have expended therein 7406 l. 15s. 5d.

Paris, Aug. 4. The deputies of the parliament of Normandy were admitted yesterday to an audience of his majesty, when they received the following answer: "I am your master, and ought to punish your presumption. Return to Rouen, and register my edicts without delay. I will be obeyed. I am more busied to obtain ease to my people than you can imagine, and they will see the effects. This is my answer, which I have written with my own hand."

And to make sure of obedience to this absolute command, his majesty has ordered all the regular troops dispersed in that province, to be assembled, and to march to Rouen, the capital, in case there should be occasion.

At a congregation of the university of Cambridge, it was proposed, that a sum should be voted from the public chest, towards the completing of the botanic garden, which was given to them by the Reverend Dr. Walker, vice-master of Trinity college; and it was unanimously agreed, that 500 l. be applied for this purpose.

By a list published it appears, that, from May 1, 1756, to July 25, 1760, 122 vessels, belonging or consigned to the port of Liverpool, have been taken by the French; 24 of which have been retaken, several ransomed, three restored, two sunk, and one stranded.

Edinburgh, June 28.

From Orbiston, near Hamilton; we are informed, that about eight days ago a horse belonging to William Cross in Boggs, being at grass in an inclosure, in the forenoon he was very well, but about four in the afternoon he was observed to give over eating; from that time his neck swelled excessively to the fourth day, when he died. The owner, desirous to know the distemper, caused his neck to be cut open, when, to the great surprise of several spectators, they found a very large adder in his throat, and the parts all around mortified.

27th. Died Smart Lethieulier, Esq. at Aldersbroke, near Ilford, Essex: he was descended from an ancient family that fled from France in time of persecution, and a gentleman every way eminent for his excellent endowments. His desire to improve in the civil and natural history of his country, led him to visit all parts of it; the itineraries in his library, and the discoveries he made, relating to its antiquities, with drawings of every thing remarkable, are evidences of his great application to risk so many ancient remains from mouldering in oblivion. His happy turn of mind was not confined solely to antiquities, but in these journeys he was indefatigable in collecting all the variety of English fossils, with a view to investigate their origin; this great collection, which excels most others, is deposited in two large cabinets, disposed in their proper classes. The most rare are elegantly drawn, and described in a folio book, with his observations on them.

As the variety of ancient marbles had engaged his attention, and he

found so little said on them, with respect to their natural history; it was one of his motives in visiting Italy, to furnish himself with such materials as he was able to procure from books and learned men, relating to them. He collected specimens of the most curious, and had drawings finely painted, of the most remarkable monuments of the ancient marbles; these are bound up in a folio volume, with all the observations he could gather relating to their natural history and antiquity.

His cabinet of medals, his collection of antiquities of various kinds, and most elegant books of the finest engravings, are instances of the fine taste with which he has enriched his library and cabinet with the spoils of Italy.

Though several letters from Jamaica mention the rebellion of the negroes as thoroughly quelled, yet it is so far from being so, that about the beginning of June it broke out with redoubled fury, and the numbers that joined were very considerable. They made their first appearance on Captain Forrest's estate, where they murdered Mr. Smith the overseer, who was then at supper with four more gentlemen, one of whom was also murdered, another left for dead, and the other two escaped. After this they went to other estates, and murdered several other white people; but by this time the country was alarmed, and the militia and regulars in that part went in pursuit of them. The negroes on their first skirmish had greatly the advantage, and several gentlemen of the militia were killed; but, with the assistance of some sailors, they next day attacked them a second time, killed 25, and took a great many prisoners. Since this

last

last affair, Colonel Spragge, who commands, is encamped at George Williams's estate, with the whole regulars and militia, from whence parties are daily sent out after the negroes, who never stand above one fire before they run into the woods. In these sallies, however, several of their head-men have been killed, and about twenty guns and fifty pounds of powder have been taken, a loss to them the greatest they could have met with. It is reported, that they have murdered all the negroe-children; and have carried the women with them, over whom they are obliged to keep a constant and close guard; and 'tis even said they will massacre them also, as they are closely pursued, and are in the greatest extremity for want of food. They are not only daily dropping off for want of sustenance, but the prospect of the miseries their brethren suffer induces many to put an end to themselves.—The insurrection, it is now thought, was intended to be general, and their plan appears to have been a total massacre of all the whites, and to make the island a negro-colony. This plan was intended to be executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for England: but the Indians on Mr. Forrest's estate, who were principals in the plot, having got themselves drunk, their impatience happily anticipated the design, otherwise, in all probability, many more Europeans would have suffered.

A list of English ships employed by his Britannic majesty's subjects in the Greenland fishery, in the year 1760, with their number of fish, &c.

VOL. III.

	Fish.	Fish.
From London.	From Liverpool.	
Anson — 6	Golden Lion 6	
Weymouth 5	From Newcastle.	
D. of Bedford 2	Dolphin — 3	
Sea-horse — 3½	Swallow — 2	
Providence 3	From Scotland.	
Coronation 3	North Star 2	
Parnassus — 2	Prin. of Wales 2	
Lively — 2	City of Aberdeen 0	
Kent — 2	Peggy — 2	
Sarah — 2	Hawke — 0	
Hope — 2	Grand Tully 0	
Adventure — 2	From Whitby.	
Ridden — 1	Henry & John 2	
Adriatick — 1½	From Topsham.	
Henrietta — 0	Exeter — 1	
Royal Bounty 0	Lost in the ice.	
Cumberland 2	St. Paul fr. Lond.	
Young Eagle 4	Thomas fr. do.	
James — 3	Lion, from ditto	
From Hull.	Worthy Shepherd	
Leviathan — 2	From Topsham.	
Berry — 0	Resolution Newc.	
Pool — 5	Cholmondly, Liv.	

A warm contest has arisen between the king of Portugal and his holiness the pope, on account of his nuncio's being not only discharged the court of Portugal, but sent under a strong guard out of that kingdom; whereupon the Portuguese minister at Rome has been ordered to depart out of the dominions of the holy see, and he accordingly set out on the 7th instant. In the mean time another cargo of Jesuits has been sent from Lisbon to Rome; but though Portugal be now pretty well cleared of Jesuits, the plague of plotting seems not to be as yet entirely ceased in that kingdom, for some more persons of rank have lately been committed, or exiled.

The king of Spain has taken a new, and a very proper way to demand a redemption, or exchange of slaves from Algiers; he has sent

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a squadron to make the demand, and in case of refusal, it is to be joined by 12 more ships of the line, together with some fire-ships and bomb-ketches, which are all now lying at anchor in the harbour of Carthage, waiting for others to go and join the rest in order to bombard the city of Algiers.

SEPTEMBER.

9th. A fleet of merchantmen from Norway, came up the river, which makes 124 merchantmen in the foreign trade that have arrived in the port of London within these six days.

12th. A terrible fire broke out in Auburne, in Wilts, which consumed 72 dwelling-houses, besides many barns full of corn, warehouses with cotton, fustian, &c. to the amount, it is said, of 20,000*l*.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when three prisoners received sentence of death, viz. John Dempsey, a sailor, for the murder of John Parry; William Odell, a soldier, for the murder of his wife; and Francis David Stirn, for the murder of Mr. Richard Matthews. Twenty persons received sentence of transportation for seven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped. The jury, without going out of court, in a minute's time delivered their verdict against Stirn, upon which he received sentence with Dempsey and Odell.--- Stirn, on being refused a coach to the place of execution, drank something out of a pint pot, and then making a low bow to the court, went from the bar to Newgate. An alarm being spread between 6

and 7 that Stirn was dying; and he being found in strong convulsions; an apothecary was immediately sent for, who bled him, and in a short time he opened his eyes, and asked the apothecary, if he had bled him, who told him yes; and then asked Mr. Stirn, whether he felt any pain in his stomach, or bowels, to which he faintly replied, No. He had likewise the assistance of a surgeon, who administered what is usual in cases of poison, but without effect. He lay in convulsions from seven to eleven, and died in great agony. By his bedside he had Sherlock upon death, and a piece of opium about an inch long. Upon the wall of his apartment he had wrote several Latin sentences, and upon the stone wall in the Press-yard with red ocher, "O Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou brought down to hell, to the side of this pit!" The coroner's inquest sat upon his body the evening following, and brought in their verdict, Self-murder.

His body was afterwards carried to Surgeons-hall and dissected, pursuant to that part of his sentence, and then buried, and a stake driven through it, near the cross roads at the Pindar of Wakefield's beyond Black-mary's hole. For some days after his confinement he refused all nourishment, and seemed determined to starve himself; but afterwards came to his stomach. A long, German, penitential poem, with a translation, was published as his, in one of the daily papers, in which (as usual with such criminals) he charges the devil with prompting him to his crime, and expresses strong hopes of pardon through the satisfaction made by the blood of Christ.

It

It has since appeared not to be Stirn's.

Exeter. A late article from France exhibited a wonderful instance of a forward genius and capacity: We have now in this city another instance of early maturity, reckoned in its kind next to a prodigy.—Miss Schmeling, a native of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, (which her father, who is also here, was, with her, forced to retire from by the cruel outrages and plunderings of French invaders), though but ten years old, not only readily speaks several languages, the English among the rest, and sings charmingly in concert, but also plays surprisingly well on the violin and guitar.

The French article, referred to above, is as follows: They give us an account from Paris of a child of five years old, now in that city, whose premature knowledge causes even more astonishment than that which so marvellously distinguished the infancy of the celebrated Pashal. He was born at Montpellier, is named Hippolitus St. Paul, and is the son of M. St. Paul, surgeon-major to the hospital of Ostend, and to the regiment of Soissonnois and Cambis. He was introduced the 5th of last month to the assembly of the academy of Montpellier, where a great number of questions were put to him on the Latin language, on sacred and profane history, ancient and modern, upon mythology, geography, and chronology, and even upon philosophy, and the elements of the mathematics; to all which he answered with so much justness and presence of mind, that the academy gave him a very honourable

certificate. The university of Montpellier have also examined him, and, no less charmed with his answers, have given him letters expressive of their astonishment. He has likewise been presented to the royal academy of sciences and belles lettres of Lyons, who were full of admiration at finding such extensive wit and judgment in so tender an age. He has been under the tuition of M. Roslin of Montpellier, they say, about eighteen months.

Admiralty-office.

Sir Edward Hawke, by a letter dated the 5th instant, 16th. gives an account, that the preceding day he had sent Lord Howe, in the *Magnanime*, with the Prince Frederick, and Bedford, to attack a fort on the isle Dumet, which surrendered very soon after the Prince Frederick and Bedford had been placed against it. There were nine cannon of 18 and 22 pounders found in the fort, and it was garrisoned by one company of the regiment of Bourbon, consisting of 54 men; of which two were killed and six wounded in the attack.

His majesty's ships received no other hurt than one shot through the Bedford's mizzen-mast.

This island is about three miles long, and two broad; there is great plenty of water upon it, by which a considerable expence will be saved in transporting vessels, which were employed in carrying water to the fleet.

Died George Bowes, of Streaton castle, in the county of Durham, Esq; member for that county. His immense fortune, 600,000*l.* devolves on his only daughter, about 13 years of age.

21st. Between seven and eight o'clock, an express arrived at the East-India house from Portsmouth, with the agreeable news of the safe arrival there of seventeen Indiamen, together with the Prince Henry packet, all under convoy of Admiral Pocock in the Yarmouth man of war, and two others. There are eleven out of the seventeen from China, three from Coast and Bay, two from Bombay, and one from St. Helena and Bençoolen.

23d. Admiral Pocock arrived from Portsmouth, at his house at Whitehall.

Captain Barton, late commander of the Litchfield man of war, lately returned from captivity in Barbary, was tried at a court-martial at Portsmouth, and honourably acquitted.

24th. A general quarterly court of the directors and proprietors of the East-India company was held at the India-house, when the thanks of the court were unanimously given to Admiral Pocock, General Clive, and Major Laurence, for their great and glorious services done the company in the East-Indies. A motion was made to present Admiral Pocock, and General Clive, each of them with a service of plate; but as it was supposed by some gentlemen, that a pecuniary gratification would not be so acceptable to gentlemen of such distinguished fortunes, it was proposed to have either their statues or their portraits taken, which was the most agreeable to them; and a deputation from the directors was ordered to wait on them, to know their pleasure on the occasion. A motion was made to know what should be done with the present

from the nabob to the directors, which is said to amount to about 1700l. when, after many debates, it was agreed to bestow the same for the benefit of the company's hospital at Poplar.

The East-India ships lately arrived have brought, among other things, 1,984,603lb. of saltpetre, 4,382,200lb. of bohea tea, 74,000 of congou, 147,000 of hyson, 1,533,200 of singlo, and 62,900 of fouchong; with 337 chests, 170 half-chests, and 11 boxes of china.

Great damage was sustained, from the high wind, by the shipping in the river Thames, many vessels being driven on shore, &c. &c. At land, particularly upon Epping-forest, in Hyde and St. James's parks, many trees, &c. were blown down.

OCTOBER.

Clonmell, Sept. 15.

Yesterday was married here, one Patrick O'Neil; he was born in the year 1647, and is now married to his seventh wife, who is of the family of the O'Connors; he was married to his first wife Aug. 18, 1675; to his second July 9, 1684; to his third May 4, 1689; to his fourth March 8, 1701; to his fifth June 5, 1720; and to his sixth Oct. 9, 1740. He enlisted for a dragoon in the 17th year of Charles II. and continued serving their successive majesties till the year 1740, when he was discharged, having been in all the battles, sieges, and skirmishes with King William and the Duke of Marlborough. It is remarkable, that this man never drank any thing stronger than plain ale, never eat meat but when he chose to feast his family,

family, living mostly on vegetables, rising and going to bed with the sun, unless his duty prevented it; he is now in the 113th year of his age, in perfect health, understanding sound, and walks without the help of a crutch or stick; and though he has arrived to this incredible stage of life, he never knew an hour's illness, and goes on Sundays, with his children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to his parish-church.

5th. A grand expedition being on foot, this day a large train of brass artillery, followed by a great number of brass field pieces, went from the Tower to Portsmouth. The number of draught horses was 352. Several battering cannon, mortars, &c. were, the day before, shipped at the Tower. The whole train is said to amount to 100 pieces.

Anne Bell, an unhappy prostitute, though of reputable parents, in Norfolk, died at a house in Marybone, having been brought there from a certain bagnio at or near Charing Cross. A rumour soon after arose that she had been unnaturally and cruelly used by certain young rakes of fortune, who absconded upon this occasion: and though, her body being taken up, the coroner's jury determined that she died of a *putrid fever*, yet perhaps more may be discovered hereafter, of this seemingly wicked and inhuman case, the public not seeming at all satisfied with their judgment. [The person charged with this crime has been since tried and acquitted.]

The diet of Poland was opened at Warsaw, on the 6th instant; but two days after M. Lufinsky, having

protested against all the determinations that should be taken while an army of foreign troops remained in the kingdom, the assembly broke up without coming to any resolution.

A murder was committed 11th. at the King's head alehouse, the corner of Prince's-street, Drury-lane, in the following manner, viz. One Patrick M'Carty, who formerly was master of the said house, having several actions against him for debt, was met in Drury-lane, by Mr. Talbot, a Marshalsea-court officer, who informed the said M'Carty that he had an action against him for four pounds odd money: on which M'Carty said to Talbot, "If you'll go with me to the King's head, I'll pay you the debt and costs;" which Talbot agreed to, but in their way said to M'Carty, "You have often declared you would kill the first man that should attempt to arrest you: I hope that resolution is over:" which being answered by M'Carty in the affirmative, they went as above; and when they came into the house, the villain, under pretence of paying him, on a sudden pulled out a knife, and stabbed Talbot in the side; so that he instantly died. M'Carty immediately ran out of the house almost to Clare-market, where he was stopped by a soldier with a bayonet; and some other persons coming up, he was secured, and carried before John Fielding, Esq; who committed him to Newgate. Next evening the coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict, Wilful murder.

Major-Gen. Kingsley kissed his majesty's hand on be- 12th.
k 3 ing

ing appointed to command the intended expedition.

14th. At a court of aldermen and common council, it was agreed to petition the parliament for leave to take down Gresham College, and to build a street through the same into Broad-street, to be called Gresham-street.

15th. By the Union, Dennis, arrived at Portsmouth, from Quebec, came advice, that Colonel Frazer, with 800 men from Quebec, invested and took Fort Jacques Cartier, Sept. 9. before he knew of the surrender of Montreal. It was defended by the Marquis d'Albergotte, an Italian, who held out till it was reduced to thirty pounds of powder.

18th. The tide in the river Thames was earlier by an hour and half than was expected.

Extract of a letter from Brighthelmstone, Oct. 12. 1760.

The weather lately has been so extremely bad here, that the town has been in great danger of being overwhelmed by the sea: What makes it the more remarkable, the land hereabouts, as well as for many miles, is extremely high, and was, to appearance, able to stand against the efforts of the strongest tides, as well as the most raging tempests; but experience convinces us of the contrary; for the sea has, for several years, gained ground here; but we have never been so much alarmed as at present, tho' it is a very common thing for the sea to leave one place, and gain upon another; and several foreigners have informed us, that from the coast of France, upon the opposite shore,

for several years last past, the sea had been observed to leave it.

His majesty, attended by the royal family, &c. reviewed^{20th.} from a tent in Hyde park, Colonel Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons. After which a new experiment was tried of a shell charged with fuming combustibles, which threw out a great smoke, and is intended to cover a retreat, and on other occasions.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Fame man of war, in the river Richigouch, in the bay of Chaleur, July 10.

The last I wrote you was^{22d.} from Halifax, from whence we sailed to Louisbourg, and from thence, in company with five other small vessels, for Quebec. The evening following, viz. the 17th of May, set in with three French frigates, or rather merchantmen freighted by the French king. We met them off Cape Gaspey; they took two of our small fleet; and, if the weather had not been foggy, would have taken all; the day before they took four other vessels, bound also for Quebec.

These three ships were part of a fleet of six which sailed in March from Bourdeaux, with troops and horses for the garrison at Montreal; three were taken in the channel, and the other three were to pass Quebec; but, unluckily, one of the small vessels they took had a French pilot on board, who informed them that lord Colville had sailed some time before; on which they altered their course and steered for this bay, and immediately sent an express by land to Montreal, for orders from M. Vaudreuil; but before

before he returned, the *Fame* came in sight, and two or three days after four more, viz. in all, the *Fame*, of 74 guns, the honourable John Byron, Commodore; *Dorsetshire* 70, Captain Campbell; *Achilles* 60, honourable Samuel Barrington; *Repulse* 32, Captain Allan; and *Scarborough* 20, Captain Scot.

These vessels were sent from England to see *Louisbourg* destroyed, and should never have thought of coming this way (as it is a place little known, and never suspected for a French settlement) had not an Indian from *Merimichi* informed the governor of *Louisbourg*, that there were in this river two 50 gun ships, three frigates, and a great many armed schooners: on which he informed Commodore Byron, who thought an opportunity like that of curbing the French should not be suffered to slip: his sails were all ashore, but in the afternoon he ordered the sails to be bent, and next morning put to sea, and arrived here the 24th of June, and was surprised to see only the three above-mentioned vessels, their names and strength as follow: the *Machault*, 32 guns, Commodore la Giraudée; *Bienfaisant*, 12 guns, pierced for 30, Captain Grammont; *Marquis de Malos*, 16 guns, Capt. L'Artige.

The *Fame* arrived before any of the rest of the vessels; but being a large vessel, and little water, and a very difficult channel, could not get up for a good many days, which gave the French an opportunity to land most of their goods, and mount up to the head of the river. On their first arrival here they landed their troops, and built a battery; but the *Fame* soon silenced it;

however, it was a great hinderance to our boats in founding, the French vessels being quite light, and acquainted with the channel, got faster up than our two frigates, which gave them time to erect two new batteries, on two opposite points, in a narrow place of the river, which, with the *Machault* and *Bienfaisant's* broadsides, made hot work for the two frigates and an armed schooner, as none of the line of battle ships could come higher than the first battery; at the batteries there were 250 soldiers, 700 Acadians, and 800 Indians, and on board the *Machault* between 4 and 500 men, and 140 or 150 on board the *Bienfaisant*.

The commodore, finding it impossible to get up with any of the line of battle ships, sent some of his best men on board the frigates, and officers from his own and the rest of the ships, and manned a schooner of 4 six pounders with 100 men, commanded by one of his officers: the boats were manned, and, in defiance to all the fire from the batteries and ships, the vessels warped up, and the boats sounded under the very batteries. When they came up to the batteries, they soon silenced the weakest, and then brought their broadsides to bear on the other battery and ships, and a very smart fire was kept up for a long time, till at last the *Machault* struck, and all the guns of the battery (four excepted) were silenced: and a little time after the French set fire to her and the *Bienfaisant*, and dismounted the *Marquis de Malos's* guns, which I believe never fired once; all the men got ashore. In the engagement we had 12 killed and 12 wounded. The French say, they had 30 killed and wounded;

most of their officers were wounded.

It was very surprising that these vessels ever were destroyed; it seemed to me impossible; and the French were very secure, and with good reason; but success attends our arms, and, God be praised, our commanders know, and our officers will fight. It was a glorious attempt, and succeeded to admiration; but our commodore would not depart till he had finished the business he came upon.

The English prisoners were sixty men and seven women, taken in these small vessels for Quebec. Before the English ships appeared we were well used; but on their coming in sight, we were put into the hold of a small schooner, without air, without light, strongly guarded by a party of soldiers, under the cannon of the battery; our cloaths and beds taken from us; we had not room to stretch ourselves along on a tier of casks, which remained in the hold. This misery we suffered five days, and had very little provisions, and only brackish water to drink; then we were transported into the hold of the frigate, and worse treated there: the sailors were put into irons, and the captains and merchants had an old sail to lie on, spread on a row of hogsheds. Our allowance was bread and wine, with two ounces of pork per day; but, thank God, our appetites were not very keen; and if we complained that we were stifled with stench and heat, and eat up with vermin, they silenced us with saying, "Well, you shall go on shore under a guard of Indians," after telling us the savages had sworn they would scalp us every soul; they told us also, that, if we made the least

noise, they would point four cannon into the hold and sink the vessel, or burn us like a parcel of rats.

When we begged for one of our own shirts, for God's sake, they said they were too busy to mind us. We remained seven days in this condition; and when they saw our vessels hard after them, they confined us in the hold of the Marquis de Malos; and on the second or third day of our confinement, we heard the engagement, and, by two terrible reports, we understood the vessels of the French were blown up. Immediately after, we were ordered upon deck, and desired to embark upon a raft, which would have sunk with one half of our number; but we resisted, and would not go, for fear of the Indians: they told us then the vessel was ours, and desired us to take our chance; and then a guard of soldiers forced us into the hold, and overlaid the hatches, and left us.

Some time after, growing uneasy, and almost mad with fear, expecting every moment to be blown up, we knocked down a large bulkhead, and forced up the hatches, and set ourselves at liberty; and on rummaging the hold, to look for fire laid for us, we found an old English pendent, which we hoisted, that the English might observe us; but the smoke of the other two ships burning between us, hindered them from seeing us: all the shore was lined with Indians, firing small arms upon us; but, thank God, we were out of the reach of muskets. We were in the utmost perplexity to get away, because we knew, had we remained aboard that night, we should have been boarded by the Indians, and every man scalped.

We

We searched the ship for arms, but found none. We got a hog's-head of scalping-knives, and every man took one, and armed with sticks and cannon-shot, we determined to stand on our defence to the last, if we could not escape. We hoisted a sail upon the raft, and enlarged it, determined to pass the battery, and get to the English ships before night; but, happy for us, a young fellow who could swim very well, set off, and arrived safe at the Repulse, which was a full league distant from our prison; and immediately nine boats were manned, and bravely passed the battery, in spite of a brisk cannonading from it; the Repulse and Scarborough covered the boats, and plied the fort so successfully, that they abandoned it, and left us masters. Capt. Wood of the marines was my deliverer on the 8th of July; he commanded one of the boats, and took me on board, and brought me safe into his ship.

23d. This morning the third battalion of the first regiment of foot-guards, consisting of 900 men, marched from the Tower to Portsmouth, in three divisions. His majesty was in the portico of Kensington palace to see them pass by.

24th. M'Carty received sentence of death for the murder of William Talbot, and next morning, pursuant to his sentence, was executed at the bottom of Bow-street, Covent-Garden, after which his body was carried to be hung in chains on Finchley Common.

The latest advices from Italy give reason to fear that a war will soon break out in that country. The king of Sardinia is assembling a formidable army on the confines of Savoy, while Don Philip is draw-

ing troops together to observe his motions. In this war neither the French, nor the Empress-queen, can remain idle spectators; and if the war in Germany should still be protracted, the force of the contending powers may, by this event, be brought more upon a balance.

Advices from East-India bring an account of the assassination of the Grand Mogul, which was said to be by the direction of his perfidious vizier, who had in effect exercised the power which his master only nominally represented. This stroke of treason is said to have had its rise from a jealousy the vizier entertained of the Patans being secretly solicited by the Mogul, to present themselves before the capital of Delhi.—These Patans are a brave warlike nation, inhabiting the northern part of the empire, contiguous to Persia. The catastrophe was effected by the minister's soliciting the Mogul to partake of the pleasures of the chase; and passing by a tomb, on their return, of a celebrated Mahometan, the vizier reminded the Mogul of paying his devotion, as is customary, to the shrine of the saint. Deluded by this pious and fraudulent invitation, he alighted; and having entered the tomb, the assassins, who were properly placed, applied the fatal bow-string to his neck. He was succeeded on the throne by a grandson of the famous Aurengzebe. On this revolution of state, the military Patans took the field with a numerous army, defeated the Mohrattas in the neighbourhood of Delhi, deposed the Mogul, and crowned the son of the Patan king, who was married to a grand daughter of a former Mogul.

White-

Whitehall. Between the 25th. hours of 7 and 8 this morning, our late most gracious Sovereign King George the Second, was suddenly seized, at his palace at Kensington, with a violent disorder, and fell down speechless, and soon expired, notwithstanding all possible methods used for his recovery. His majesty departed this life in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; beloved, honoured, and regretted by his subjects for his eminent and princely virtues.

Whereupon the Lords of the privy council assembled at Carleton-house, gave orders for proclaiming his present majesty, who caused all the Lords, and others of the late King's privy council, to be sworn of his majesty's privy council, and was pleased to make the following most gracious declaration:

'The loss that I and the nation
' have sustained by the death of the
' king my grandfather would have
' been severely felt at any time; but
' coming at so critical a juncture,
' and so unexpected, it is by many
' circumstances augmented, and the
' weight now falling upon me much
' increased; I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish: but
' animated by the tenderest affection
' for my native country, and depending upon the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordships, on the support of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote in every thing the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen the constitution in both church and state: and, as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive but just and necessary war, I

' shall endeavour to prosecute it in
' the manner the most likely to bring
' on an honourable and lasting peace
' in concert with my allies.'

Whereupon the Lords of the council made it their humble request to his majesty, that this his majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships, might be made publick; which his majesty was pleased to order accordingly. F. Vernon.

At the Court at Carleton House. Present the King's most excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness the D. of Cumberland.	Earl Gower.
Archbp of Canterbury.	Visc. Falmouth,
Duke of Leeds.	Visc. Barrington,
D. of Newcastle.	Visc. Ligonier.
Earl of Holderness.	Lord Anson.
E. of Cholmondeley.	Lord Mansfield.
Earl Waldegrave	Mr. Vice Chamberlain.
	Mr. Sec. Pitt.
	Henry Fox, Esq;
	Sir Tho. Robinson.

His majesty, at his first coming into the council, was this day pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the crown, take and subscribe the oath relative to the security of the church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity; which his majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof in the presence of the Lords of the council, who witnessed the same: and his majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the court of session, to be recorded in the books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the public register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the records

records of the council, and be entered in the council-book.

His late majesty rose in the morning at his usual hour, without any apparent signs of indisposition. He called his page, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind, as if anxious for the arrival of the mails. He opened his window, and looked out of it; and seeing it a fine day, said he would walk in the gardens. This passed while the page attended him at breakfast; but on leaving the room he heard a deep sigh, immediately followed by a noise like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire, and, returning hastily, found the king dropt down from his seat, as if in attempting to ring the bell, who said faintly, "Call Amelia," and then expired. He was instantly raised and laid upon the bed; the Princess was called, who was told he was dead upon her entering the room, but being a little deaf, and her spirits being hurried by the alarm, she did not understand what was said, and ran up to the bed-side, and stooping tenderly over her father, as thinking he might speak to her in a low voice, she then first discovered he was dead; this shock so sudden, so unexpected, and so violent, threw her into an agony, and produced a disorder from which she is not yet recovered.

His majesty, in the fall, received a small hurt on his temple, and his physicians and surgeons being sent for, came instantly to his assistance, but without effect. An attempt was made to bleed him, but the issues of life were dried up. The news of this event, which threw the court into the utmost consternation, was carried to the secretaries of state, upon which the great officers of state were sent for, and Mr. Pitt,

whose coach was ready at the door to drive to his country-seat, was ordered instantly to Kew, where he acquainted his majesty with the great event in form. The king having first heard it on the road, as he was riding out, by a messenger who had been dispatched by one of the pages of the presence, had turned back, and at Kew he received a letter from the Princess Amelia, a little before Mr. Pitt's arrival.

Upon this, his majesty repaired immediately to meet the privy council, that, upon the king's demise, had got together as fast as possible.

His late majesty was born in 1683, and when in his 15th year was presented by his grandfather, the Prince of Zell, to King William, who received him with the fondness of a parent. On the 4th of April 1706, he was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter; on the 2d of June following was invested with the noble habit and ensigns of the order; and, on the 22d of Dec. 1710, was installed at Windsor, with the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyle, Lord Halifax being his proxy. In Nov. 1706, he was created duke, marquis, earl, and viscount, by the titles of Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, Earl of Mildford-haven, viscount Northallerton, and Baron of Tewksbury.—It was observed by some friends of his highness, at that time, that it was a defect to give him the peerage of England, and not the precedence of all other peers.

In 1708, he went a volunteer to make a campaign in the Netherlands, under John, Duke of Marlborough. On the 22d of June he arrived at the camp, and on the 11th of July, the battle of Ouden-

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nard was fought, in which his electoral highness putting himself at the head of a squadron of Hanoverian dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-general Bulow, charged the enemy sword in hand, with the greatest intrepidity. His horse was killed under him, and Colonel Lusechky, who commanded the squadron, was slain, bravely fighting by his side. On the accession of George I. to the throne in 1714, orders were brought from Hanover to the regency to prepare a patent for creating the Electoral Prince, George Augustus, Prince of Wales.

George I. dying at Osnaburg, June 11, 1727, on the 14th the melancholy news arrived in England, whereupon the Lords of the privy-council, assembling at Leicester-house, gave orders for proclaiming his son George, Prince of Wales, King of England, which was done about ten o'clock in the morning of the next day. On Wednesday, the 11th of October 1727 (O. S.) his majesty was crowned in Westminster abbey, with his royal consort the Princess Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of John Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, to whom he was married on the 22d day of June 1705.

It was his earnest wish, that he might live to see a happy termination of the jarring troubles and wide-spread carnage of war; for the monarch that could weep at the single fall of a Wolfe, in the exultation of success, could not but proportionably feel affliction for its more complicated miseries nearer home, in which such numbers were involved; but unerring Providence judged proper to give his majesty another kind of peace and repose, for which it was his constant endea-

vous to prepare, by acts of mercy, justice, and devotion.

[See our history of the war for a fuller account of his majesty's character.]

The little factory at Gombroon, in the gulph of Persia, belonging to the English, but which has lately been of very little consequence or profit to the company, has been destroyed by the Conde, a French ship of 50 guns, and a frigate. The count d'Estaing, whilst commanding on this little enterprise, was a prisoner on his parole.

List of our formidable naval force in the East-Indies.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Lenox —	74	} Re. Ad. Cornish Capt. Jocelyn.
Norfolk -	74	
Grafton -	66	} Ad. Stephens. Capt. Kemp- enfield.
Elizabeth -	66	
Duc d'Aquitaine —	64	Sir Wm. Hewitt.
Weymouth	64	Somerfer.
Sunderland	60	Colville.
York —	60	Hughes.
Tyger —	60	Brereton.
Panther -	60	Affleck.
America -	60	Haldane.
Medway -	60	Tinker.
Cumberland	54	Kirk.
Falmouth -	50	Dent.
Newcastle -	50	Collins.
Salisbury -	50	Sir W. Baird.
Chatham -	50	Lynn.

Besides the South-sea Castle store-ship, that can mount 40 guns, and two frigates.

The Cumberland went out a third rate, but, being old, is eased of part of her metal, and, it is thought, will be obliged to be left in the country.

This

26th. This day about noon, his Majesty King George III. was proclaimed, first before Saville house, where the officers of state, nobility, and privy counsellors, were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: then the officers of arms, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross; within Temple-bar; at the end of Wood-street, in Cheap-side; and, lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Leeds, and Lord Falmouth attended the procession into the city.

The form of the proclamation is as follows:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Second, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales; We therefore the Lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Leige Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and so forth: To whom we do ac-

knowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince George the Third with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the court of at Carleton-house, this 25th day of October, 1760.

God save the King.

The following is the account of what appeared to the surgeons upon opening the body of his late majesty.

Kensington palace, Oct 26, 1760.

In obedience to the order transmitted to us, by the Right Hon. Mr. Vice-Chamberlain; We, the undersigned, have this day opened and examined the body of his late Majesty, in the presence of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. and Dr. Nicholls, two of his late Majesty's physicians; and first, on opening the belly, we found all the parts therein contained in a natural and healthy state, except only that on the surface of the kidney there were some hydatids, or watery bladders, which, however, we determined could not have been at this time of any material consequence.

On opening the breast, we observed the pericardium, or bag, which contains the heart, extraordinarily distended, which was owing to a large effusion of blood that had been discharged therein, from a rupture in the substance of the right ventricle of the heart. The quantity of the blood in the pericardium, was at least a pint, the most part of which was strangely coagulated.

The rupture of the ventricle, and the consequent effusion of blood in the pericardium, were certainly the imme-

immediate cause of his late Majesty's sudden death.

The brain, lungs, and all the other parts, were in a perfect state.

E. Wilmot, John Ranby,
Fr. Nicholls, C. Hawkins.

27th. His royal highness Edward, duke of York, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board on his Majesty's right hand. Also, John, Earl of Bute, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament should be prorogued to Thursday the 13th day of November next.

His Majesty, in council, has declared his Royal will, that in any of the prayers, litanies, or collects, relating to the King, Queen, or Royal progeny, where the words [*their Royal Highnesses, George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family*], are used, instead thereof the following are to be inserted; [*Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family*], and that no future edition be printed without this alteration; and that all those editions of the Common-Prayer now printed be altered with a pen.

This month great preparations have been made to fit out a strong fleet, and a great body of land-forces, for some secret and important expedition. A train of 100 pieces of cannon, with all other necessary implements, have been

embarked at Portsmouth for that service. The land-forces will consist of near 20,000 men.

Robert Lingard, who 28th. swore falsely against Richard Coleman (who was executed in April 1749, for the murder of one Sarah Green), and who was ordered to be transported for seven years for wilful perjury in that affair, was drowned in a canoe in August last, as he was getting on board a ship to embark for England.

A conger-eel was lately taken, in the river Medway, near Romney-Marsh, which measured in length seven feet six inches and an half, in circumference two feet nine inches three quarters, and its weight was 56 pounds and an half.

Mr. Collins, a butcher at Bath, has a hog two years old, which measures, from his snout to his tail, nine feet and a half, is four feet and an inch high, six feet ten inches in circumference, and weighs near nine hundred pounds.

The British factory at Lisbon, have presented a piece of plate, value 200l. to Capt. Kennedy, of the Flamborough, for his bravery, and the protection he always afforded their trade, whilst he was upon that station.

A house at Powner, near Ringwood, Hants, was consumed by lightning.

Edinburgh, Oct. 15. Last week was shot, at Dundee, John Maddox, a soldier belonging to the 31st regiment, for repeated acts of desertion. He listd in the 17th year of his age, and, by his own confession, deserted 34 times from the army, and twice from the navy. He had inlisted in 25 different regiments, and on board two men of war. He acknowledged the justice of his sen-

sentence, and submitted to his fate with becoming resignation.

This day about noon the first stone of the intended new bridge at Black-Friars was laid on the north abutment, by the right Hon. the Lord Mayor, (attended by several aldermen and commoners of the committee), by striking the same with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at the same time, the city sword and the mace. Several pieces of gold, silver, and copper-coins of his late majesty, were placed under the stone, together with a silver-medal given to Mr. Mylne, the architect, by the Academy of St. Luke, with a copper rim round it, having the following inscriptions: On the one side, "In architectura præstantiæ præmium (ipsa Roma Judice) Roberto Mylne, Juveni Britannico, datum 1758." And on the other side, "Robertus Mylne, pontis hujus architectori grato animo posuit;" with the following Latin inscription in large plates of pure tin.

Ultimo die Octob. anno ab Incarnatione MDCCLX.

auspicatissimo Principe GEORGIO Tertio regnum jam inuente, Pontis hujus, in Reipublicæ commodum urbisque Majestatem,

(Late tum flagrante bello)

a. S. P. Q. L. suscepti,

Primum Lapidem posuit,

THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,

Prætor:

ROBERTO MYLNE Architecto.

Utque apud posteros extet monumentum voluntatis suæ erga virum,

qui vigore ingenii, animi constantia, probitatis & virtutis suæ felici quadam

contagione,

(favente Deo

faustisque GEORGII Secundi auspiciis)

Imperium Britannicum

in Asia, Africa, et America,

restituit, auxit, & stabilivit,

Nec non patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem

inter Europæ gentes instauravit;

Cives Londinenses, uno consensu, Huic Ponti inscribi voluerunt nomen

GULIELMI PITT.

[Englished thus:]

On the last of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicious Reign of GEORGE the Third, Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Kt. Ld. Mayor, laid the first stone of this Bridge, Undertaken by the Common Council of London

(amidst the rage of an extensive war)

for the public Accommodation

And Ornament of the City,

ROBERT MYLNE being Architect.

And that there might remain to Posterity a Monument of this City's Affection to the Man,

who, by the Strength of his Genius,

the Steadiness of his Mind,

and a certain kind of happy Contagion

of his Probity and Spirit,

(under the Divine Favour

and fortunate Auspices of George II.)

recovered, augmented, and secured,

the British Empire

in Asia, Africa, and America,

And restored the ancient Reputation

and Influence of his Country

amongst the Nations of Europe;

The Citizens of London have unanimously voted this Bridge to be inscribed

with the name of

WILLIAM PITT.

Died at Liverpool, Elizabeth Hilton, widow, aged 121.

A Letter from Galway in Ireland, of the 15th, says, that herrings were sold there from 9d. to 11d. per hundred weight.

The royal Society have appointed the Rev. Mr. Maskelyne, F. R. S. accompanied by Mr. Robert Waddington, to go to the island of St. Helena, and Mr. Charles Mason, assistant observator at the royal observatory at Greenwich, accompanied by Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, to go to Bencoolen in the island of Sumatra in the East-Indies, in order to ob-

observe the transit of Venus over the sun, which is to happen June 6, 1761; his late Majesty having been pleased to grant money for defraying the expences of the said expeditions, and the sea-horse frigate, Capt. Smith, being appointed to carry the observers. Three astronomers have been also appointed for the same purpose, by the French King, to go to the island of Roderigo in the Ethiopian ocean, the north of Siberia, and Pondicherry.

A proclamation was issued, requiring all persons that were in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices, and to take the oaths to his present Majesty as soon as convenient.

Sept. 3. The day fixed for the public audience, in which the prince of Lichtenstein was to demand the princess Isabella of Parma, for the Archduke Joseph, that Ambassador went to the ducal palace, with a grand retinue, and was received at the foot of the stairs by the grand master of the ceremonies. When he came into the audience chamber, he made a formal demand of the Infanta, to which Don Philip gave a most gracious answer; after which the Infanta appeared, and received from the Prince a rich picture of the archduke, which she fastened to her breast; and at the same time a letter from her future spouse. At night the whole court went to the opera, where the feasts of Hymen were represented. After the play, the prince gave a magnificent ball, which was opened by the Infant Duke, and the Infanta Isabella. The ducal palace, the Prince's hotel, those of the Ambassadors of France and Spain, and several others, were

finely illuminated with wax lights; and besides the illuminations in the town, two principal arches had been erected in the square, terminated by pyramids, with transparent lights, representing the house of Bourbon, and the rivers of Taro and Parma. On the 7th, the day fixed for the ceremony, the prince went to the cathedral in the afternoon with all his retinue, and was received by the provost and six canons. The court having appeared a few minutes after, at the door of the church, the Prince went and received the Infanta, who gave him her left hand; Don Philip, her father, held her by the right. Conducted thus to the great altar, the Pope's dispensation was read, and the full powers of her future husband. The Bishop then made the demand of the ritual of the Prince and the Infanta, who both answered, *Volo & ita promitto*; but the princess, before her answer, made a profound reverence to Don Philip; the bishop then blessed the rings; the Prince then took one, and, putting it on a gold saucer, presented it to the Infanta, who put it herself on her finger; that of the archduke remained to be put on by the bishop; and after some prayers the notorial act of this august ceremony was read; then they received the episcopal benediction, after which they returned to the church door in the same order they had entered it. At night there was a sumptuous feast at court, illuminations, fireworks, and the whole concluded with a ball. On the 6th instant, the archduchess made her public entry into Vienna.

On the 27th ult. died at Madrid, her Catholic majesty, consort of the present King, daughter of his present Majesty the King of Poland, elector of Saxony.

NO-

NOVEMBER.

Dublin, Oct. 18th.

At a quarterly meeting of the governors of the work-house, held at the said house the 6th of October, 1760, the right hon. the earl of Lanesborough in the chair: resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this board be presented to the right hon. Lady Arabella Denny, for the continuance of her kind and most useful attention to the foundling children, particularly for a clock lately put up in the nursery, at her ladyship's expence, with the following inscription, viz. 'For the benefit of infants protected by this hospital, Lady Arabella Denny presents this clock, to mark, that as children reared by the spoon must have but a small quantity of food at a time; it must be offered frequently; for which purpose this clock strikes every 20 minutes, at which notice all the infants that are not asleep must be discreetly fed.'

On Saturday last a poor countryman sold twenty-nine turkeys (his all) to a poultryman in this city, who tendered him so many shillings in such dross of halfpence as are at present too current; this the countryman refusing to accept, had no remedy but applying to Sir Charles Burton, who having in vain summoned the buyer, issued his warrant against him, but to little purpose, no constable caring to execute a process against a butcher; but the said magistrate, determined to procure the injured man satisfaction, went into the market yesterday (Tuesday) morning, unattended, and in person arrested the delinquent.

This evening, about eight 9th. o'clock, his late majesty's bowels were privately interred in King

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Henry VIIIth's chapel. A party of horse guards preceded, who were followed by the lord chamberlain (bearing his staff of office) and other noblemen, in two mourning coaches, with three footmen behind each with flambeaux; then came a second party of horse-guards, followed by another mourning coach and six, upon the front seat of which were two noblemen, and on the back seat lay a box, rather long, covered with purple velvet and gold nails; to which were fixed four golden handles. The noblemen who attended being alighted, eight yeomen of the guard (who waited at the abbey-door to receive the bowels) put a napkin through each handle, which was supported by two of them, and so carried the box into the chapel, preceded by the above noblemen, through the abbey, in which were posted a party of the foot-guards, and deposited in the royal vault. The trumpets sounded a dead march during the whole ceremony.

The royal corpse was conveyed from Kensington palace to the Prince's chamber, near the house of Lords, and interred the day following, according to the ceremonial, of which we shall give the particulars in a separate article after the Chronicle.

In a letter from Paris, we are informed of a singular discovery, 12th. said to have been lately made there, by one father Ammerin; he pretends to have found out, that wood of every kind becomes highly electrical, when deprived of all its moisture, and kept perfectly dry. His method of making the experiment is, to put a piece of wood in a warm oven, or up a chimney, where a constant fire is kept, and to let it remain there till it is quite dry.

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After

After which, in order to prevent its acquiring fresh moisture, he boils it in wax, or some kind of drying oil, or otherwise coats it over carefully with a strong coat of varnish.

A wooden cylinder thus prepared and suffered to grow cold, it is said, will yield, on being rubbed, a greater quantity of electrical fire than even an ordinary glass globe of the same diameter.

It is to be observed, that whatever kind of stuff is made use of to rub the cylinder with, it should be rolled five or six times round the hand that presses against it.

13th. Died Elizabeth Hodgson, of Scampton, near York, aged 110.

14th. At a proof at Woolwich warren, a smoke-ball burst in General Desaguliers's hand, and shattered his arm so terribly that it was obliged to be cut off. Sir Geo. Saville lost the calf of his leg; Lord Howe had most of his cloaths torn off; Sir Robert Boothby lost his thumb; and Lord Eglinton had his sword broke by his side. His Royal Highness the duke of York, who stood close by the general, providentially received no hurt.

Great numbers of Portuguese families are gone from the ecclesiastical state, to reside in the kingdom of Naples, till affairs are compromised between the courts of Lisbon and Rome.

They write from Lisbon, that Mess. Purry and Co. who had contracted with the king of Portugal for all the diamonds that came into that kingdom from the new world, had represented to his Faithful Majesty, that in the present situation of Europe, when almost every power is engaged in war, there were no purchasers for these kind of commodities, on which account they

were unable to fulfil their engagements; and therefore hoped that on returning the diamonds, the king would release them: which request he has been most graciously pleased to comply with.

It is said, the cost of the wax lights, lamps, and torches, used in Westminster hall, the abbey, and the scaffolding without, amounted at his late majesty's funeral to a thousand pounds; and that the whole expence thereof will amount to fifty thousand pounds.—There were upwards of two hundred performers, vocal and instrumental.

A few evenings ago as some gentlemen were drinking at a tavern in Clerkenwell, one of them swore so terribly, that a person in company at last took cognizance of them, and tore a piece from an old newspaper every time he swore, which he put in his pocket, to the amount of exactly 100: the next day he was carried before a magistrate, who justly thinking he had degraded himself to the lowest dregs of the human race, fined him no more than one shilling each oath, and he paid the five pounds accordingly.

On Saturday last was determined finally, the long depending cause between the executors of the late Sir John Bland, and a French gentleman. The case was nearly thus: Sir John Bland had lost at play about 350 l. and borrowed 30 l. more for the same purpose of gaming; afterwards, for the whole sum, he drew a bill of exchange upon himself, payable in London, and in the interim died. According to the laws of England, the security for the whole became void: but the laws of France make a distinction between a debt incurred at play, and money lent for the purpose of gaming; the latter being recoverable,

able, as if lent for any other purpose. Hence the cause became nice, and gave occasion to very ingenious arguments that did great honour to the learned gentlemen retained on each side. It seemed reasonable on one hand to pay a regard to the law of France, in a matter transacted at Paris; it might be urged on the other, that the lender of the money accepted the payment in London; and therefore became subject to the law of England. It was, at length, however, very judiciously determined to set aside the *whole security*, but at the same time to establish the contract for the 300l: as valid.

18th His Majesty went to the house of Peers, attended in the state-coach by the Earl of Huntingdon, master of the horse, and the Earl of Bute; groom of the stole, and opened the sessions of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

It was remarked by many old people, that there never was so great a crowd of people, of almost all ranks, both in the park and in the houses, to see the King go to the house on any similar occasion. Nor ever did people appear so unanimous in testifying their applause. His majesty was pleased to express his satisfaction both in his countenance and behaviour, bowing from each window several times as he passed along. Her royal highness the princess of Wales, with great part of the Royal family, were in the octagon room at Carlton house, which looks into the park, to see his majesty. The countess of Harrington's favourite room, in the park, was also filled with ladies, and all the garden-walls lined with the genteelst company, as well as all

the windows quite to the house of Peers.

A girl of nine years of age in the bailiwick of Trachewald and canton of Berne, in Switzerland, was lately delivered of a dead child, but perfectly and well formed.

His Majesty and the Royal family were at Drury-lane the- 21st. atre to see the tragedy of Richard the third. Never was seen such a crowded house, which was filled before three o'clock, and prodigious numbers were disappointed that came at the usual hour. Acting at the theatres was suspended from his late Majesty's death till after his interment.

The parliament of Ireland was dissolved by proclamation. 25th.

Monday morning a person who called himself John 27th. Doughton was secured for the following robbery—He slept the night before at the Oxford arms in Warwick lane; but when he arose in the morning he wrapped the sheets round his body in so artful a manner, as not to be discoverable; and on leaving the inn, went up Warwick-lane, and into Warwick-court, which being no thoroughfare, his passage was stopped: in the mean time the sheets were missed, and he was pursued and taken. The landlord offered it to his choice, whether to go for a soldier, or go before a magistrate; but on his refusing the former, a constable was sent for, and he was locked up in the stable; but no sooner were the persons gone than he attempted his escape, by pulling off the tiles near the roof; but he was interrupted in his operation, and immediately closely secured with a chain, and even from this he got loose, and wrapped the chain round his knee out of sight, and got out of the stable;

ble; but some women giving notice of his escape, he was again secured, at which time the constable coming, he was carried away and properly secured.

The troops for the intended expedition embarked. Gen. Kingsley and Commodore Keppel are on board, and the whole squadron of men of war and transports are ready for the sea, and wait for a fair wind.

There have been some mutinous disturbances at Gibraltar, for which (we are told) a private centinel has been shot.

The Conqueror man of war, a new ship of 74 guns, coming round from Plymouth, was lost on the island of St. Nicholas; the crew and guns were saved. The master and pilot were tried at a court-martial, and the former acquitted, but the latter sentenced to be imprisoned for 18 months.

Last year 4355 persons died in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, of whom 1079 by the small-pox, which are an hundredth part of all the inhabitants of that city.

There has been lately a new nation discovered in Italy, which has subsisted there for many hundred years, without any notice being taken of them. These people live in several villages in the mountains lying north to the cities of Verona and Vicenza, and speak a language of their own, which hitherto was thought a corrupt German, but upon a closer enquiry is found to be very pure Danish. Signior Marco Pezzo has written a very learned dissertation, to prove that these people are a remnant of the Cimbrians, defeated by Caius Marius.

Extract of a letter from the president of the college of Newhaven, in Connecticut.

Newhaven, August 16.

"A few days ago, a child belonging to Mr. Moses Beecher of this town, had a cutaneous eruption, considerably resembling the chicken-pox; the pustules became very protuberant, near as big as duck shot, the heads being dark coloured, and the rest yellowish. Upon opening some of the pustules, there appeared to be a great number of animals in them, which were scarce discernible by the naked eye, but seen to be animals by their swift motion in crawling. One of them was brought to the college, and being viewed in the microscope, it appeared to be a perfect tortoise, or turtle, with upper and lower shells, each divided into about ten partitions, which were beautifully coloured, red, yellow, and white. The head, tail, and legs appeared very distinct; but the eyes did not grow in the head, but as it were out of the shoulders, and stood upon two pillars, very much resembling those of a lobster. The eyes appeared like little globes of glass, were immoveable, and had no eye-lids: I judge that it was about a thousandth part as big as a louse. Those tortoises that cause the common itch are considerably different in their shape."

THOMAS CLAP.

Sunday, September 28. An Algerine xebeque of 20 guns, and full of men, were driven on shore near Penzance, in Cornwall, and entirely lost; 150 of the crew got on shore, which greatly alarmed the country-people. It is twenty-five years since an Algerine cruizer was in any of our ports in England. They had been forty-four days from Algiers. In the same storm his majesty's ship the Warspite, Sir

Joha

John Bentley, was obliged to cut away her main and mizzen masts, to prevent her driving on shore, and is put into Plymouth. And the Maria, Scot, bound for Quebec, with cannon, ball, &c. was driven on shore, and lost under the West Hoe.

A small shock of an earthquake was felt at Boston in New England about the beginning of this month, and other towns thereabouts.

From Portugal we hear that the Infants Don Joseph, Don Antonio, and Don Gaspar, the king's three natural brothers, have been seized and conducted to prison, for having been concerned in the late conspiracy; by which, it is said, the whole royal family were to have been cut off.

Died lately George Talbot, Esq. of Stoughton, in New England, who left 70 grandchildren behind him.

Mrs. Stillian, of Battersea, aged 104.

Mrs. Schryver, of Oudewater, in Holland, aged 101.

Sarah White, of Breary, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, aged 106.

Laurence Esmond, Esq. in the county of Wexford, Ireland, aged 90, who rode out a hunting a day or two before his death.

One single grain of wheat at Anjou, in France, produced, lately, 1439 grains.

From a single horse-bean, in a garden at Exton, in Rutlandshire, belonging to Daniel Armstrong, Esq. casually dropped in 1739, were produced with common hoeing, 378 beans, and their produce, in four years, was 16 bushels.

At a court-martial on board the Garland, to inquire into the loss of his majesty's ship the Lyme, the

captain, pilot, and rest of the officers were acquitted.

At a meeting of the royal society, the annual prize-medal of gold was adjudged to Mr. Benjamin Wilson, for his curious experiments in electricity.

Arrived Baron Coceij, aid-de-camp to the king of Prussia, by whom he was sent with the confirmation and account of the late signal victory obtained by his Prussian majesty, near Torgau in Saxony, over the Austrian army, commanded by Daun, and was the next day presented to his majesty at St. James's, by whom he was received in a most gracious manner.

DECEMBER.

New York, Sept. 25.

On Saturday morning about nine o'clock arrived here major M'Lean from general Amherst at Montreal, which he left the Saturday before, with expresses, containing a full confirmation and account of the surrender of the French army, the town of Montreal, and all Canada.

Sept. the 8th. At break of day the capitulation was signed. The grenadiers and light infantry then marched into the town, commanded by Colonel Haldiman, in the following order of procession, viz.

I. A twelve pounder with a flag;—and a detachment of royal artillery.

II. The grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Massey.

III. The light infantry of the line, commanded by Colonel Amherst; each with a band of music before them;—and the eldest ensign in General Amherst's army to take

take possession of the colours of the eight French regiments.

Sept. the 9th. The colours of Shirley's and Pepperell's regiment, lost at Oswego in 1756, were marched out of Montreal by a detachment of grenadiers and a band of music, and carried down the right of our line to the head quarters, where they were lodged.

General orders. Camp before Montreal, Sept. 9. 1760.

Parole,—King GEORGE,—and CANADA.

"The general sees, with infinite pleasure, the success that has crowned the indefatigable efforts of his majesty's troops, and faithful subjects in America. The marquis de Vaudreuil has capitulated; the troops of France in Canada have laid down their arms, and are not to serve during the war; the whole country submits to the dominion of Great Britain; the three armies are entitled to the general's thanks on this occasion; and he assures them, that he will take the opportunity of acquainting his majesty with the zeal and bravery, which has always been exerted by the officers and soldiers of the regulars, and provincial troops, and also by his faithful Indian allies.

The general is confident, when the troops are informed that this country is the king's, they will not disgrace themselves by the least appearance of inhumanity, or by unsoldier-like behaviour, in taking any plunder, more especially as the Canadians become now good subjects, and will feel the good effect of his majesty's protection."

The Indians, who had been in the French interest, hoisted a union flag in the sight of Montreal, some time before general Amherst ar-

rived there; and shewed the utmost complaisance to our army, saying, that, "now they found we were men, they would be good friends to us."

Croisie, Noy. 22.

The cowardly commandant of the island of Dumet has been condemned by a court-martial to be degraded from his arms and nobility, and afterwards to have his head cut off; but the latter part of the sentence has been only executed upon his effigy. It was proved this base officer went alone on board the English, and signed a shameful capitulation, which he was under no necessity of doing.

Our advices from Louisbourg mention, that, by various mines of different construction, all the fortifications were laid in a heap, every glacis levelled, and the ditches filled. The citadel, west gate, and curtain, were the last destroyed. All the guns, mortars, shot, and other implements of war, together with the picquets, Portland stone, &c. were carried to Halifax. Part of the barracks that were burnt are repaired, to accommodate, on occasion, 300 men, and the hospital and private buildings stand.

As his majesty was mounting his horse in Hyde Park, he suddenly reared up, but his majesty throwing himself upon him, happily received no hurt. He was blooded however by way of prevention, but, in the evening, was at Covent Garden theatre to see Henry V.

Letters by the Lisbon mail bring the following account, which does honour to the commander of our squadron in the Mediterranean: "When the subjects of the crown of Portugal were ordered to leave the pope's dominions, Adm. Saunders,

Adm. Saunders,

ders, judging that such Portuguese of distinction as might be in haste to return home, would repair to Leghorn for a passage, immediately sent an express to Civita Vecchia, to acquaint them, that a man of war of 60 guns should be ready at Leghorn to carry them to Lisbon; accordingly they embarked on board the Jersey man of war, and have been landed at Lisbon. Amongst the passengers was the son of Don Cavalho, the Portuguese prime minister, who took so kindly this instance of the English admiral's attention to serve his countrymen, especially as so near a relation of his had the benefit of it, that he is since become more friendly to the British nation.

Extract of a letter from Barnstaple, in Devonshire, dated Nov. 23. 1760.

"A melancholy proceeding of Mr. Norway, the tanner, and his wife, on Wednesday last, has engaged the talk of the town ever since. They were married in the summer; he a man, according to all appearance, in good business and circumstances; she a fine comely widow, quite genteel and well bred, with only one child, a girl about twelve years of age; and supposed, when she married Mr. Norway, to be worth money; but they deceived each other, and were both in bad circumstances when they came together, which, it is apprehended, drove them to a resolution to make away with themselves. About one o'clock in the morning they got up, and went out together, and at seven she was found dead at Sir Bouchier Wray's bank, near the bridge; whereupon it was immediately concluded that they had both drowned themselves, and the waters have

been dragged: but this morning an account is come, that as soon as his wife was dead, he went for Coombe, and gave a guinea to a fisherman to carry him to Bristol, telling him to put off immediately, for the bailiffs were after him; that he was dressed in only an old frock and night-cap, which seems probable, as his hats, wigs, and cloaths, are all at home. By her cloaths not being so much wet, it is conjectured she was not drowned, but rather to have been thrown on her face, and smothered in the sand, which was deep, and her head thrust in it. No marks of violence appearing about her, the coroner's inquest brought her in lunatic.

Twenty English prisoners made their escape from the arsenal at Toulon, by overpowering their keeper, and having found a boat in the harbour, put off in her, and made an attempt to board a tartan lying in the road; but their boat oversetting, twelve of them were drowned, and the other eight swam to shore, and were re-conducted to their former situation, but treated very inhumanly.

At the latter end of the last month, the Speedwell yacht tried the experiment of the possibility, not only of a vessel's being made to move with velocity in a stark calm at sea, but also against a moderate wind, by setting out from the Red-house at Chelsea-reach to Putney bridge with the tide, but against the wind, and returned back with the wind, but a great part of the way against the tide; which was performed to the full satisfaction of every person present, at the rate of four miles per hour, which, in case of a calm at sea, is equal to a thousand miles in eleven days,

and the same against a moderate wind, favoured with the tide: from whence the public may judge of the great utility of this invention to a commercial people; especially when it is told, that this vessel, though of only fifty tons burthen, draws in depth of water, and extends in height of upper works, equal to many of two and three hundred tons burthen, being a double-decker, having five distinct and commodious rooms, with fourteen sash-windows, and capable of seating a vast number of passengers.

Boston, Oct. 26.

Mr. Delancey, lieutenant governor of New-York, has issued a proclamation, recommending it to the inhabitants along Hudson's river, to return to their settlements, where they may now abide with safety, effectually covered and secured from the ravages of the enemy.

We are informed from Turin, that the philosophical society, lately instituted there for the promotion of physico-mathematical studies, hath published the first volume of its transactions; in which, among many other ingenious and elaborate inquiries, we have an account of the following curious experiment, made by Mr. Cigna, and others, on the barometer.

It has been frequently remarked, that, in tubes of different sizes, the mercury does not stand always at the same height; but that it is lowest in the smallest, and highest in those of the largest bore. With a view to confirm this fact, and discover the physical cause of it, the members of this society took two tubes, the diameter of whose bores were as one to four. They had these

made almost twice the usual length of upright barometer tubes; and, instead of plunging their lower extremities into a cistern, or bending them up a little way, as is usual, they turned them up a considerable length: so that by pouring in a sufficient quantity of mercury, they could force the column in the closed tube quite up to the top. This they did in order to make the vacuum little or great at pleasure; observing that the inequality in the heights of the mercury, was always greater in proportion as the void was diminished. — Then they joined two tubes of different bores together, bending them in the joint, so that they became parallel to each other; after which they filled them, and plunged their extremities into one cistern. On which they observed there was no inequality, or at most a very small one, between the height of the mercury in the one tube and the other. From these circumstances, therefore, they concluded that the inequality in the height of the mercury in barometers of different bores, must be owing to some remains of air, which escapes out of the mercury into the upper part of the tube, and whose elasticity is greater in proportion as the space it is confined in is less.

The town of Malta was surprised the 6th ult. at the near approach of a large ship of Turkish construction; having a white flag with a crucifix at her mizzen top, and a Turkish pendant embroidered with gold, that reached to the very sea. Boats were immediately sent off, who were informed, that it was a ship of the grand signior's, commanded by his admiral, and called the Ottoman Crown; that she sailed the

the second of last June, with two frigates, five galleys, and other small vessels from the Dardanelles; that the above-mentioned admiral had been with this ship only to Smyrna, Scio, and Trio, and at length anchored in the channel of Strangie, when he and his retinue, to the number of 300 persons went on shore. The whole ship's complement was 700 men, but 400 being on shore the 19th of Sept. the remaining 300 were attacked and overpowered by 70 christian slaves, armed only with a knife each; part being killed, part obliged to jump overboard, and the rest to sue for mercy. These heroes, now no longer slaves, bore away immediately for Malta; but were soon pursued by the two frigates and a Ragusian ship, whom, by crowding sail, they escaped; and the 8th, this ship, mounting 68 fine brass guns, but bored for 74, was brought safe into the harbour of Valatte, amidst the acclamations of the people.

The order of Malta, as an encouragement to such brave fellows, has made them the sole proprietors of the ship and slaves, as well as of all the contribution money, which latter is said to amount to a million and a half of florins, and other effects on board. Deeds equal to this in heroism, though not in value, have been atchieved by our own countrymen, several times during the course of this war; which at once proves what presence of mind and resolution may surmount, and what an almost incredible effect it has where it is not expected.

The grand signior was, on this occasion, so highly offended with the conduct of his admiral, that he dismissed him from the command of the ship.

Paris, Nov. 21,
We have advice from India, of a terrible hurricane at the isle of France, on the 27th of January, which overthrew most of the houses in the island. Two of the best ships of M. d'Ache's squadron were entirely lost, and the rest so much damaged, that there was no likelihood of his going to the relief of Pondicherry.

Died Mrs. Jane Gray, of Artrep-Ruden, in Essex, aged 7th. 109.

They write from Paris, that they are arrived at great perfection in making stockings and mittens of the hair of rabbits and hares, spun with silk, to supply the want of length. They exceed in strength and warmth those made of the best Spanish wool.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the 9th. royal assent to

An act for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain.

An act for granting an aid to his majesty, by a land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1761.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the ensuing year.

His majesty's yeomen of the guards, footmen, &c. all appeared in new liveries on this occasion.

A gentleman at Montreal writes thus to his friend. "This country is fertile, and beautiful beyond description; abounds with a vast variety of lakes, rivers, mountains, villages, towns, cities, churches, hospitals, hotels, convents, and other religious houses. The inhabitants are

are an industrious, civil, frugal people. This city is most agreeably situated on an eminence, under the large mount from whence it takes its name, fronting the grand river St. Laurence, is about two miles and a half in length.—The streets are too narrow; houses commodious, but very low, none exceeding two stories in height, and very populous; the religious houses and churches are grand, awful, and neat. The gentlemen and ladies dress gay; but at present a gloom hangs on every face, owing to the loss of their paper currency, which at present is useless to them; and in general, it was the only circulation among them, having very little coin of any sort. Unless this evil is soon remedied, the poor peasants will be ruined beyond conception, as they have but little credit.

11th. Was exported 2600 weight of gum Senegal for Flanders. Before the conquest of Senegal we were obliged to purchase it of the Dutch at the exorbitant price of 12l. per hundred.

12th. The expedition from Portsmouth being countermanded, orders were sent this morning from the war-office, for the troops to disembark, and go into winter-quarters.

A new treaty was signed at London with the king of Prussia, by which England engages to pay the king of Prussia 670,000l. sterling, the same sum as last year.

His majesty was at Drury-lane play-house to see the Rhearsal and Polly Honeycombe.

17th. The directors of the East-India company gave an elegant entertainment at the King's-head tavern, Cornhill, to Vice-adm.

Pocock, and several other gentlemen lately arrived from the East-Indies. At a court of the said company held this day, it was declared that some mischief to their factories in Sumatra was apprehended from two French men of war, that had appeared there in February last; but the treasure having been removed and received at Batavia, the loss could not be considerable. The Dutch at that place gave out that the enemy had mastered all the English possessions in Sumatra.

The princess of Nassau-Weilbourg was safely delivered 18th. of a son, to the great and universal satisfaction of the people of that country.

The following remarkable case is communicated to the public, on the credit of several examinations taken by justices of the peace for the county of Edinburgh, and may therefore be looked upon as authentic.

On Sunday the 16th of November, one Mr. Robertson, clerk to a merchant at Edinburgh, rode out with a companion purely on account of health. In their excursion they happened to come near the house of Mr. Blackie, an apothecary in Borthwick; and as it was at that time near one in the afternoon, Mr. Robertson, who had formerly been a patient to Blackie, proposed calling and taking a dinner. Mr. Blackie made them welcome, and in about half an hour they all sat down to dinner, when Mr. Robertson complained of a sudden cold and chilliness, which hindered him from eating with his usual appetite; upon which the doctor proposed a cordial, which would do them all good. Accordingly a bottle was taken off a shelf, from among others; and

and the doctor pouring out about the quantity of an ordinary dram, drank it off without hesitation. He then filled the like quantity to Mr. Robertson, who, after taking about a tea-spoonful, or a little more, stopt and said, *This dram, doctor, has the vilest taste I ever felt*: however, he was again putting it to his head to take it off, when the doctor perceiving his mistake, cried out with great vehemence, *Stop, stop, I have taken the wrong bottle*. From the label on the bottle the contents appeared to be laudanum. The doctor poured back what remained in Mr. Robertson's glass, and took down another bottle marked *Sp. Lavender*, of which each of the company took a little. Mr. Robertson, however, appeared uneasy at the former mistake, and begged the doctor to let him know if any bad effect might be apprehended, in which he was strongly seconded by Blackie's wife and family, but the doctor told him there was no danger; that the quantity he (Mr. Robertson) had taken, was so small, it could not hurt a child; and that he was in no apprehension for himself, though he had taken six times the quantity; an argument which entirely satisfied Mr. Robertson, and they passed an hour more with the doctor, as if nothing had happened.

About three they mounted on their return to town.

By the way, Mr. Robertson complained of being giddy, and of a drowsiness; which seemed to increase upon their arrival in town. Though at that time he appeared in no danger, his companion advised him to send for an apothecary, which was done immediately, and a vomit administered, but without

effect. Further advice was thought necessary, and instantly got; but, notwithstanding all that could be done, Mr. Robertson died about eleven at night.

This is the genuine story, as appears from the precognition. The quantity of laudanum taken by Mr. Robertson, being so very small in comparison with the quantity taken by the doctor, makes it natural to inquire how the doctor was affected. From the precognition it appears, that he actually was affected, though in no great degree; and that before his visitants left him, he went several times to the door, and vomited a little, but that this no ways alarmed him, so that he still persisted that neither Mr. Robertson nor he had occasion to take any preventative. He acknowledges however, in his precognition, that he was in use to take laudanum for a cough, though never in so great a quantity; but adds at the same time, that, except those few reachings, he felt not the least bad consequence from what he had taken.

It may be proper to observe, that Mr. Robertson was of a very weakly constitution; and though mistakes of this kind ought not to be palliated, yet the unfortunate issue of this affair may be in some measure attributed to this, as the quantity taken appears to have been so very small, that it scarce could have hurt a sucking child. How far this may excuse Dr. Blackie, we shall not say; as Mr. Robertson's constitution ought to have been well known to the doctor, whose patient he had been for near seven years.

Advices from Saxony say, that his

his Prussian majesty made several attempts to come at Dresden, before he resolved to put his troops into winter-quarters, but found the enterprise would be attended with much difficulty and danger. They likewise tell us, that he is now thinking seriously of methods to negotiate a peace this winter, and a person of note is to repair for this purpose to Versailles, the king only waiting for an answer from London, to found the dispositions of France.

At a council of war held by his Prussian majesty on the eve of the battle of Torgau, he is said to have spoken to his generals in the following manner:

‘Gentlemen,

‘I have called you together, not to ask your advice, but to tell you that to-morrow I shall attack M. Daun. I know he is in a good position; but it is also such, that a retreat is impracticable: if I beat him, most of his army must be taken or perish in the Elbe; if we are beat, we must all die, and I the first. I am weary of this war; and you ought to be so too; to-morrow will decide it.’

The following paragraph, 19th. containing a fresh instance of the disorders suffered in bagnios, appeared in the news-papers.

“Yesterday morning, about two o’clock, two officers were carried in chairs to a noted house in Charles-street, Covent-garden; at which time they were much in liquor; and as such sort of guests are the best customers to night-houses, they were there suffered to drink negus and champaign till about five in the morning; at which time one of the gentlemen, who was then totally helpless and motionless, was car-

ried out by three waiters, and put into a chair, and, as the chairmen say, to all appearance dead. However, he was carried from thence to Long-acre bagnio, the keeper of which immediately sent for a surgeon, though he appeared to be dead, and afterwards proved to be so, for the surgeon in vain attempted to bleed him.” This produced the following account of this shocking affair.

“Whereas it has been industriously reported that one of the three officers that was brought to my house on Thursday last was killed there, I think it necessary, in justice to myself and the public, to state the fact as it really happened.

Early on Thursday morning three officers knocked at my door, and one of them making himself known to me, and desiring I would open the door, they came in: Soon after one of them went out and returned no more, but the other two staid about two or three hours; when Captain D—— ordered a chair to be called for Captain M——, who appeared so much in liquor that my waiters assisted Captain D—— in helping him to the chair, which was ordered to go to Maloy’s bagnio, Covent-garden. Captain D—— chose to walk on foot; but not meeting with beds there, they immediately proceeded to Long-acre bagnio; when they arrived at this place, Captain M—— was found unable to move, and a surgeon being sent for, he opened a vein, but could not bleed him; and when examined by the coroner, declared he could not say with certainty, whether he was then dead or alive. The Captain’s corpse was some time after put into a shell, and then brought back to my house, into which

which I refused it entrance; and from whence, after it had been suffered to be exposed in the street before my door for some hours, it was carried to Long-acre bagnio; where the coroner, to whom I had sent, sat the next day on the body, and found that the deceased died in his chair suffocated.

A circumstance which seems to have contributed in some measure towards this gentleman's death, is his stock having been buckled on very tight, for the buckle appeared strained from some particular position or effort, which it is thought he might have made in the chair, and there was a large black circle on his neck. The coroner, I have been informed, when he found the corpse had been sent from Long-acre bagnio to my house, appeared surprised, and expressed his dissatisfaction; it being, it seems, in the eye of the law, improper or unusual to remove the body, till the coroner has made his inquest. This is the true state of the case, as may appear, and be verified by the depositions, and other proceedings in the course of this affair; and this is an accident, which though it could be no more foreseen than it could be prevented, I cannot forbear expressing the sensible concern I feel upon the occasion.

Rob. Derry.

Charles-street, Covent-

garden, Dec. 23. 1760.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Nov. 4.

22d. "The Indians of the *even* colonies, according to the report of the Captain of the Aurora, have again submitted to the Spanish domination; and it is further said, that they returned to their duty by the persuasions of the missionaries of the order of Jesuits; on which oc-

casion his majesty has expressed his satisfaction to the institutors of those missions who are actually at court. We are also told, that another nation of savage Indians have demanded missionaries of the same order to instruct them in the Christian religion."

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

On Wednesday, August 27. Mr. Robert Scull of this place, with some company, was playing at billiards, when one Mr. Bruluman, lately an officer in the Royal American regiment, was present; who, without the least provocation, levelled a loaded gun he had with him, and shot Mr. Scull through the body as he was going to strike his ball, for which he was afterwards tried, and on the 8th of October executed. He was by trade a silversmith; which business he left and went into the army, where he was an officer in the Royal American regiment, but was discharged on being detected in counterfeiting, or uttering counterfeit money: he then returned to Philadelphia, and growing insupportable to himself, and yet being unwilling to put an end to his own life, he determined upon the commission of some crime, for which he might get hanged by the law. Having formed this design, he loaded his gun with a brace of balls, and asked his landlord to go a shooting with him, intending to murder him before his return; but his landlord not chusing to go, escaped the danger. He then went out alone, and on the way met a man, whom he was about to kill, but recollecting that there was no witness to prove him guilty, he let the man pass. He then went to a public house, where he drank some liquor, and hearing people at play at

at billiards, in a room above stairs, he went and sat down with them, and was talkative, facetious, and seemingly good humour'd; after some time he called to the landlord, and desired him to hang up the gun. Mr. Scull, who was at play, having struck his antagonist's ball into one of the pockets, Bruluman said to him, "Sir, you are a good marksman, and now I'll shew you a fine stroke." He immediately levelled his piece, and took aim at Mr. Scull, (who imagined him in jest), and shot the balls through his body. He then went up to Mr. Scull (who did not expire nor lost his senses till a considerable time after), and said to him, "Sir, I had no malice against you, for I never saw you before, but I was determined to kill somebody that I might be hanged, and you happen to be the man, and as you are a very likely young man, I am very sorry for your misfortune." Mr. Scull had time to send for his friends, and to make his will. He forgave his murderer, and, if it could be done, desired he might be pardoned.

Letter from on board his majesty's ship *Torbay*, Plymouth Sound, Nov. 11.

You will no doubt be as much pleased, when I acquaint you of the healthy state of our ship's company this cruize, as you was surprised and affected at the dreadful mortality in our last. You must know then, that our ship's company is divided into four divisions; each of these are allotted to the care of one lieutenant, a master's mate, and four midshipmen, who have a regular list of the names of the men in their respective divisions, whom they must muster twice

a week, and public shame attends him who either appears dirty, or has made away with any of his cloaths: by this means, many irregularities are prevented, viz: gaming, drunkenness, and sloth; the two last well known on board men of war to be the first parents of numberless distempers.

In the next place our hammocks are ordered on deck every morning, and gun-ports hauled up, if the weather will permit it; the lower deck, in dry weather, well scraped and washed, and in foggy, or wet, scraped and swept.

To remove any moisture or damps from the beams, and where the men sleep, we burn dry wood, sprinkled with powdered rosin, in match-tubs, partly filled with sand, removing them to every birth between deck: when this cannot be done, as the weather will not every day allow the hammocks to be got up, we put hot loggerheads in buckets of tar and pitch, the fumes of which are noxious to all sorts of vermin, and drive out the putrid and confined air.

We have likewise portable ventilators, which are continually employed in vacuating the foul air from our hold, well, and birth allotted for the sick. If the ship makes no water, a quantity is let in by the cock, and pumped out twice in the twenty-four hours; by this means the pernicious consequences of stinking bilge water is entirely prevented.

If the above practice is at any time discontinued by gales of wind, (which we are no strangers to, in the bay and channel), upon their abating we make a thorough cleanse, and wash all the beams with warm vinegar, which clears away all contagion,

tagion, and leaves an agreeable and refreshing smell.

By pursuing this method, though we have been constantly cruizing from the latter end of July to this time, yet we have had no sick, except a few scorbutics, whose symptoms daily grew worse, till happily relieved by lemons, which our captain bought of a Spaniard at sea, and distributed to them twice a day, which procured so remarkable a change, that above a dozen with black, swelled, and contracted legs, putrid gums, and difficulty of breathing, were, in less than two weeks, so far recovered, as to have no appearance of the scurvy left, but weakness, and we have arrived here without the loss of a single man out of six hundred and odd; a pleasure which repays us for all our pains and trouble.

23d. His Majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-sea company.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act to continue for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland.

A road-bill, and to two private bills.

After which the house of Peers adjourned to January 13, and the house of Commons to January 7.

During this month advice was received that the plague raged in Cephalonia, and that Corfu, Zante, Preveso, and Cerigo, were threatened with the same calamity.

An epidemical distemper raged in Cassel, and in Zeigenheim, of which the French died by hundreds. The cause assigned is, the corrup-

tion of the waters, on drinking of which the men dropt down dead; and the horses die in great numbers.

Twenty-eight French prisoners escaped out of Yarmouth prison, by undermining part of the prison, and the row adjoining; all but three have been since retaken by the Norfolk militia.

The season has been so mild this winter, that many pear-trees in the gardens about town appear in blossom, and others are bursting into leaf; primroses and daisies are seen in the fields, and other indications of the approaching spring.

At a sale of powting-pigeons in Beech-lane, one pair was sold for 16 guineas; 19 pair, the whole number put up to sale, sold for 92l. 9s. 6d.

The late Sir John Fagg, Bart. had in his park near Steyning in Sussex, four bullocks of his own breeding and feeding, of a most prodigious size, and so excessively overgrown with fat, that nothing was ever seen like them; some London butchers came down, and offered Sir John 26l. a head for them, a very considerable price at that time; which he refused, and brought them up to Smithfield himself; but whether they sunk a little in driving, or the butchers played a little upon him, he was obliged to take 25l. a head. When killed and cut up, they amounted to the amazing weight of 80 stone a quarter; and they were reckoned to be the four largest bullocks that were ever seen in England before that time, which was in 1697.

By a letter from Monte Christo, Nov. 1, 1760, we learn, that his Majesty's ship Hampshire, Capt. Norbury,

Norbury, and the Boreas frigate, Capt. Robinson, fell in with the five following French frigates, and four or five merchantships under convoy, who left Cape François the day before, off the Tortugas: The *Sepen*, Mr. M'Carty, commander; the *Fleur de Lys*, Mr. Dagarty; and *Valeur*, Mr. Talbot, King's frigates of thirty guns each; and the *Prince Edward*, and *Duke de Choiseul*, privateers. The *Valeur*, after engaging about three hours, was taken. The *Fleur de Lys*, Mr. Dagarty, and the *Prince Edward*, are both run ashore and burnt, and the *Duke de Choiseul* put into Port Paix; the rest of the fleet, through favour of the night, escaped.

A baker's-wife of Compton-Plunceford in Somersetshire, was lately delivered of two girls and a boy.

We have the following account from Paris.—Mr. Laurent, Knight of the order of St. Michael, has invented an artificial arm, which imitates every motion of the natural one. This master-piece now lies for the inspection of the curious at the Royal Hospital of Invalids. A soldier who has had both his arms shot off, and who has but five inches of stump remaining on the left-side, eats, drinks, takes snuff, and writes with that artificial arm. His majesty has been desirous to see the invention and the inventor, who was introduced to the King and Queen, and the rest of the Royal family. This ingenious contrivance has been shewn to the Academy of Sciences, who have signified the highest marks of approbation.

A learned ecclesiastic in Germany, has attempted to explain the fiery column that lately appeared over the city of Cologne, from a

parallel circumstance, recorded by the learned Jesuit Dechalles, who observes, that at Vesaul, a little town in Franche Comte, the inhabitants were terribly alarmed with the figure of a soldier in the air, holding his lance in a threatening posture; which, upon a strict examination, proved to be no more than the impression of the statue of St. Michael, depicted on a thick cloud.

Lately died Mr. Robert Christian, of Dublin, aged 101.

Peter Gerhard Shieterberg, of Furnes, in Flanders, aged 103.

There is now carrying on in Lancashire by the Duke of Bridgewater, a navigable canal to bring coals to Manchester, and other places, from the neighbourhood of Leigh; which when finished, will be the most extraordinary thing in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The boats in some places are to go under ground, and in another place over a navigable river, without communicating with its waters; and there the canal is to be supported by great arches, now almost finished.

We hear that twelve millions have been granted for the service of the year 1761. 31st.

Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, and Moorgate, are to be pulled down.

The Lords of appeal have discharged three Dutch ships, one of them with interest and all costs.

A most shocking affair happened, a few days ago, at Clapton.—A lady who lived in town, and whose husband was gone a journey into the country, went to pass away the time in his absence with a relation, who lives at the above-mentioned village. At first she appeared thoughtful and melancholy, which seemed to have been her natural disposition; afterwards gay and lively,

lively, which gave the family hopes that company and the country had dissipated the gloom that hung upon her mind: but, the last day of her life, not coming down to breakfast as usual, a servant was sent up to call her: She had quitted the room, in the middle of which stood a large punch bowl. This raised some suspicions; and the servants were ordered to search the yard and gardens, which they did, but without success: Then the coachman bethought him of the necessary, the door of which he found fast, and on account of decency, waited half an hour before he attempted to get in: at the expiration of which he took off one of the tiles, and, to his great amazement, saw the unfortunate lady kneeling, with her head leaning over the hole of the necessary, and her throat cut from ear to ear, without any signs of life. It was conjectured that she intended to have executed the horrid purpose in her own chamber: and, to that intent, had placed the punch bowl in the manner above mentioned, in order to receive the blood issuing from the wound. An express was immediately dispatched to the unfortunate husband, to give him an account of this melancholy catastrophe.

A young person at Bristol, who goes by the name of Montague, and had attempted to buy poison, and afterwards to cut her throat, and pretended to be of a noble family, has turned out an impostor. Several of the faculty had examined her concerning her sex, having a female voice; but none of them could tell which she was, some saying she was male, others female, and some said both; but at last sending for an old nurse belonging to the hos-

pital, she pronounced it to be a male; whereupon he was committed to the house of correction.

A great many hogs were lately seized by the church-warden, overseers, and constables, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and sold for the benefit of the poor, agreeable to the 8th and 9th of William III. which makes all hogs forfeited that are bred, fed or kept, in the houses or backfides of the paved streets, or within 50 yards of the same, where the houses are contiguous, within the cities of London and Westminster, borough of Southwark, parishes within the bills of mortality, and other the out-parishes in the county of Middlesex.

One Mr. Edward Christopher lately rode, for a considerable wager, from the Axe-inn, Aldermanbury, to the city of Durham, which is 262 miles: He was allowed 46 hours to do it in; but he performed it in 42, and rode 21 horses during the journey.

They write from Paris, that the Sieur de la Rouviere hath obtained a patent for the sole making of flannels, velvets, and other stuffs, of the cottony down of the *apocynum*, or dog's bane. [The down of this plant hath been long in great esteem in France, for stuffing easy chairs and making quilts, which are warm, and extremely light, the down being very elastic, and on that account very proper covering for persons afflicted with the gout. In the southern part of France, where some of the sorts of this plant will thrive in the open air, and perfect their seeds, there are many plantations of them for the sake of the down. *Miller.*]

There was not long ago, taken
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out of the sea, near West Capelle, on the coast of Zealand, a great block of stone, weighing near 150lb. entirely eaten by worms, immense numbers of which, of the size of a man's little finger, were found in it. Their bodies were soft, resembling those of snails, but on each side of the head they have an extreme hard shell, resembling a saw, with which they had perforated the stone, and are thought to be the same kind of worms that have been so fatal to the dykes.

On Friday the 5th instant, about seven o'clock in the evening, they had a sudden storm of hail and rain at Norwich, with a flash of lightning, that burst into several parts, resembling balls of fire, which fell in many parts of the city, followed instantly by a clap of thunder, not distinguishable from the explosion of a single piece of cannon: but did no harm.

On the 21st a raven's nest, with young ones quite fledged, was taken from a tree in a ground belonging to Mr. Johnson, of Gedney, in Lincolnshire.

On the 13th the house of the widow Hazeldine, at Liverpool, was consumed by fire, and Mrs. Hazeldine and her grand-daughter perished in the flames.

Fort Prince George, and Fort Ninety-six, at the back of Carolina, which were close pressed by the Cherokees, have been relieved by a detachment of rangers under major Thomson.

The tender belonging to the Dublin, commodore Douglas, was lately lost at St. John's, on a cruize, in a gale of wind, with upwards of a hundred chosen men on board, commanded by the commodore's

own brother, and all hands perished.

On Saturday the 27th, a proclamation was issued for a general fast to be observed in Great Britain and Ireland on Friday the 13th day of February next; and in Scotland on Thursday the 12th of the said month.

Amongst the curiosities taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum, there is one that much exercises the talents of the virtuosi: It is a neat chariot of ivory, in which is placed a parrot; this machine is drawn by a grasshopper, the reins passing from the mouth of the latter to the bill of the parrot. Many think it only a *Jeu d'Esprit*, or whim of the artist; others consider it as an emblem of a frivolous age: but the more scientific critics regard it as a satire, and suggest, that the parrot represents Agrippina, the mother of Nero, and the grasshopper the famous Locusta, who was employed to poison Claudius.

The court of directors of the East India company have received, by the way of Persia and Aleppo, from the president and council of Bombay, the following advices, dated the 27th of May last.—"In our last advices over land, we had the pleasure to inform you of the success which had attended the English arms at Wondevash and Chetteput; and at Arcot, in those by the Yarmouth: Also, that Adm. Cornish arrived with his squadron at Fort St. George, on the 23d of February. We have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, on the 3d instant we received the agreeable news from the president and council at Fort St. George, that Permaccoll and Allumparva had surrendered their garrisons to be prisoners

toners of war. Also that his majesty's ship Falmouth had obliged the *Harlem**, a French ship from Merguy, to run on shore 2 leagues to the northward of Pondicherry. These successes were attended with the surrender of the important settlement of Carical on the 5th of last month, to the sea and land forces commanded by rear-admiral Cornish and major Monson, with all the garrison prisoners of war. We are not yet informed of the number; but the loss on our side was only seven killed and wounded. The enemy is, by this means, reduced to their single port of Pondicherry.

The court of directors have also received advices, by way of Bassora, that Pondicherry was closely blocked up by sea and land; and that the French horse, consisting of 400 hussars, had deserted to our camp.

During the course of this year 10,259 lasts of wheat, 16,863 ditto of rye, 187 ditto of barley, and 155 ditto of oats, were exported from Dantzick. A last is two ton in weight.

The increase of the linen manufacture in Scotland this year, has turned out very considerable. By the returns from the stamp-masters the linen stamped for sale last year (exclusive of what is manufactured for private families, which too is very considerable) is no less than 11,747,728 yards and 6-8ths; value 523,153 l. 10 s. 4 d.—The year preceding the number of yards stamped amounted to 10,830,707; value 451,390 l. 17 s. 3 d. So that the increase this last year is no less than 917,021 yards and 6-8ths; value 71,762 l. 13 s. 1 d.

Died lately, Mrs. Cartwright, who, in the space of four years, had been tapped for the dropsy forty-one times, and had 183 gallons of water taken from her.—Mr. William Carver, of Boston, in New-England; aged 102.—Michael Descotes, of the province of March, in France, aged 109 years.

Yearly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of Dublin, ending Dec. 28, 1760,

Buried		Baptized	
Males	1003	Males	819
Females	990	Females	896
<hr/>		<hr/>	
In all	1993	In all	1715
Increased	241	Decreased	15

An account of all the Christenings, Burials, and Marriages in Liverpool, from December the 24th, 1759, to December 25th, 1760.

Christenings.	Burials.	Mar-
Males 392	Males 378	riages.
Females 382	Fem: 339	416
Decreased in Christenings 92.		
Decreased in Burials 264.		
Increased in Marriages 82.		

A general account of all the Christenings and Burials at Norwich; from Wednesday the 26th of December, 1759; to Wednesday the 24th of December, 1760.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	526	Males	536
Females	509	Females	528
<hr/>		<hr/>	
In all	1035	In all	1064
Increased	26	Decreased	563

* This was the ship the French seized from the Dutch (as has been formerly mentioned) with treasure on board. She was now laden with timber and planks.

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Newcastle. By an exact list that hath been published in this town, there hath been christened this last year, in our four parishes, 588; buried, 522; increased in the christenings, 17; decreased in the burials, 9.

In the course of this year 19,058 children were born in Paris, 18,446 persons died, 4059 couple were married, and 5264 foundlings were received into the foundling-house.

In the year 1760, 9545 children were born, and 10,014 persons died, and 2732 couple were married in the island of Sealand, including Copenhagen, the metropolis of Denmark, situated in that island.

In the city of Vienna last year 5193 children were baptized, and 6320 persons died.

In Amsterdam, during the course of this year there died 7700 people; 1525 marriages were celebrated in the reformed churches; and 1412 ships, of different nations, entered the Texel.

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from December 11, 1759, to December 9, 1760.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7778	Males	9935
Females	7173	Females	9895
14951		19830	
Increased in the Burials this year		226	
Died under 2 years of age		6838	
Between 2 and 5		1832	
5 and 10		743	
10 and 20		683	
20 and 30		1626	
30 and 40		1740	
40 and 50		1873	
50 and 60		1450	
60 and 70		1419	
70 and 80		1103	
80 and 90		444	
90 and 100		74	
		100	
		102	
		105	
		107	
		110	

In all 19830

Some account of the Frauds, which occasioned the late Act of Parliament for the better regulation of the Fishery.

THERE is not perhaps any country in the world better situated to be plentifully and constantly supplied with fish, than the British islands; and yet it is well known, that in general, fish is seen only at the tables of the rich; and, except sprats and herrings, which are caught only during a short season, none are tasted by the poor,

tho' fresh fish, of some kind or other, might be sold all the year, much cheaper than butcher's meat, if no sinister arts had been used to prevent it. These arts, however, were known chiefly in their effects; and it was therefore very difficult to frame a law by which the practice of them would be prevented; among others, which time has gradually discovered, as the enquiry has been directed by the inefficacy of various statutes, intended to secure the plenty that nature intended us, are the following:

1.

It has been usual for the fishmongers to contract with the fishermen for their whole cargoes, and oblige them to stop at Gravesend, and not come up to Billingsgate at all; then they caused the fish to be brought up to market only by boat-loads at a time, the remainder of the cargo being shifted into a well-boat, or store-boat, under the care of some servant, who sent it up by degrees, as the fishmonger directed; thus the best fish was dealt out in small quantities, and great part remained behind a month, and sometimes six weeks, before it was ordered up; and having been then so wasted as to be unwholesome, it was destroyed, to make way for fresh; so that perhaps not a twentieth part of the fish that had been caught was sold, while the poor was distressed for food, and butchers meat perhaps was four-pence half-penny, or five-pence a pound.

To secure a continuance of this fraud, which enabled the fishmongers to make the price of fish not only at their own shops but at the market, they became owners of fishing-vessels themselves, and hired fishermen to go masters; and that they might have a succession of fishermen well instructed in their schemes, and wholly under their influence, they obliged the fishermen's apprentices to be bound not to the fishermen, but to them, as fishmongers, tho' the fishermen are a distinct company, and having power to take apprentices, had formerly availed themselves of it. The fishmongers pretend, indeed, that if some fish was not kept back, there would be a glut at market, and all would not be sold; but this appears to be false, by unquestionable facts; for mackerell, herrings, and sprats,

always come in gluts from morning till night, and from night till morning. The market is always open to receive them, and all that come are sold.

As to the fish brought to market by the fishermen, the fishmongers in conjunction employed one or two persons as their buyers at the market, to take up all the best fish, and then divided it among them by such lots or parcels as they thought proper; so that when it came into their shops, they enhanced the price at pleasure, and were sure not to be underfold.

When a new fish-market was established at Westminster, the trustees, and the inhabitants, raised a large sum of money by subscription, and purchased and furnished out fishing-vessels, to be employed solely in supplying this new market; yet such was the influence of the fishmongers, and the fishermen in their interest, over those that were employed as masters in the fishing-vessels, that though they were bound under covenants, with large penalties, they broke through them all; some running away from their vessels, others neglecting their duty, others stopping short, and selling their fish at Billingsgate, and giving no account of the money: so that the market was deserted for want of a supply, and the subscribers lost their money.

The fishmongers, since the late regulations, have contrived a new method to keep the fish still wasting in well-boats at Gravesend, beyond the limited time; they cause the holds of these well-boats to be divided into several cells, with partitions between them, and doors in the partitions. When a fishing-vessel comes in, as part of the fish

only is forwarded to the market directly, the remainder is put into one of these cells or receivers: another vessel, two or three days after, leaves part of her cargo in another receiver of the same boat, and so on till all the receivers are full; and there it is kept as much beyond the limited time as the fisherman pleases. When the inspector comes to see that the first fish have been forwarded to market as it ought, and finds it remaining beyond the time, he is told that what he sees there is not the first fish, but such as came by after-vessels, and that the time for sending it forward is not put; which he not being able to disprove, the fraud passes unpunished.

It has also been provided, that an entry should be made of the fishing-vessels, as they came in, under a very considerable penalty; but this is frequently eluded by prevailing upon those who have the charge of making the entry, to leave the entry to be made by some waterman, who takes the entering-money, and makes the entry upon pieces of paper, which remain with him, before they are posted in the entering-book, perhaps twenty days. If the inspector, upon finding no entry made, gives himself no trouble, the end is answered; if he does, and prosecutes, the defendant produces the waterman's paper, which brings the entry within time; and tho' this paper may be forged, as the proof of the forgery is scarce possible, the end of the fisherman is still answered, and he still cheats the public with impunity.

To remedy these evils, and some others, an act of parliament passed the last sessions of parliament, of which the following is the substance:

A brief account of the Act for better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish.

After June 24, 1760, the master of every fishing-vessel, within three days after his arrival at the Nore with any fish, shall report the time of his arrival to the deputed clerk in the Coast-office at the Custom-house in London, under 50l. penalty, and the clerk is to enter the report in a book kept for that purpose.

And every master of a fishing-vessel is also to leave a true account of all fresh salmon, salmon-trout, turbot, and large fresh cod, and half-fresh cod-fish, haddock, scate fish, fresh ling, lobsters, soles, and whittings, which have been brought alive to the Nore in his vessel, upon pain that the owners of such vessel whose master shall omit to give such account, shall forfeit 20 l.

If the master, or any other person on board such a vessel, after her arrival, shall destroy, or cause to be destroyed, any fish which shall have been brought from sea, that is not unwholesome, perished, or unmarketable, such offender is to be committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. The clerk at the Coast-office is to enter the said accounts, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, to return to the mayor of London, and to such persons as the trustees of the fish market at Westminster shall appoint, in the city of Westminster, and to the inspector of the fishing-vessels at such place as the said trustees shall appoint, a true account of the time when every such vessel shall have been entered as arrived at the Nore, and also of the

the fish, &c. which shall have been entered, under the penalty of 5 l.

None of the above mentioned fish shall, at any time after their arrival at the Nore, be put into any well-boat or store-boat, under the penalty of 20 l.

And no such fish are to be delivered out of any fishing-vessel (unless when sold by retail) but into the vessel that shall be employed to carry it directly to Billingsgate or Westminster; and no vessel is to remain above one tide with the fish, and is to deliver the fish at or before the next market, accidents of wind and weather excepted; and if any one offends in the premises, he is to be committed to the house of correction, to remain without bail, and be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. And the inspector of the fishing-vessels is duly to execute his office, under the penalty of 20 l.

No person who shall sell or be concerned in the sale of any fresh fish by commission, is to buy or be concerned in the buying of any fresh fish to sell again on his own separate account, or for the joint account of him or any other person, under the forfeiture of 50 l.

Brett or turbot under the size of 16 inches, and brill or pearl under the size of 14 inches, may be exposed to sale, so as the same be not sold by retail at above 6 d. the pound: and if any person shall demand or take any greater price than 6 d. a pound, and in proportion for any lesser weight, or shall refuse to weigh and measure every such brett or turbot, brill or pearl, every such brett or turbot, brill or pearl, is to be forfeited; and any person may seize the same, and deliver it to a con-

stable, and charge him with the party who demanded any greater price than as aforesaid; and every constable is to carry the party and the fish which shall be seized before some justice of the peace; and every offender on conviction is to forfeit 20 s. and the fish seized to be given to the prosecutor of the offender, and the money to be returned to the party who paid the same.

No person is to sell at the first hand at any fish-market within the bills of mortality, or within 150 yards of any such fish-market, and during the market hours, any of the above mentioned fish, before he shall have first placed up, on or over the place at which he shall expose to sale any such fish, a true account of all the fish which he shall then have to sell, distinguishing the several sorts of such fish, and the quantity of every sort thereof respectively; and if, at any time before the market of that day shall be over, any such other fish shall be brought to sell, every such person, before he shall expose to sale any part thereof, shall add a true account thereof to the account before put up, which shall continue up until all the fish shall be sold, or the market be over, under 10 l. penalty, and under the penalty of 40 s. for any one's taking down or obliterating any such account.

No person is to have in his possession, or expose to sale, or exchange for any goods, any spawn of fish, or any fish unsizeable or out of season, or any smelt which shall not be five inches from the nose to the utmost extent of the tail; and if any one shall offend in the premises, any person, under the authority of the act, may seize the same, with the baskets and package, and charge

a peace officer with the offender; and after such seizure, the spawn or other fish as aforesaid, together with the baskets and package, is to be delivered to a peace officer, who is to take the same, and also every such offender, before some justice, to be dealt with according to law; and on conviction, every such spawn of fish, together with the basket or package, is to be forfeited, and be delivered to the prosecutor of the offender; and the offender is to forfeit 20s.

The under water-bailiff of London, and the yeoman of the water-side, are to take care that the provisions made by this act are carried into execution; and also to prevent all regrating of fish at Billingsgate, or within 150 yards of Billingsgate dock, under 5 l. penalty.

And the persons appointed to supervise the fish-market of Westminster, are to take care and see, from time to time, that the provisions made by this act, are in like manner put into execution, under the penalty of 5 l.

The act directs how the penalties are to be recovered and applied, and gives power to any person, aggrieved by the determination of any justice, to appeal to the next session of the peace, which shall be held for the place wherein the conviction was made, and the determination of such complaint at the sessions is to be final.

The seasons wherein several sorts of Fish are allowed to be taken, and the sizes Fish exposed for sale ought to be of.

Fish which may be taken at any time of the year.

COD Fish, but by stat. Geo. I. stat. 2d. chap. 18. not under

12 inches in length from the eye to the end of the tail.

Bass or mullet, but by ditto, not under 12 inches in length from ditto to ditto.

Brett or turbot, under stat. 23d Geo. II. of any size, so as such thereof as are under 16 inches in length from ditto to ditto be not sold by retail at above 6 d. a pound.

Brill or pearl, under ditto of any size, so as such thereof as are under 14 inches from ditto to ditto, be not sold by retail at above 6 d. a pound.

Soles, but by stat. 1st Geo. I. stat. 2d. chap. 18. not under 7 inches from the eye to the end of the tail.

Flounders (not taken in the river Thames, or waters of Medway;) but by ditto not under 7 inches from ditto to ditto.

Flounders (taken in the river Thames, or waters of Medway;) but by stat. 30th Geo. II. and the regulations made pursuant thereto, not under 6 inches from ditto to ditto.

Plaice or dabs, but by stat. 1st Geo. I. stat. 2d. chap. 18. not under 7 inches from ditto to ditto.

Smelts (except taken in the river Thames, or waters of Medway;) but by stat. 33d Geo. II. not under 5 inches from ditto to ditto.

Whittings, (except in ditto) but by stat. 1st Geo. I. stat. 2d. chap. 18. not under 6 inches from ditto to ditto.

Fresh sturgeon, fresh ling, haddock, halybut, skate, maid, thorn-back, mackarell, herrings, pilchards, and sprats, may be taken of any size.

Lobster, by stat. 10th and 11th Wm. III. chap. 24. is not to be taken under 8 inches in length from the

the peak of the nose unto the end of the middle fin of the tail; and by stat. 9th Geo. II. chap. 33. no lobsters are to be taken on the coast of Scotland from the first of June to the first of September.

Salmon, by stat. 1st. Geo. I. stat. 2d. chap. 18. is prohibited to be taken in particular rivers between July 31 and November 12, and is not at any time to be taken in such rivers, not being of the length of 18 inches or more from the eye to the extent of the middle of the tail; and no salmon is to be sent to London of less weight than 6 pounds.

Trout, by stat. 1st Eliz. chap. 21, is not to be killed out of season; but the season for trout in several rivers in England is different; but no trout is to be taken not being in length 8 inches or more.

Sea trout, by stat. 4th Anne, chap. 21. is not to be taken in particular rivers, creeks, or arms of the sea, between June 30 and November 11.

And the seasons for taking the several sorts of fish, herein after specified, in the river Thames and waters of Medway under the stat. 30th Geo. II. chap. 21. and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, together with the weight and respective sizes fish taken in the said river or waters of Medway ought to be of, are, as herein after specified, viz.

No salmon is to be of less weight than 6 pounds, or to be taken between November 11 and August 24.

No trout is to be of less weight than one pound, or to be taken between November 11 and August 24.

No smelt is to be taken of less than 5 inches from the eye to the end of the tail, or to be taken at

any time except from January 25 to June 1.

No whiting is to be taken of less size than six inches, from ditto to ditto, or at any time but only from Michaelmas day to Ember week.

No shad is to be taken but only from May 10 to June 30.

No pike or jack is to be taken under 12 inches from the eye to the end of the tail, and only between August 24, and March 21.

No perch is to be taken under 6 inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between August 24, and March 21.

No roach or dace are to be taken under 6 inches from the eye to the end of the tail, and only between August 24, and March 12.

No barbell is to be taken under 12 inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between August 24, and March 21.

No chub is to be taken under 9 inches from ditto to ditto, and only between August 24, and March 21.

No gudgeons are to be taken, but only between August 24, and March 21.

No leaps or rods for eels are to be laid, but only from April 21 to October 30; but eels may be hooked for all the year.

Lamprens are only to be taken from August 24, to March 30.

Whitebait is only to be taken from August 1 to October 1.

White shrimps are only to be taken from Bartholomew day to Good Friday.

Red shrimps in the river Medway are only to be taken from April 25 to July 1.

Buntings are only to be taken from September 1 to April 1.

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Regulations of the Fish Markets in general in Holland, and particularly that at the Hague.

THERE are three overseers appointed by the magistrates of the town to attend the sale of fish, who are bound by oath, to do justice to all parties, and receive a salary for their attendance, not exceeding 15 l. English money, *per ann.* and are obliged to give security for the trust reposed in them; the first is called the *Affslager*, or salesman, the second is his assistant, and the third is called the *Keurmeester*, or examiner of the fish whether it is fresh and fit for sale. The cargo, which is brought to market, arrives generally about nine o'clock in the morning in cars or light waggons, and before ten, the whole is placed upon an open piece of ground on one side of the stalls where the retailers sell their fish; at ten o'clock the salesman rings his bell, which can be heard above half a mile distance, to open the market. The fish is placed in lots upon the ground; if the whole number of cod-fish, brought to the market, amounts to no more than ninety-nine, it is divided into the same number of lots; but if it is a hundred, then it is divided into fifty lots; that is to say, two fish in each lot, and never more, though the quantity brought to market should be ever so great.

It should have been mentioned, in its proper place, that the examiner (before the sale begins) looks over all the lots, to see that they are fresh and fit for sale; if any be found that are stale and unwholesome, he orders it to be buried or thrown into the water; but if any should be found that is not quite fresh, tho' good enough for immediate use, he

cuts it open, from the tail up the side of the belly to the gills, as the mark of its being less in value than the rest of the fish.

The turbot, according to its size, are placed in lots, from three to eight or ten in each; the plaice which are near as large as turbot, are mixed among whittings, had-docks, and smaller fish, and are divided into lots by their bulk; soles are generally twenty in a lot, if large, or more in proportion to their size; upon the whole, the number of lots are near equal at every day's sale, whether the quantity brought to market is more than usual, or otherwise. At ten o'clock the salesman begins to sell to the highest bidder (whether retailers of fish, or other inhabitants of the town) in the following manner: He sets a price upon the first lot (suppose it be fifty pence, which is two guilders and ten stivers of their money) and continues to lower it by one penny, or two-pence, till any one of the buyers call out *Mine*: at which time the price may be reduced to thirty pence or less, and so goes on with each lot till the whole is sold.

The fishermen, as they arrive at the market with their cargoes, give in their names to the salesman and his assistant, and each is served in his turn, and the number of lots belonging to every fisherman is set down in the two salesmen's books, and both books must agree in their accounts for the security of the fishermen, who have nothing more to do at market, the salesman being accountable to them the next day, or whenever they return to demand the money for their fish. By this method they are not detained from taking every advantage of wind and tide in returning to their fishery.

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The salary of the salesman not being in proportion to their trouble and attendance, a profit arises to them from the quantity of fish sold; that is to say, two-pence half-penny is deducted out of every twenty-pence that they receive; two-pence of which is the duty belonging to the states, and the other half-penny is the property of the salesman, which, I must remark, is the smallest excise upon the consumption of provisions of any kind whatsoever in Holland. This is by way of encouragement to the fishery, and indulgence to all, and particularly to the lower rank of the inhabitants, whose daily food is fish.

The retailer's market continues till one o'clock, seldom later, after which time no fresh fish is to be had, as it is supposed that whatever remains unsold, is immediately salted for keeping, and in so fresh a condition to take salt, that it is infinitely better, and in greater perfection when sold at the fishmongers shops, than any thing of the kind in England. At the fishmongers shops, no other fish is sold but salt or pickled, such as herrings, dry or pickled, smoked salmon, flat fish of several kinds, which the abundance and overflow of the daily market sufficiently furnishes, as well for home use as for food to their seamen abroad, which is a great part of their victualling for sea.

Openings to be made in the city of London, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament passed for that purpose.

In Aldersgate Ward.

A Passage twenty feet wide, from the east side of Aldersgate street (opposite to Little Bri-

tain) to the west of Noble-street, opposite to Oat-lane; and from thence through to Wood-street, opposite to Love-lane.

In Aldgate Ward. A passage, fifty feet wide, from the mason's shop, facing Crutched friars, in a direct road to the Minories.

A passage, twenty-five feet wide, through Northumberland-alley, into Crutched-friars.

In Bishopsgate ward. A passage, twenty-five feet wide, through Angel-court, in Bishopsgate-street, into Little St. Helen's.

A passage, twenty feet wide, from Broad-street, through Union-court, into Bishopsgate-street.

In Coleman-street Ward, A passage, thirty feet wide, from Token-house-yard, to London-wall.

In Farringdon Ward without. A passage, thirty feet wide, in the middle part of Snow-hill, to Fleet-market.

A passage, twenty-five feet wide, from Butcherhall-lane, into Little-Britain.

In Farringdon Ward within. A passage through Cock-alley, on the south side of Ludgate-hill, and opposite to the Old Bailey, 40 feet wide, into Black-friars.

Passages to be improved and enlarged.

In Aldgate Ward. The houses on the east side of Billiter-lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the passage to 30 feet.

The houses on the east end of Leadenhall street to be pulled down, to make the passage there thirty-five feet wide.

Part of the houses on the east side of Poor Jury-lane, beginning on the north side of the Horse and Trumpet, and extending southward to Gould-

Gould-square, to range in a line with the end of the lane next to Aldgate; the passage of which is to be made thirty-five feet wide, by setting back the houses from the gate to the Horse and Trumpet.

In Broad-street Ward. The house at the west end of the building between Cornhill and Threadneedle-street, opposite to the south end of Prince's-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

The houses to be pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle-street, extending from the house before mentioned eastward, to that part of the street which is opposite to the Bank gates; and the passage there enlarged to thirty-five feet in width.

In Coleman-street Ward. One house on the N. E. corner of the Old Jury, and another house at the S. W. corner of Coleman-street, both occupied by braziers, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cordwainers Ward. The house at the N. E. end of Trinity-lane, near the Dog-tavern, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cornhill Ward. The house at the west end of the building between Cornhill and Lombard-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cripplegate Ward within. The houses that project forwards at the west end of Silver-street, from the end of Monkwell-street, quite through into Aldersgate-street, to be pulled down, to make a street forty feet wide.

The house at the corner of Aldermanbury, formerly the Baptist-head-tavern, facing Milk-street, to

be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Farringdon Ward within. The tin-shop, and the trunk-maker's house, at the S. W. corner of Cheapside, leading into St. Paul's Church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

Such part of the houses in Creed-lane, to be pulled down, as are necessary to widen the passage to thirty feet.

In Farringdon Ward without. All the houses in the Middle-row between the paved alley adjoining to St. Sepulchre's church and Giltspur-street, from the north end quite through to the south end, facing Hart-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

All the houses in the Middle-row between the Great and Little Old Bailey, from the north end facing Hart-street to the Baptist's head at the south end, facing the great Old Bailey, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

The shops or sheds under St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Langbourn Ward. Such part of the houses at the end of Mark-lane, next to Fenchurch street, to be pulled down, as will make the passage there thirty feet wide.

Such part of the houses at the east end of Lombard-street, to be pulled down, as will make the passage there thirty feet wide.

In Portsoken Ward. The house at the N. E. corner of Houndsditch, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Tower Ward. Such part of the houses on St. Dunstan's hill, adjoining to the George ale-house, and

and opposite to the Chain, and such part of the warehouses opposite to the end of St. Dunstan's church, to be pulled down, as will make the passage thirty feet wide.

The house on the N. W. corner of Great Tower-street, occupied by Mr. Crawford, a brush-maker, and also the house on the S. E. corner of Little Tower-street, occupied by Messrs. Julon and Lidner, hatters, to be pulled down, to make a convenient passage.

The house in Mark-lane, which adjoins to Alhallows Staining, and projects twelve feet before the other houses, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houses, and enlarge the passage.

In Vintry Ward. The houses on the north side of Thames-street, which reach from Elbow-lane to College-hill, and also those on the south side of the said street, which reach from Vintner's-hall to Bull Wharf-lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the street forty feet wide.

The house at the corner of Tower-royal facing College-hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Walbroke Ward. The house at the N. E. corner of Bucklersbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.

In Bishopsgate Ward. The two houses between New Broad-street, and New Broad-street Buildings, which project far into the street, to be pulled down.

The great noise occasioned by the late additional tax of three shillings a barrel on malt liquors, may render agreeable the following papers, relating to the London brewery.

History of the London brewery, from the beginning of king William's reign to the present time.

IN the beginning of king William's reign, the duty on strong beer or ale was 1 s. and 3 d. per barrel; on small beer 3 d. per barrel. The brewer then sold his brown ale for 16 s. per barrel, and the small beer, which was made from the same grains, at 6 s. per barrel. These were mostly fetched from the brewhouse by the customers themselves, and paid for with ready money; so that the brewer entertained but few servants, fewer horses, and had no stock of ales or beers by him, but a trifling quantity of casks, and his money returned before he paid either his duty or his malt. The victualler then sold this ale for 2 d. per quart.

But soon after, our wars with France occasioned further duties on this commodity. I set them down from memory alone, and, I think, in 1689, 9 d. per barrel more was laid on strong, and 3 d. per barrel on small. In 1690, the duty was advanced 2 s. 3 s. per barrel on strong beer, and 9 d. per barrel on small; and in 1692, more duty was laid by 9 d. per barrel on strong only. All these duties added together will nearly make up what is now paid by the brewer. At this period the brewer raised his price from 16 s. to 18 s. and 19 s. per barrel; and the victualler raised his price to 2½ d. per quart.

Come we now to the queen's time, when France, disturbing us again, the malt-tax, the duty on hops, and that on coals, took place. The duty on malt surpassing that
on

on hops, the brewers endeavoured at a liquor wherein more of these last should be used. Thus the drinking of beer became encouraged in preference to ale. This beer, when new, they sold for 22 s. per barrel; and at the same time advanced their ale to 19 s. and 20 s. per barrel; but the people, not easily weaned from their heavy sweet drink, in general drank ale mixed with beer from the victualler, at 2½ d. to 2¾ d. per quart.

The gentry now residing in London more than they had done in former times, introduced the pale ale, and the pale small beer they were habituated to in the country; and either engaged some of their friends, or the London brewers, to make for them these kinds of drinks. Affluence and cleanliness promoted the delivery of them in the brewer's own casks, and at his charge. Pale malt being dearest, the brewer being loaded with more tax, and more expence, fixed the price of such small beer at 8 and 10 s. per barrel, and of the ale at 30 s. per barrel; the latter was sold by the victualler at 4 d. per quart, and under the name of two-penny.

This little opposition excited the brown beer trade to produce, if possible, a better sort of commodity in their way; than heretofore had been made. They began to hop their mild beer more; and the publican started three, four, sometimes six butts at a time: but so little idea had the brewer, or his customer, of being at the charge of large stocks of beer, that it gave room to a set of moneyed people, to make a trade by buying these beers from brewers, keeping them some time, and selling them, when stale, to publicans for 25 s. or 26 s. per barrel. Our tastes but slowly

alter or reform: Some drank mild beer and stale; others what was then called three-threads, at 3 d. a quart; but many used all stale at 4 d. a pot.

On this footing stood the trade until about the year 1722, when the brewers conceived there was a mean to be found preferable to any of these extremes; which was that beer well brewed, from being kept its proper time, becoming mellow, that is neither new or stale, would recommend itself to the public. This they ventured to sell at 23 s. a barrel, that the victualler might retail at 3 d. a quart. Tho' it was slow at first in making its way; yet as it certainly was right, in the end the experiment succeeded beyond expectation. The labouring people, porters, &c. found its utility; from whence came its appellation of porter, or entire butt. As yet, however, it was far from being in the perfection which since we have had it. For many years it was an established maxim in the trade, that porter could not be made fine or bright, and four or five months was deemed the age for it to be drank at.

The improvement of brightness has since been added, by means of more age, better malt, better hops, and the use of isinglass.

An account of BEER brewed at the principal brew-houses in the city and suburbs, from Midsummer 1759, to Midsummer 1760; which exceeds by some thousand barrels any former year.

Messrs. Calvert and	bar.	fir.
Seward's	74,734	3
Whitbread's	63,408	0
Truman's	60,140	2
Hope's	55,304	3
Sir Wm. Calvert's	52,785	2
Gifford's	46,410	0
Lady		

Lady Parson's	34,098	1
Thrail's	32,740	0
Harman's	30,317	3
Hucks's	28,615	1
Collifson's	23,785	0
Dickinson's	23,335	0
Godfrey's	22,370	0
Cocker's	21,101	3
Britner's	20,955	0
Jordan's	20,043	3
Roberts's	19,263	0
Clempson's	19,158	1
Hare's	17,817	2
Harwood's	17,760	3
Edwards's	17,027	0
Mafon's	17,005	2
Sweet's	15,176	0
Crofs's	14,811	0
Morley's	12,897	0
Dawson's	12,724	0
Pearer's	12,341	3
Scott's	11,927	1
Couzemaker's	10,654	0
Beazeley's	10,577	0
Mux's	10,012	0
Green's	9,770	0
Feast's	9,611	3
North's	9,501	0
Ekine's	9,499	0
Ambrose's	9,153	2
Walker's	9,109	0
Mayor's	8,872	1
Keeling's	8,026	2
Clarke's	7,842	1
Waring's	7,748	1
Edwards's	6,844	0
Little's	6,722	0
Pepys's	6,640	3
Lilley's	6,533	4
Trender's	6,126	3
Eyre's	4,787	0
Warrington's	3,569	0
Maiden's	3,346	3
Smith and Co's	3,081	1
Smith's	2,961	1
Hawkin's	2,818	2

 975,217 3

[A barrel is thirty-six gallons.]

A compendious state of the case of Lord George Sackville, as it appears from the trial published by his own direction.

THE charge against Lord G. Sackville is, the disobedience of orders from Prince Ferdinand; his defence is in substance as follows:

That orders were given, the night before the battle, for the troops to be in readiness at one the next morning; the horses of the cavalry to be then saddled, but not to strike tents or march till farther orders; that these orders having been frequently given, for a fortnight before, were not alone sufficient to apprise lord George of an engagement next morning; that the first notice that lord George, lord Granby, and other general officers, had of an attack, was from the firing of cannon between five and six: that lord George immediately rose, being waked by the sound, and rode from the village where he was quartered to the head of the cavalry, which was then mounted, and he was there before any other general officers of the division: that he marched them, tho' no orders to march had yet reached him, towards a windmill in front: that when he had advanced a considerable distance, he received an order to halt, and wait till he should receive farther orders. That while he remained on or near this ground, the artillery had also marched from its ground, though neither had that received any orders; and lord George imagining that orders to the artillery had been forgotten on the hurry usual upon a surprize, he ordered it to advance in front, where it was of signal service: That captain Winschinglede soon

soon after brought him an order to form a line, as a third line to support the infantry, and advance; that he said nothing about going to the LEFT between TREES, or coming out upon a HEATH, nor told him where the infantry to be sustained were to be found, but only repeated his orders twice in French, which lord George requested him to do, not from any difficulty he found in comprehending the general intension of them, but because they were at first expressed indistinctly thro' hurry: That lord George, supposing that to advance was to go *farward*, immediately began to execute these orders, by sending an officer to a Saxe Gotha regiment of foot, that obstructed his way in front, to cause it to remove out of his way, thinking it better so to do than to cause our artillery, which obstructed the only other way he could have advanced, to halt; dispatching at the same time a second officer to see where the infantry he was to sustain was posted, and a third to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy: That while this was doing, colonel Ligonier came up with an order to advance with the cavalry, in order to profit of a disorder which appeared in the cavalry of the enemy; and that neither did he mention, or at least was not heard to mention, any movement to the left. That the Saxe Gotha regiment being by this time removed from the front, lord George, in obedience to the concurrent orders of captain Winschिंगrode and colonel Ligonier, as he understood them, and as they were understood by his witnesses, ordered the troops to advance *strait forward*: that this could not be more than eight minutes after he had

received the order that had been brought by captain Winschिंगrode, because captain Winschिंगrode, as he was riding back from lord George, met colonel Fitzroy riding to him very fast; and when colonel Fitzroy arrived, the troops were in motion: That it appears from all the witnesses, that they could not have been put in motion in much less than eight minutes, as five minutes were given even by the witnesses for the prosecution, for the Saxe Gotha regiment to remove out of his way. That almost immediately after the troops were in motion, colonel Fitzroy came up, and brought the *first* orders he heard for moving to the left, at the same time limiting the movement to the *British* cavalry: That then being in doubt what to do, he halted; the order that arrived last, by colonel Fitzroy, not superseding the former by colonel Ligonier; as lord George and those about him understood both from Fitzroy and Ligonier, that they brought the *same* order, having received it at the same time, and brought it at different times by having taken different routs: That not being able to agree, each earnestly pressing the execution of his own orders, lord George took a resolution to go to the prince, who was not far distant: That colonel Ligonier went forward, and that as lord George was riding on with colonel Fitzroy, he perceived the wood on the left more open than he had thought it, which inclined him to think it possible the prince might have ordered him to the left; and colonel Fitzroy still vehemently pressing the execution of the orders he brought, he sent captain Smith

Smith with orders for the *British cavalry to move to the left*; the motion *to the left*, and the limitation of the movement to the *British*, being connected in the same order, and both *peculiar* to that brought by colonel Fitzroy: that by this means scarce any delay was made, even by the difference of the orders brought by the two aid de camps, Capt. Smith not having advanced above 200 yards beyond the left of the British cavalry: the time therefore could only be what he took up in galloping twice that space: That this period includes all the time in which lord George is supposed to have disobeyed orders, by an unnecessary delay.

The facts upon which this defence is founded are directly and positively contradicted by captain Winschिंगrode, colonel Sloper, and colonel Ligonier. Capt. Winschिंगrode deposed, that upon delivering his orders to lord George in French, lord George *seemed not to understand them*, asked, *how that was to be done*: that he then explained them, and made him understand that he was to pass with the cavalry *between the trees* that he saw *on the left*; that he would then arrive upon a *heath*, where he was to form with the cavalry, and advance, in order to sustain the infantry, which he thought to be then engaged. Col. Sloper deposed, that captain Winschिंगrode, upon lord George's appearing not to understand the orders he delivered in French, pronounced them as well as he could in English, expressing that the movement was to be *to the left*, and *through the trees*, both by waving his hand, and by words. Colonel Sloper also deposed, that it was at least a quarter of an hour after

Winschिंगrode left lord George before colonel Ligonier arrived.—Colonel Ligonier deposed, that he also mentioned *moving to the left*; and colonel Sloper confirms his evidence in this particular: It is also proved by several witnesses, that colonel Ligonier, tho' he acknowledged his order differed from that of colonel Fitzroy in number, yet insisted it was the same in *destination*, which it could not have been, if he also had not directed the movement *to the left*. Colonel Sloper also deposed, that lord George appearing *confused*: he remarked it, and said to colonel Ligonier, "For God's sake repeat your orders to that man, that he may not pretend not to understand them; but you see the condition he is in;" this is also confirmed by the concurrent testimony of colonel Ligonier. Lord George, to invalidate this testimony produced several witnesses, who deposed, that they heard no directions given either by captain Winschिंगrode or colonel Ligonier, to move *to the left*, or *through trees*; and that they saw nothing in lord George's manner or countenance different from what they saw at other times. To support colonel Sloper's evidence, several witnesses were ready to depose, that they also remarked lord George's confusion to be very great; but lord George earnestly insisting on their not being examined, upon a supposition that it would be producing new matter against him, under colour of a reply, they were not examined. It appears, however, from colonel Ligonier's evidence, to whom colonel Sloper remarked lord George's confusion, that *he saw it*, for when colonel Sloper said, you see the condition he is in, he answered *yes*.

Thus much as to the facts; it is to be observed, that when the witnesses were asked questions of opinion arising from facts, they declined to give it; but if their opinions would have been favourable to lord George, it seems unjust not to have declared it, because to decline the declaration of their opinion was to imply that it was against him: a strong presumption therefore arises that their opinions were against him, as they cannot be supposed to have withheld any benefit that was his due, as an opinion in his favour, after it had been once asked, seems to have been.

The sentence pronounced upon lord George was in these words:

The court, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, that lord George Sackville is guilty of having disobeyed the orders of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whom he was by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the further opinion of this court, that the said lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby judged unfit to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever.

Particulars relating to the interment of his late majesty king George II. of blessed memory.

On Monday the 10th of November, 1760, the royal corpse was conveyed from Kensington palace, to the Prince's chamber, near the house of lords, in the following order, viz.

The right honourable the earl of Rochford's coach, with six horses,

several servants behind in livery, with lighted torches.

The hon. Mr. Finch's coach, with two horses, one servant behind, in livery, with a torch.

His grace the duke of Devonshire's chariot, with six horses, several servants behind, in livery, with torches.

Two horse grenadiers, their swords drawn.

Two of the royal coaches, in mourning, with six horses each, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

A large party of horse grenadiers.

A royal coach in mourning, with six horses, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

The royal hearse, covered with purple velvet, finely ornamented with carved work. The royal arms being at the upper part on each side, and adorned at the top with several crowns. It was drawn by eight cream coloured horses, with large purple velvet trappings, and followed by the royal trumpeters, in their rich habits, sounding a dead march, and a large party of the life-guards.

The procession was closed by one of the royal coaches out of mourning, with the blinds up, drawn by two horses, and one servant behind, in a royal livery frock, with a torch.

On each side of all the royal carriages, except the last, a train of men walked in black cloaks, with lighted torches in their hands.

At about a quarter past nine o'clock the procession entered the Green-park, from Hyde-park, and passed slowly on through the Horse-guards to the grand entrance into the house of Lords, where the royal corpse was taken out, and carried

up to the chamber, where it lay in state. The concourse of people was very great on this solemn occasion.

The following inscription, in Latin, was put upon his late majesty's coffin.

Depositum

Serenissimi, Potentissimi,
et Excellentissimi Monarchæ,
GEORGII SECUNDI,
Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniae
Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis, Fi-
dei defensoris; Ducis et Brunsvici
et Luneburgi, Sacri Romani
Imperii Archi-thesaurarii & Principis
Electoris.

Obiit 25 Die Octobris, Anno Domini
1760, Ætatis suæ 77,

Regniq; sui 34.

[Thus Englished:]

Here lie deposited

The remains of the Most Serene,
Most Mighty, and Most Excellent
Monarch,

GEORGE the SECOND,
By the Grace of God, King of
Great Britain, France and Ireland,
defender of the faith; Duke
of Brunswick and Lunenburg,
Arch-treasurer and Prince Elector
of the Holy Roman Empire.

He died the 25th day of October,
in the year of our Lord 1760, in
the 77th year of his age, and in
the 34th year of his reign.

The day following, Tuesday the
11th, about nine o'clock, the royal
corpse was carried from the Prince's
chamber to Westminster-abbey, and
interred in the royal vault in Henry
the VIIIth chapel. The procession
was very grand and solemn,
according to the ceremonial following.

His royal highness the duke of
Cumberland was chief mourner,
and his train was borne by the
dukes of Newcastle and Bridgwa-

ter. Minute guns were fired at the
Tower and Park, and the bells in
every parish tolled during the whole
ceremony. Two thousand foot
guards and 250 horse lined the
scaffold, and kept off the mob.

There were so many thousands of
spectators, that great numbers could
not get near enough to see the pro-
cession, and only saw, at a distance,
the great light given by the flam-
beaux and lamps.

Knight marshal's men with black staves

Two and two

Pages of the presence

Pages of the back-stairs

Pages of the bed-chamber

Yeomen of the robes

Gentlemen ushers quarter waiters

Pages of honour

Grooms of the privy chamber

Gentleman usher assistant

Gentlemen ushers daily waiters

Physicians to the king

Deputy clerks of the closet

Equerries to his late majesty

Clerks comptrollers and clerks of the
green cloth

The master of the king's household

Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber

King's counsel

King's serjeant

King's solicitor

King's attorney

Prime serjeant

Barons younger sons

Viscounts younger sons

Barons of the exchequer, and justices
of both benches, according to their
seniority

Lord chief baron Lord chief justice
of common pleas
went as a privy-
counsellor.

Master of the rolls went as the king's bench,
privy-counsellor being a peer, walk-
ed as such

Bath king at arms

Knights of the Bath not lords nor privy
counsellors

Privy counsellors not peers of the realm

Barons eldest sons

Earls younger sons

Viscounts eldest sons

The comptroller of the king's household	The treasurer of the king's household	Earl of Effingham as exercising the office of Earl marshal of England
	with their staves	Dukes eldest sons
Being a peer, walked as such	being a peer of Ireland, walked as such	One herald of arms
	Two pursuivants	Marquisses
	Barons of Ireland	One herald of arms
	Barons of Great Britain	Dukes
	Bishops in their rochets	One herald of arms
	Marquesses younger sons	Dukes having great offices
	Earls eldest sons	Lord privy-seal
	A pursuivant	Lord president of the council
	Viscounts of Ireland	Lord archbishop of York (no train borne)
	Viscounts of Great Britain	Lord keeper bearing the purse (No train borne, nor mace carried)
	Dukes younger sons	Lord archbishop of Canterbury (no train borne)
	Marquisses eldest sons	Norroy king of arms
	One herald of arms	Master of the horse
	Earls of Ireland	
	Earls of Great Britain	
Second gentleman usher daily waiter	Clarencieux king of arms carrying the crown on a purple velvet cushion	First gentleman usher daily waiter
	Lord chamberlain of the household with his white staff	

On this side

Supporters of the
pall, three dukesThe canopy borne
by gentlemen of the
privy chamberTen gentlemen pen-
sioners with their
axes reversed

THE
ROYAL BODY,
carried by twelve yeo-
men of the guard, co-
vered with a large pall
of purple velvet, and
lined with purple silk,
with a fine Holland
sheet, adorned with
ten large escut-
cheons of the im-
perial arms paint-
ed on sattin, un-
der a canopy
of purple
velvet.

On this side

Supporters of the
pall, three dukesThe canopy borne
by gentlemen of the
privy chamberTen gentlemen pen-
sioners with their
axes reversed

Gentleman usher	Garter principal king of arms	Gentleman usher of the black rod, the rod reversed
Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke	The chief mourner	Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke
	His train borne by two dukes assisted by the vice chamberlain	
Two dukes and fourteen earls assistants to the chief mourner		Lords of the bed chamber
First gentleman usher of the privy chamber		Second gentleman usher of the privy chamber
		The master of the robes.
Groom of the stole		

The

The grooms of the bed chamber
The remaining part of the band of
gentlemen pensioners with their axes
reversed.

Yeomen of the guard to close the ceremony.

N. B. The knights of the garter, thistle and bath, who walked in this procession, wore the collars of their respective orders.

The procession went from the Prince's chamber through the Old Palace-yard, on foot, to the great north door of the abbey; and the way was railed in on both sides, and floored, twenty feet wide, and was covered with an awning, with black bays on the floor, and under the awning; and the whole way to the abbey, and in the abbey, to the steps leading to king Henry the VIIIth's chapel, was lined on each side with the foot guards.

The procession having entered the church, passed along down to the end of the north aisle, and then cross to the south aisle, and from thence to the said steps, and there fell off on each side, until the judges, the knights of the bath, the privy-counsellors, the peers, the body, and chief mourners, &c. were placed in king Henry the VIIIth's chapel.

At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries in their copes, attended by the choir, all having wax tapers in their hands, received the royal body, and fell into the procession just before Clarendieux king of arms, and so proceeded singing into king Henry the VIIIth's chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, (the crown and cushion being laid at the head) and the canopy held over it by the gentlemen of the privy chamber, while the service, according to the

liturgy of the church of England, was read by the bishop of Rochester, dean of Westminster; and the chief mourner, and his two supporters, were seated on chairs placed for them at the head of the corpse; and the lords assistants seated on stools on each side; and the lords of the bed-chamber, &c. were seated; and the peers and others took their seats in the stalls on each side of the choir.

When the part of the service before the interment was read, the royal corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the lord chamberlain of the household, the chief mourner, his supporters and assistants following, Garter going before them, and the white-staff officers of his late majesty's household, who placed themselves near the vault.

The royal corpse being interred, the dean of Westminster went on with the office of burial, which ended, and an anthem sung in the choir, Garter king of arms proclaimed his late majesty's stile as followeth:

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most excellent monarch, George the II^d, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the garter, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

Let us beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve, with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the most

high and most excellent monarch, our sovereign lord George the III^d, now, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the garter, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

GOD save king GEORGE the Third.

The following Anthem, composed by Dr. William Boyce, master of his majesty's band of musicians, was performed at the funeral.

The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them.

In the sight of the unwise, they seem to die, but they are in peace.

For though they be punished in

the sight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality.

The hope of the ungodly is like the smoke driven with the wind, and passeth away like a shadow.

But the righteous live for evermore.

Now are they numbered among the saints, and their lot is among the children of men.

They shall receive a glorious kingdom, and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand.

As gold in the furnace hath he tried them, and received them as burnt-offerings.

They shall judge the nations, and have dominion over the people, and their Lord shall reign for ever.

They shall be our guide unto death.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the service of the Year 1760.

NOVEMBER 22.

£. s. d.

1. **T**HAT 70,000 men be employed for the sea-service for the year 1760, including 18,355 marines.

2. That a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 70,000 men, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea-service,

3640000 0 0

NOVEMBER 27.

1. That a number of land-forces, including those in Germany, and 4010 invalids, amounting to 57,294 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1760.

2. That, for defraying the charge of the 57,294 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land-forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1760, there be granted a sum not exceeding *

1383748 0 10

* As the words, "there be granted a sum not exceeding," conclude every resolution for granting a certain sum of money, it is needless to repeat them.

For the YEAR 1760.

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£. s. d.

3. That, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons, in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East-Indies, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape-Breton, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for the year 1760

846168 19 0

4. That, for defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North-America, for 1760

35744 8 4

5. That, for the pay of the general, and general staff officers, and officers of the hospital, for his majesty's land-forces, for 1760

54454 11 9

6. That, for defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South-Britain, and the sensible men of Argyleshire, and lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North-Britain, for 122 days, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 25th of April, 1760, both days inclusive,

102006 4 8

7. That, for defraying the charge of 38,750 men, of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxa-Gotha, and count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 24th of December, 1760, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces

447882 10 2½

8. That, for defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 24th of December, 1760, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the same time, pursuant to treaty,

268374 16 8

9. That, for defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse, and 6072 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from the 1st day of January, 1760, to the 31st day of December following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty,

97850 4 10

n 4

3236729 16 6½

NOVEMBER 30.

	£.	s.	d.
1. That, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, for 1760, _____	232629	5	1
2. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building at Hasler, near Gosport, for 1760, _____	10000	0	0
3. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for 1760, _____	10000	0	0
4. Towards purchasing ground, erecting jetty-heads for careening wharfs, capstand-houses, store-houses, and other accommodations necessary for refitting his majesty's fleet at Halifax, for 1760 _____	8000	0	0
5. Upon account, towards the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out, and become decrepid in the service of their country, _____	10000	0	0
6. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land-service, for 1760, _____	230296	4	6
7. For defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land-service, and not provided for by parliament in 1759, _____	280563	16	11
	781489	6	6

DECEMBER 7.

1. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, _____	1000000	0	0
2. For the discharge of transport-service between the 1st of January and 30th of September, 1759, including the expence of victualling his majesty's land-forces within the said time. _____	501078	16	6
3. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his majesty's ships, for 1760, _____	200000	0	0
	1701078	16	6

DECEMBER 13.

1. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land-forces and marines, as died, upon the establishment of half-pay, in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1760, _____	2042	0	0
2. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred, to the 24th of November, 1759, and not provided for by parliament _____	953302	15	5½
3. To enable his majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of par-			

For the YEAR 1760.

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parliament, and charged upon the first aids of supplies to be granted in this session of parliament

£. s. d.

1000000 0 0

1955344 15 5½

DECEMBER 17.

To enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded Nov. 9, 1759,

670000 0 0

DECEMBER 18.

Upon account, towards enabling the principal officers of his majesty's ordnance to defray the necessary charges and expences of taking down and removing the present magazines for gunpowder, and all buildings belonging thereto, situated near the town of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and of erecting a new magazine for gunpowder, and other buildings necessary thereto, in some more proper and less dangerous situation; and to enable the said principal officers to purchase lands for that purpose,

15000 0 0

DECEMBER 20.

1. To enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to the separate articles belonging to a treaty between his majesty and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, concluded January 17, 1759, and renewed by a treaty concluded Nov. 9, 1759; the same to be paid as his most serene highness shall think it most convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which the most serene landgrave may again fix his residence in his own dominions, and give fresh courage to his faithful subjects by his presence, which is so much wished for,

60000 0 0

2. Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hospital to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated, and that the same be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever,

5000 0 0

65000 0 0

JANUARY 17.

Upon account, as a present supply towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of

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of his majesty's combined army under the command of
prince Ferdinand, —————

£. s. d.

500000 0 0

JANUARY 29.

To be applied towards the improving, widening
and enlarging the passage over and through London
bridge, —————

15000 0 0

FEBRUARY 7.

1. To replace, to the sinking fund, the like sum paid
out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the
5th of July, 1759, of the several rates and duties
upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and
upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by
an act 31 Geo. II. for paying annuities at the bank of
England, in respect of 5,000,000 l. borrowed towards
the supply granted to his majesty for the service of
1758, —————

124736 7 2½

2. To replace to the sinking-fund, the like sum
paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on
the 5th of July, 1759, of the subsidy of poundage upon
certain goods and merchandises imported, and an ad-
ditional inland duty on coffee, and chocolate, to an-
swer annuities, after the rate of 3l. *per cent.* charged
thereupon, pursuant to an act 32 Geo. II. —————

84141 15 8

3. To replace, to the sinking-fund, the like sum
paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency,
on the 5th of January, 1759, of the duties on glass
and spirituous liquors, to answer annuities, on single
lives, payable at the Exchequer, granted by an act
19 Geo. II. —————

8752 6 10

4. To replace, to the sinking-fund, the like sum paid
out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on
the 5th of January, 1759, of the additional stamp-duty,
duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals ex-
ported, and surplus of the duty on licences for retailing
spirituous liquors, made a fund by an act 30 Geo. II.
for paying annuities at the bank of England, after
the rate of 3l. *per cent.* on 3,000,000, as also the life-
annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges
thereupon, —————

7651 9 8½

225281 19 4

FEBRUARY 11.

1. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of
1001 light cavalry, the troops of Hanover, in the pay
of Great Britain, for 366 days, from Dec. 25, 1759,
to Dec. 24, 1760, both days inclusive, —————

34333 8 0

2. For

For the YEAR 1760.

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£. s. d.

2. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of four squadrons of hunters and hussars, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days inclusive, ————

20776 5 5

3. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of five battalions to the king's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 366 days, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days inclusive, ————

52902 19 2

108012 12 7

FEBRUARY 12.

1. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land-forces and marines, for 1760, ————

35651 9 0

2. For defraying the charge for allowances of the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1760, ————

2946 0 0

3. Upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of his majesty's colony in Nova Scotia, for 1760, ————

11785 6 10

4. Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the said settlement, in 1758, and not provided for by parliament, ————

5851 4 5

5. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1759, to June 24, 1760, ————

4057 10 0

60291 10 3

MARCH 31.

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North-America for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing and pay, of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his majesty to merit, ————

200000 0 0

2. Upon account, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force, in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces commanded by colonel Adlercron, with-

withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland,

3. Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for 1760,

4. For defraying the charge of several augmentations to his majesty's forces, since the estimate of guards and garrisons for the year 1760 was presented, from their respective commencements, to the 24th of December, 1760,

5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hospital, to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice, such children as were admitted into the said hospital, on or before the 8th of February, 1760; and that the same be issued and paid, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever,

£. s. d.

20000 0 0

25000 0 0

134139 17 4

44157 10 0

423297 7 4

APRIL 28.

1. For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South-Britain from the respective times that they were embodied, and of the sensible men of Argyleshire, and lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North-Britain, from the commencement of their establishment, to the 24th of December, 1760,

2. Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1760,

3. For reimbursing, to the colony of New-York, their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them for his majesty's service, for the campaign in 1756,

4. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coasts of Africa,

5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hospital to maintain and educate such children as were admitted into the said hospital between the 8th of February and the 26th of March, 1760; and that the same be issued and paid, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever,

260104 16 8

30722 0 0

2977 7 8

10000 0 0

3127 10 0

306931 14 4

APRIL 29.

1. For defraying the charge of 959 cavalry, and 1454 infantry, the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick,

For the YEAR 1760.

[189

£. s. d.

Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to treaty,

66926 3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

2. For defraying the charge of an augmentation to the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to an ulterior convention, concluded and signed at Paderborn, the 5th of March, 1760,

23843 5 11

3. For defraying the charge of two additional squadrons of hussars, and two companies of chasseurs, together with an augmentation to the horse, dragoons, and foot, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 1760,

101096 3 2

4. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services, incurred from the 24th of November, 1759, to the 24th of December following, and not provided for,

420120 1 0

611985 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

MAY 6.

1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1759,

75170 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

2. To make good the like sum, issued, pursuant to an address of this house, by his majesty, to Jane Hardinge, widow, as administratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; deceased, as a recompence for his pains and service, in preparing copies of the journals of this house for the press, and in managing and directing the printing of the same, for the use of the members of this house,

3000 0 0

3. To make good the like sum, issued, pursuant to an address of this house, by his majesty, to Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of this house, from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the 4th session of this present parliament, and of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the journals of this house,

2000 0 0

4. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1761,

80000 0 0

5. To enable the principal officers of his majesty's ordnance to pay interest, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum, from the 25th of August, 1759, to the 25th of April last, for the sum of 23800l. 11s. 11d. remaining in his majesty's office of ordnance, upon the said 25th of April, and not paid into the hands of the king's remembrancer of the court of Exchequer, at West-

Westminster, as directed by an act, made in the last session of parliament, for making compensation for lands and hereditaments, purchased for his majesty's service at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, by reason of doubts and difficulties, which have arisen, touching the execution of the said act, —

£. s. d.

634 13 7

160804 13 10½

MAY 10.

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred for the service of 1760; and to take all such measures, as may be necessary to disappoint, or defeat, any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,

1000000 0 0

2. For defraying the charge of a regiment of light dragoons, and of an additional company to lieutenant colonel Vaughan's corps, for 1760, —

12874 15 10

1012874 15 10

MAY 13.

1. For defraying the extraordinary charge of his majesty's mint, in the Tower of London, in 1759,

11940 13 10

2. Upon account, for paying and discharging so much of the debts, with the necessary expences attending the payment of the same, claimed and sustained upon the lands and estate which became forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the late titular lord John Drummond, brother to the late titular duke of Perth, as shall be remaining unsatisfied, and not already provided for, —

2500 0 0

14440 13 10

Sum total granted by this session, —

15503563 15 9½

Nov. 22. As soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the supply committee, it was resolved, that the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply

granted to his majesty; which committee was continued to the 14th of May, 1760; and in that time it came to the following resolutions, which was agreed to by the house, on the days as follow, viz.

NOVEM-

NOVEMBER 26, 1759.

1. A resolution, £. s. d.
in the usual form,
for raising a land-
tax of 4 s. in the
pound, for one
year, from March
25, 1760, — 2037854 19 11

2. A resolution,
in the usual form,
for continuing the
malt - tax from
June 23, 1760, to
June 24, 1761, 750000 0 0

2787854 19 11

DECEMBER 18.

1. Resolved, That the sum of eight millions be raised, by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4 l. *per centum, per annum*; and that an additional capital of 3 l. be added to every 100 l. advanced; which additional capital shall consist of a lottery ticket, of the value of 3 l. to be attended with like transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4 l. *per centum, per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1761, for 20 years, and then to stand reduced to 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* and that the said sum of eight millions do bear an interest after the rate of 4 l. *per centum, per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1760, for 21 years from thence forward, and then to stand reduced to 3 l. *per centum, per annum*; the said several annuities to be transferrable at the bank of England, and to be redeemable by parliament, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000 l. at one time, after the expiration of 21 years, to be reckoned from the 5th day of January 1760, and not sooner, six

months notice having been given of such payment or payments respectively; that every subscriber shall, on or before the 15th day of January next, make a deposit of 15 l. *per centum*, on such sum as he shall choose to subscribe towards raising the said sum of eight millions, with the cashiers of the bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein limited, that is to say, Ten *per cent.* on or before the 26th day of February next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 25th day of March next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of April next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 31st of May next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 3d day of July next;—fifteen *per cent.* on or before the 14th day of August next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 16th day of September next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of October next: which several sums, so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that such of the proprietors of tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of an act of the last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, as shall be desirous of subscribing a sum equal to the principal sum contained in such respective orders, and shall, on or before the 8th of January next, produce the said orders, and signify such their desire to the said cashiers, shall be admitted subscribers for such sums;

sums; and that any tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of the said act, shall be received, by the said cashiers, as cash, to the amount of the respective sums contained in such tallies and orders, and the interest that shall be then due thereupon, as well in making the said deposit, as in all subsequent payments; and that the tallies and orders, so received, shall be taken at the receipt of the Exchequer, and allowed in the payments to be made by the said cashiers, for the amount of such principal sums and interest; and that every subscriber, who shall pay in the whole of his subscription on or before the 16th day of September next, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3l. *per centum, per annum*, from the day such subscription shall be so completed to the 29th of October next.

2. That there shall be paid, for every bushel of malt which shall be made in that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales and town of Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 3d. and, for every bushel of malt which shall be made in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the sum of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the makers thereof.

3. That there shall be paid, for every bushel of malt which shall be brought from Scotland into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity.

4. That the said annuities and lottery be charged upon the said duties on malt, for

which the sinking-fund shall be the collateral security. £. 8240000 0 0

JANUARY 17, 1760.

1. That a duty of 3d. in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a duty of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be paid for every bushel of malt, whether ground or unground, which, having been made before the day of the commencement of the additional duties on malt, voted in this present session of parliament, shall, on or after the said day, be in the possession of any malster or maker of malt for sale, feller or retailer of malt, brewer, distiller, in-keeper, victualler, or vinegar-maker, or any person or persons in trust for them, or for their use.

2. That the monies arising by the said duties shall be carried to, and made part of, the fund for payment of the annuities and lottery attending the sum of eight millions granted to his majesty in this present session of parliament.

FEBRUARY 7:

1. That a stamp-duty of 10s. be charged on every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling weights shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

2. That a stamp-duty of 10s. be charged on every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling weights shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

FEBRUARY 26.

That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty,

1. For

1. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made or drawn from any sort of drink or wash, brewed or made from any sort of malt or corn, or from brewer's wash or tilts, or any mixture with such brewer's wash or tilts, 5d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

2. For every gallon of strong waters, or *aqua vitæ*, made for sale, of the materials aforesaid, 1s. 3d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

3. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 1s. 3d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

4. For every gallon of spirits made or drawn, in Great Britain, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 8d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

5. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn from cyder, or any sort of British materials, except those before mentioned, or any mixture therewith 6d. $\frac{3}{4}$, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the makers or distillers thereof.

6. For every gallon of spirits made for sale, from cyder or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned,

VOL. III.

1s. 1d. $\frac{3}{4}$, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

7. That, for the encouragement of the exportation of spirits drawn, or made in Great Britain, the like drawbacks and allowances be made, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of rectified spirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, as are now payable upon the exportation of home-made raw spirits.

8. That, for the further encouragement of the exportation of spirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, an additional drawback, or allowance, of 24l. 10s. *per* ton, be paid and allowed, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all such spirits.

9. That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, for every gallon of single brandy, spirits, or *aqua vitæ*, imported from beyond the seas, over and above all other duties payable for the same, 1s.

10. That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, for every gallon of brandy, spirits, or *aqua vitæ*, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported from beyond the seas, over and above all other duties payable for the same, 2s.

11. That the several additional duties shall stand appropriated, and be applied, to the same uses and purposes, respectively, as the present duties on spirituous liquors are now applicable and appropriated unto.

March 3.

1. That the 3l. *per centum* annuities, amounting to 6,600,000l. together with the additional capital of 15l. added to every 100l. advanced
o towards

toward the said sum of 6,600,000*l.* amounting to 990,000*l.* granted anno 1759, be, with the consent of the several proprietors, added to, and made a part of, the joint stock of 3*l.* *per centum* transferrable annuities at the bank of England, consolidated by the acts 25, 28, 29, and 32, of his present majesty's reign, and the charges and expences in respect thereof, be charged upon, and paid out of the sinking-fund, until redemption thereof by parliament, in the same and like manner as the annuities, consolidated as aforesaid, are paid and payable; and that such persons, who shall not, on or before the 20th day of June, 1760, signify their dissent in books to be opened at the bank of England for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to assent thereto.

2. That all the monies that have arisen since the 5th day of January, 1760, or that shall and may hereafter arise, of the produce of the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandizes imported, or to be imported, into this kingdom, and the additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, which were made a fund for payment of 3*l.* *per centum per annum*, at the bank of England, 6,600,000*l.* borrowed by virtue of an act 32 Geo. II. towards the supply of the year 1759, as also on the additional capital of 15*l.* added to every 100*l.* advanced towards the said sum of 6,600,000*l.* amounting to 990,000*l.* shall be carried to, and made a part of the fund commonly called the sinking fund.

May 13

1. That, for raising the sum of one million, granted to his majesty towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, and also the sum of 500,000*l.* in

March 31.

1. That all duties charged upon rum, or spirits, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his majesty's sugar plantations, imported into Great Britain, be drawn back upon the re-exportation thereof.

2. That an additional drawback, or allowance, of 3*l.* 3*s.* *per ton*, be allowed upon the exportation of spirits drawn, in Great Britain, from melasses, over and above all other drawbacks and allowances payable thereupon.

April 28.

1. That so much of the act 11 Geo. I. chap. 12. as relates to the additional number of 100 hackney chairs therein mentioned, be continued for, and during, such farther time as any former act, relating to the licensing of hackney coaches or chairs, or any part of such former act, shall be in force.

2. That the several clauses in the acts of the 9th, 10th, and 12th, of Queen Anne, and of the 1st of king George I. relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities, of the commissioners for licensing hackney coaches and chairs, &c. be continued for, and during, such farther time as any other part of the said acts, relating to the licensing hackney coaches or chairs, shall be in force.

April 29.

That the act in 12 Annæ, sess. i. chap. 16. for making sail-cloth, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

For the YEAR 1760:

[195

£. s. d.

part of the supply granted to his majesty for naval services, the sum of 1,500,000l. be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such Exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereon, on or before the 25th of March, 1761, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner, as Exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment

1500000 0 0

2. That there be issued and applied the sum of 2,602,706l. 9s. 9d. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking-fund

2602706 9 9

3. That the sum of one million be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament

1000000 0 0

Brought from p. 191

5102706 9 9

p. 192,

2787854 19 11

8240000 0 0

Total of the provisions made by the committee of ways and means,

16130561 9 8

Excess of the provisions made by this committee, above what was granted by the committee of supply,

626997 13 10¹/₂

Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1746, charged on duties on licences for re-
 tailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746 }
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the acts }
 25, 28, 29, and 31 Geo. II. }
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on offices, pensions, }
 &c. by the act 31 Geo. II. }
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund by the act 25 Geo. II. }
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. charged on the said fund by the act 29 Geo. II. }
 Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pen- }
 sions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II. }
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the additional subsidy on pound- }
 age, by the act 32 Geo. II. }
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. addit. cap. of 3l. per cent. on the 6600000l. }
 charged on the said fund by the said act }
 Ditto at 3l. per cent. addit. cap. of 10l. in lottery tickets on ditto, }
 charged on said fund by the said act }

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were
 allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to
 22,500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 19,570l. 15s.
 And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an
 annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l.
 but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 39,053l. 10s. And also
 the subscribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities 1757, were al-
 lowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted
 to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 33,833l. which
 annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added
 thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

S O U T H S E A Company.

On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. _____
 Annuities at 3l. per cent. an. 1751, charged on the sinking fund

986800	13537821	5	1 1/2	6600000	330000	660000	986800	13537821	5	1	6600000	330000	660000		
500000	17701323	16	4	1500000	4500000	17701323	16	4	1500000	4500000	17701323	16	4	1500000	
25025309	13	11 1/2	2100000	25025309	13	11 1/2	2100000	25025309	13	11 1/2	2100000	25025309	13	11 1/2	
82776586	8	2 1/4	7590000	1000	90365586	8	2 1/4	82776586	8	2 1/4	7590000	1000	90365586	8	2 1/4

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided on unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760, together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

E X C H E Q U E R.

	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1759.			Interest paid between Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760.			Paid off within that time.			Account of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1760.		
	£.	s.	d. q.	£.	s.	d. q.	£.	s.	d. q.	£.	s.	d. q.
A Nnities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and subscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$							1836275	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100									108100		
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	78755	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$							77755	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200			1000						2200		
<i>Note, The land taxes and duties on malt being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000. charged on the deduction of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 1,000,000. charged on the supply, anno 1760.</i>												
E A S T - I N D I A Company.												
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	3200000									3200000		
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1000000									1000000		
B A N K of E N G L A N D .												
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from 1 August 1743	3200000									3200000		
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 George I.	500000									500000		
Purchased of the South-sea Company	4000000									4000000		
Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day, 1719	1750000									1750000		
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000									1250000		

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on Dec. 31. 1759.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.

War and tear, ordinary and transports.

Particulars. £. s. d. Total. £. s. d.

DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered in the course of the navy for stores, }
freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof

1899594 9 2

To pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed }
by act of parliament on naval stores

12736 15 0

To freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, }
&c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, as also to several bills of exchange

378358 11 7 } 2161914 0 6

To his majesty's yards and rope-yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary

525637 0 0

To half-pay to sea officers, according to an establishment made by his late majesty in }
council on that behalf

45587 4 9

Seamen's Wages

DUE, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off

460985 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ } 2716700 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

To ships in sea pay, on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1759

271606 0 0

To discharge and pay off the bills entered in course for stop-cloaths and bedding for sea- }
men, surgeon's necessaries, free gifts, &c.

84108 15 0

Provisional debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.

DUE, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have }
been paid off

16083 6 6

For paying off all the bills entered on their course

630872 6 7

For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on }
the aforesaid Dec. 31. 1759

43569 10 3

For necessary-money, extra necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies

27870 7 6

To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports

66348 17 9

Sick and wounded, the debt of that office, as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.

DUE, for the quarters and cure of the sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his majesty's }
ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said office

92977 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total amounts to the sum of

5756336 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands [as on the other side]

174577 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ } 364506 10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year [as on the other side]

189929 9 4

The debt will be then

5391830 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

There was remaining in the hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY on Dec. 31, 1759, in Money as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the following Debt of the Navy.

<i>In what treasurer's hands.</i>	<i>In MONEY.</i>	<i>Wear and tear, ordinary and transport.</i>	<i>On the HEADS of Seamen's wages.</i>	<i>Victuals.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Right Hon. George Dondington, Esq; first treasurer ship.	In money Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	£. s. d. 4888 0 5½	£. s. d. 1661 4 6 38 0 4½	£. s. d. 34 18 2½	£. s. d. 6622 3 6
Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;	In money Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	6405 5 11	876 16 5½ 55 15 5	1621 12 4	8959 10 1
Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; first treasurer ship.	In money Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	4085 2 3½	3219 14 1½ 1017 2 9	1590 0 2½	9911 19 4½
Right Hon. George Dondington, Esq; second treasurer ship.	In money Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	6815 17 5½	851 16 5½ 140 17 7	374 15 11½	8181 7 5½
Right Hon. George Grenville Esq; second treasurer ship.	In money Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	63803 1 8½	41516 12 5½ 16972 7 0	18607 19 2½	140900 0 4½
		85997 7 9½	66350 7 1	22229 5 11	174577 0 9½

There remained on Dec. 31, 1759, to come in of the supplies of the year 1759

£. 189229 9 4

Additional duty on poundage since March 3, 1747	321250	15	0
Plate licences since July 5, 1758, pursuant to act 3 ^d Geo. II.	6784	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty on salt since April 5, 1753			
Duty on sweets since Mid. 1737	651868	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus of the additional duty on paper, soap, and coals, 1714	236844	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of the duty on coals, 1719	4590	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional duty on cards and dice, pursuant to act 29 Geo. II.	29404	12	10
Ditto on ale-hie since Easter, 1756	75636	13	2
New duty on plate	7426	14	4
Additional duty on wine licences since July 5, 1757, 32 Geo. II.	56489	14	8
Ditto on stamp'd vellum, since ditto	15667	14	4
Ditto on coals exported since ditto	79584	3	4
Surplus licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	12524	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	58533	6	4
	9719	16	5
	21033	12	8
To cash brought from the supply for the year 1759, to replace to this fund the like sums paid thereout to make good the deficiency of the following funds, viz.	101810	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duty on glass and spirits, for life annuities, granted anno 1746	8881	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Several duties granted for payment of annuities, anno 1757	24371	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By an unknown person for conscience sake	33252	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	624	0	0
	3214795	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

By cash to pay life annuities, 1757, at the Exchequer	33397	10	0
By cash to make good the deficiency of the annuity-funds 1758	9895	3	2
By cash to make good the deficiency of annuity-funds, 1759	9011	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
In further part of 2491848 l. 5s. granted for service of the year 1758	345415	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
In full of 1800761. 17s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. granted for ditto, 1759	180076	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
In part of 225000l. granted for service of the year 1759	942072	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance, Jan. 11, 1760	2761609	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	453185	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3214795	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. In this debt is included for the charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1759, and Dec. 31, following

Brought over

And it appears by an account received from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1759, and Dec. 31, following,

In part of which sum for the charge of transports, the sum of 5010781. 16s. 6d. being the amount of the charge to Sept. 30, 1759, has been voted by parliament; and if the remaining 1058891. 7s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ should be thought fit to be provided for in the same manner, The net debt of the navy will then be

STATE of the SINKING FUND, on the 1st of January, 1760.

Dr.

THE Exchequer is to cash on the sinking fund, 162824 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Jan. 11, 1759

Produce of the sinking fund between Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760, viz,

Surplus of the aggregate fund — 1073995 17 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Surplus of the general fund — 640357 1 3

South sea company's fund — 153406 12 9

Monies brought to this fund pursuant to the act 1867759 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

25 George II

Duty on wrought plate 1720 — 30 0 0

Additional duty on paper 1731 — 27460 11 7

Surplus of the duties on wines 1745 — 41582 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Surplus of the duty on glass, and additional duty on spirits — 12281 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Surplus of the additional duty on spirits anno 1743 and 1751 — 67990 18 3

Ditto duty on houses and windows 1747 — 115324 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto duty on coaches 1747 — 59164 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

£. s. d. £. s. d.
5391830 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

449775 15 6 } 606968 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

157192 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ }

4784861 17 0

Per contra Cr.

Monies issued between Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760, viz.

By the Bank of England for subscribed annuities, at 3 l. per cent, for 12 months, interest and charges of management, to Oct. 10, 1759

By ditto, for ditto at 3 l. per cent. for 12 months, interest and charges of management, to Jan. 5, 1760

By ditto, for annuities 1756, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 12 months, interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1760

By the S. S. comp. for annuities anno 1751, for 12 months, interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1760

£. s. d. £. s. d.
54996 14 0

416118 18 2

53343 15 0

64181 5 0

State of the receipts and issues of the revenues of France in 1740, 1741, 1742, and 1743; and of the national debt of France in 1743, as taken from some papers lately published from a MS. that was in the possession of the late Mr. Furnese.

		l. sterl.	s.	d.
The king's revenue in 1740	—	9008682	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Disbursements	—	9017237	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Debt contracted	—	8554	2	9
1741. Receipts	—	10858317	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Disbursements	—	11104152	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Debt contracted	—	245834	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

But this debt was paid in 1742, and carried to the disbursements in 1743.

Among the disbursements are 89687l. 10s. to French ministers at foreign courts for secret services, negotiations, and foreign pensions; 145208l. 6s. 8d. remitted to M. Belleisle at Frankfort, on account of the election of an emperor; 29041l. 13s. 4d. for secret affairs within the kingdom; 948125l. for foreign subsidies on account of the affairs of Europe.

1742. Receipts	—	13702868	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Disbursements	—	13063138	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Savings this year	—	639729	12	4

Among these disbursements are 30322l. 18s. 4d. for secret affairs within the kingdom; 116166l. 13s. 4d. for secret services abroad, negotiations, and foreign pensions; 1262960l. 16s. 8d. for foreign subsidies; and 85416l. 13s. 4d. remitted to M. Belleisle at Berlin.

1743. Receipts	—	11767942	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Disbursements	—	12485312	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Debt contracted	—	717370	13	4

Among the disbursements this year are the following articles; to ambassadors, as well for their salaries, as for secret services and foreign pensions, 170897l. 7s. 11d.—Foreign subsidies, 760233l. 1s. 8d.—Secret affairs within the kingdom, 31373l.

Before the re-union of the dukedoms of Lorraine and Bar to the crown, the ordinary revenues of the king amounted from 200 to 205 millions of livres; since that re-union they have amounted, one year with another, to about 210 millions of livres. King Stanislaus receives a yearly pension from the French court of 85416l. 13s. 4d. sterling.

Debts of the French crown, Jan, 1, 1744

Perpetual rents	£.	56367551	13	4
Charges and hereditary offices		34735776	11	3
Augmentation of finances		872702	1	8
	£.	91976030	6	3

Interest of the above sum.

Hereditary interest	—	2212877	16	9
More annuities and transitory rents	—	1099529	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		3312407	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The afore said sums are reduced to sterling money, reckoning the livre at 10d. $\frac{3}{4}$

S T A T E

STATE PAPERS.

A translation of the declaration, delivered by the Austrian minister residing at the Hague, to his Serene Highness Prince Lewis of Brunswick, in answer to that which his highness had delivered on the part of his Majesty and the King of Prussia, on the 25th of November 1759, to the ministers of the belligerent powers. A like declaration was also delivered, separately, at the same time, by the respective ministers of the courts of Russia and France.

THEIR Britannic and Prussian majesties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their parts, at the Hague, the 25th of November last past, to the ambassadors and ministers of the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Versailles residing there,

That being sincerely desirous of contributing to the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, they were ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place, that shall be judged the most convenient, in order to treat there, of this important object, with those, which the belligerent parties shall think proper to authorise on their side, for attaining so salutary an end:

Her majesty the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her majesty the empress of all the Russias; and his majesty the most Christian king, equally animated by the desire of contributing to the re-establishment of the public tranquil-

lity, on a solid and equitable footing, declare in return;

That his majesty the Catholic king having been pleased to offer his mediation in the war, which has subsisted for some years between France and England; and this war having besides, nothing in common with that which the two empresses with their allies have likewise carried on for some years against the king of Prussia;

His most Christian majesty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his Catholic majesty, whose mediation he has a pleasure in accepting.

As to the war, which regards directly his Prussian majesty; their majesties, the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, the empress of all the Russias, and the most Christian king, are disposed to agree to the appointing the congress proposed. But as, by virtue of their treaties, they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace, but in conjunction with their allies, it will be necessary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themselves definitively upon that subject, that their Britannic and Prussian majesties should previously be pleased to cause their invitation to a congress, to be made to all the powers, that are directly engaged in war against the king of Prussia; and namely, to his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, as likewise to his majesty

jesty the king of Sweden, who ought specifically to be invited to the future congress.'

Offers made by several neutral powers, to the powers at war, of places in their countries to hold a congress in.

THE States General offered the town of Breda. To this offer general Yorke returned an answer, importing, 'That the king his master thanked their high mightinesses for the sincere desire they express to put an end to the ravages of war, which carry desolation all over Europe; that he readily accepted of their gracious offer, and would be extremely pleased, from his high regard and invariable friendship for their high mightinesses, that all the other powers at war would likewise accept it.'—To the same offer, the French declaration was in substance as follows; 'That his most Christian majesty was highly sensible of the offer their high mightinesses had made of the town of Breda for holding the congress: that his majesty, to give a fresh proof of his sincere desire to increase the good harmony that subsisted between him and their high mightinesses, accepted their gracious offer with pleasure; but as he could do nothing without the consent of his high allies, it behoved him to wait for their answer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing but the place for holding the congress remained to be settled.

King Stanislaus having also written a letter to the king of Great Britain, making him an offer of

the city of Nancy to hold the congress in, his Britannic majesty returned him an answer to the following effect: 'I have a due sense of your majesty's obliging offer of your city of Nancy, for holding a congress, in case the powers at war should be inclined to put a stop to the effusion of human blood. I should be extremely glad that the negotiations so much to be desired were carried on under your majesty's eye: but as the city of Nancy is not conveniently situated for all the powers who are interested in the great work of peace, I can only thank your majesty for the obliging offer of your good offices, and of the city of Nancy for the seat of the negotiation.'

To the like offer made to the king of Prussia, his majesty wrote the following:

Monseigneur mon Frere,

'With real pleasure I have received your majesty's letter. Certainly I should not refuse the offer you make me of the city of Nancy, if that depended on me. All the negotiations that should be carried on there under your auspices, could not but take a favourable and happy turn; but your majesty, perhaps, knows by this time, that every body's sentiments are not so pacific as yours.

The courts of Vienna and Russia have refused, in an unprecedented manner, to come into the measures which the king of England and myself proposed to them; and it is likely that they will draw the king of France into the continuance of the war, the advantages of which they alone expect to reap; but, certainly, they alone will be the cause of the effusion of human blood consequent on their refusal.

How

However, I shall not be the less grateful for your majesty's offers. If all the sovereigns were endowed with your humanity, goodness, and justice, the world would not be exposed, as it is now, to desolation, ravages, massacres, and conflagrations.

I am, with sentiments of the highest esteem, and the most perfect and most sincere friendship,

Your Majesty's

At Freyburgh.

Feb. 8, 1760.

good Brother,

FREDERICK."

Translation of a convention between his Majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, the 9th of November, 1759.

BE it known to all whom it concerns, or may concern, that the burthensome war wherein his Prussian majesty is engaged, putting him under the necessity of making new efforts for his defence, against the great number of enemies by which his dominions are attacked, and being therefore obliged to enter into a new concert with his Britannic majesty, in order to provide reciprocally and jointly with him for their common defence and safety; and his majesty the king of Great Britain having made known, at the same time, the desire he had to strengthen the bonds of friendship, which subsist between the two courts, and to come to a new agreement on this occasion, and for this end, by an express convention relating to the succours by which he may give to his Prussian majesty most expeditious and most efficacious assistance, their said majesties have therefore, for this purpose, named and

authorised their respective ministers, to wit, in the name, and on the part of his Britannic majesty, his privy counsellors, Sir Robert Henley, knight, his keeper of the great seal of Great Britain; John, earl Granville, president of his council; Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, first lord commissioner of his treasury; Robert, earl of Holderness, one of his principal secretaries of state; Philip, earl of Hardwicke; and William Pitt, another of his principal secretaries of state; and in the name, and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the sieurs Dodo Henry, baron of Knyphausen, his privy counsellor of embassy, and minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannic majesty, and Lewis Michell, his chargé d'affaires, at the said court, who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. It is agreed that all the preceding treaties which subsist between the two courts, of whatever date or nature they may be, and particularly that of Westminster, of the 16th of January, in the year 1756, as well as the convention of the 11th of April of the last year, and that of the 7th of December of the same year, shall be deemed to be renewed and confirmed by the present convention in all their points, articles and clauses, and shall be of the same force as if they were inserted herein word for word.

2. His majesty, the king of Great Britain, engages to cause to be paid in the city of London, into the hands of the person or persons who shall be authorised for that purpose by his majesty the king of Prussia, the sum of four millions of

of German crowns, amounting to 670,000l. sterling, which entire sum shall be paid at once, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, upon the requisition of his Prussian majesty.

3. His majesty, the king of Prussia, engages, on his part, to employ the said sum in keeping up, and augmenting his forces, which shall act in the most advantageous manner for the common cause, and for the end proposed by their aforesaid majesties, of reciprocal defence, and mutual security.

4. The high contracting parties moreover engage, viz. on the one part his Britannic majesty, both as king, and as elector, and on the other part his Prussian majesty, not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or any other convention whatsoever, with the powers who have taken part in the present war, but in concert, and by mutual consent, and expressly comprehending each other therein.

5. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged on both sides, within the term of six weeks, to be reckoned from the date of signing the present convention, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof we the underwritten ministers of his majesty the king of Great Britain, and of his majesty the king of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present convention, and have set the seals of our arms thereto.

Done at London, the 9th of November, in the year of our Lord 1759. [L. S.]

The ministry of France, and the captains of the navy there, are mutually

displeased with one another. The letter which M. Berryer, secretary for the affairs of the navy, wrote to the officers in the river Vilaine, was preceded by several others. The first from that minister to M. de la Brosse, was dated December 12, 1759, and was as follows:

“ I Received, Sir, yours of the 4th instant, acquainting me with the situation of the ships that took shelter in the Vilaine, and of the difficulty of getting them down the river. I laid your letter before the king at Marly. His majesty could not help saying to me, that he could not conceive why you put into such a place: which, all circumstances considered, he thought a very improper one. He charges you to examine carefully what methods can be employed, to get the ships out, and carry them to Brest, if not all together, which without doubt would be difficult, at least one at a time, which may be done. His majesty added, that the state of his finances would not support the expence of keeping ships in commission in the Vilaine. He would chuse rather to order them to be laid up, and the officers and seamen to be discharged, than to continue such a heavy and fruitless expence; reserving to himself to take such measures, and employ such officers, as he might think proper, to bring them out of that place. But he deferred giving me his final order on this head, till you should have answered this letter.

I therefore earnestly desire that you will answer it minutely and with precision. You must be sensible how nearly it concerns you to get the king's ships, as soon as possible, out of this place with safety; and

and how mortifying it would be to you to see others employed in this service. The interest I take in whatever concerns you, makes me wish that you would think of the matter seriously, and that you may succeed in it.

His majesty was much offended, that without asking or waiting for his orders, you took upon you to give some officers leave to go on shore. He orders me to make out a list of all who shall leave their ships, before he has ordered them to be put out of commission, that it may be laid before him; for no officer is to go on shore while the ships are detained. I am, &c."

M. de la Brosse did not think it became him to answer alone this letter, in which every captain was concerned. The whole body of them, therefore, sent an answer, dated December 17, in the following terms:

"In consequence of the minister's letter, all the captains met, and after mature consideration of the manifold inconveniencies of getting the ships out of the Vilaine, we are unanimously of opinion that, notwithstanding the pressing motives for complying with the king's intentions, it is absolutely impossible to fulfil them while the enemy continues in these seas; and we cannot expect that the bad weather at this season will force them to quit their station: for in the bay of Quiberon they can ride as safe, they acknowledge themselves, as in any harbour in England, especially from the westerly winds, which are most violent, and which hinder us from getting out; we being obliged to wait till a favourable wind coincide with a high tide, as it happily did the day we

carried the king's ships out of danger. The favourable winds from north-east to south-east, which are absolutely necessary for their getting out, suffer the enemy to stand in shore, and to form a chain at the entrance of the bay, which is near a league over, and hath only one channel, too narrow for more than two ships to pass a-breast; and the enemy being without us, the ship that should have once got through, could not get back, but must either run a-shore, or be taken. The same difficulty subsists in the case of a single ship, which with the advantage of all the most favourable circumstances, should attempt to get through, there being always three of the enemy's ships at anchor, at the distance of two leagues, who make signals to the rest who are farther out. The very first motions we make are known to this squadron, which, according to the reports daily brought to us, hath never consisted of less than twenty ships.

Notwithstanding the personal interest of each captain, not to have his ship laid up in a place so distant from the department to which he belongs, we are concerned only for the good of the service. We find that the difficulties above-mentioned render it impossible for us to get out, if the enemy have a mind to hinder it.

We read with the utmost concern, that part of the minister's letter which seems to make us responsible for putting in here. It was no more in our power to chuse where to put in, than it was to chuse the place to engage in; the only alternative we had left us, at the entrance of the night, was either the certain destruction of the

the ships with their crews, or putting in here, with which we are reproached, as if it had been premeditated."

Declaration of the King of Prussia to his co-estates of the circle of Westphalia, who have sent deputies to the illegal assembly of the circle of Cologne.

HIS majesty the king of Prussia, &c. my most gracious master, hath heard that several of the laudable co-estates of the circle of Westphalia have been recently required by the imperial court, to furnish against his Prussian majesty their contingent of troops, or rather to commute for the past and for the future in ready money, according to an arbitrary rate fixed by the court; though this demand of money, instead of troops, be no less extraordinary, than contrary to the constitutions of the empire.

For these causes, the undersigned hath received express orders from his majesty, to declare, as he doth by these presents, to all the high and laudable states who have sent deputies to the assembly which is illegally held at Cologne, "That if, contrary to all expectation, they should give way to such a demand, or if they should continue to give assistance to his enemies, either by furnishing troops, or an equivalent in money, and thus actually take part in the war against his majesty and his high allies, he will consider them as his declared enemies, both now and at a proper time hereafter.

AMMON.

Munster, April 14, 1760.

A memorial of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony. Published at Vienna, on the raising the siege of Dresden.

SINCE the troubles began, that desolate Germany, his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, hath been too often obliged to make just complaints to his high allies, to the diet of the empire, and to all Europe. Stript of his hereditary dominions by a neighbour, who, on entering them, asked only a passage through them, made protestations of friendship towards the sovereign, and declared he had no ground of complaint against him, nor any claim on the country; the king could not but look on the acts of hostility committed by the Prussians, as so many injuries, as so many breaches of the law of nations, and manifest violations of the laws of the empire. But things were soon carried to such a length, that Saxony would have thought herself too happy to find in the king of Prussia, not a depositary, but a declared enemy, provided this enemy would have respected the laws and customs of war, which humanity prescribes, and which all civilized nations have hitherto observed. She would not, in that case, have seen her towns subjected to contributions which exceed all measure; the suburbs of the capital set on fire, without necessity; the lands laid waste; and, what completes her misfortunes, her young men torn from her by force, and constrained to bear arms against their sovereign: horrid treatment! and so opposite to humanity, that it is without example, not among civilized nations only, but even among the greatest barbarians.

Such

Sunk under such grievous oppressions, Saxony seemed to have no room to fear that her condition could be worse. Nevertheless, she hath found within the space of the last year, that fresh misfortunes were in reserve for her; and that, if the Prussians seemed for some time to preserve the country, it was only that they themselves might enjoy its produce. This tenderness was not dictated by humanity, but by interest. As the danger of being expelled Saxony increased, they displayed their cruelty. If they quitted any part of the country without hope of returning, they gave it up to pillage: wherever they came, the unhappy peasant was plundered without mercy; grain, forage, horses, cattle of all kinds, were taken from him; and he was left without subsistence. Whole families, and the best workmen of all sorts, were carried off; even women found no safeguard in their sex; but all who were thought useful for Brandenburg, were torn from their families, and carried into slavery.

The city of Dresden remained. Notwithstanding the ruin of its suburbs, it still maintained a numerous people; it was the resource of the neighbouring country. To complete the ruin of Saxony, the unfortunate city was to be destroyed. Had the enemy attacked the place according to the rules and customs of war, had they directed their efforts against the ramparts, the king would, without doubt, have lamented the evils that would have resulted from it to his people; but he would have lamented them without complaining: and though in the fiercest wars the residences of sovereigns have hitherto been generally spared, his majesty would have been

silent; for, in short, one is accustomed to consider the king of Prussia not as an ordinary enemy; but the Prussians made war on the innocent townsmen; their fire was wholly directed against the houses; and they endeavoured to destroy a town which they could not take.

The king cannot forbear pointing out to all Europe this remarkable circumstance, that the enemy redoubled their fire against the houses in Dresden, and did them the greatest damage, when the arrival of M. Daun, with his whole army, left them no hope of being able to take the place; and, in short, that in drawing off their men from the suburbs before Wilsdruff-gate, they laid in ashes upwards of an hundred houses that had escaped in the preceding fires. The king of Prussia succeeded in compleating the misfortunes of Saxony by the disasters that beset the capital. Three hundred and fifty houses destroyed, with all that was in them, and a great many others half ruined, are a fatal loss to a city already exhausted by four successive years of misfortunes. After these things the king thinks it scarce worth while to mention his palaces and his gardens, which were sacked and ruined, in contempt of the regard usually paid from one sovereign to another. Is there a man in the empire, or even in all Europe, who doth not see in these terrible effects an implacable hatred, and a destructive fury, which all nations ought to concur in repressing?

It is not to render his enemy odious, that the king holds up his picture to all the powers in Europe, and particularly to his co-estates and his high allies; but in hopes of exciting them to redouble their efforts,

efforts, without delay, for the deliverance of Saxony, and not suffer that unfortunate country to be absolutely ruined; to move their compassion in favour of an innocent people, reduced to the utmost distress, and who can expect but a very feeble assistance from their sovereign, stript himself of all things by acts of oppression, no less violent than unforeseen.

This inability is of all his majesty's misfortunes the most severe. He loves his people. He hath a father's bowels for them; and he sees them overwhelmed with distress, without being able to succour them. The king hath the consolation left, of employing, in their favour, all that the goodness of his cause, his invariable love of justice, and the great sacrifices he hath made for the common advantage and the preservation of the empire; in short, all the regard and attention that he may merit by his misfortunes from the friendly powers. By all these titles he conjures those powers to take the properest measures for the relief and preservation of the subjects left him in Saxony.

As to what regards him personally, his majesty puts his whole trust in the sovereign master of kings, in that judge who searcheth the heart, and weigheth right in the scales of justice. He is encouraged to hope that he will in the end be pleased to enable him to dry up the tears of the Saxons, to guard them for the future from all external violence, and to ensure their domestic happiness by paternal government.

His conscience beareth him this precious witness, that he hath not drawn so many evils upon himself and his dominions by unjust or am-

bitious enterprises. The justice of his cause is so evident, so incontestible, and even so fully acknowledged by every one, that he cannot be refused an indemnification proportioned to his losses, if in the future pacification any regard be paid to justice and equity.

An account of the barbarous manner in which the Russian, Austrian and Saxon troops, laid waste the Marche of Brandenburg; and of the cruelties they committed in the month of October, 1760, in their expedition against the city of Berlin.

Published at Berlin by authority.

HOWEVER enormous the cruelties were, to which the king's dominions were a prey last year, one would imagine that his majesty's enemies wanted to out-do themselves in this respect, by their barbarous conduct this year. It would in fact seem that after four unsuccessful campaigns they thought they should more easily obtain their ends, by means equally shocking to humanity, and inconsistent with the practice of civilized nations, than by endeavouring to terminate the war by arms, and the superiority of their forces,

In this light all the operations of this campaign, and in particular the famous expedition against Berlin, naturally present themselves before the impartial public. The whole united forces of the house of Austria, in conjunction with the numerous armies of Russia, have over-run Silesia, not with a view to fight battles or get possession of the fortresses by regular sieges; but to carry fire and sword into a province, which

which they are pleased to consider at Vienna as part of the incontestible dominions of the house of Austria. Towns that were already laid under contribution, have, nevertheless, been plundered and sacked: Landshut, in particular, furnishes a memorable example of this conduct, so contrary to all the laws of war. The capital, and other fortresses of Silesia, of which they could not make themselves masters by stratagem, or other indirect methods, for want of artillery to lay siege to them, have been bombarded without any hopes of success; one would think they did it only for the pleasure of beholding a great number of houses and public edifices on fire.

That unfortunate province would doubtless have been irrecoverably ruined, had not Providence thought proper to set bounds to their excesses, and to humble them by an event which destroyed all their flattering hopes. The battle of Lignitz stoppt the execution of their vast designs, and disconcerted their plan for the rest of the campaign. Three armies, each of them superior in number to that of the king, which had even entirely surrounded him, and which counted so much on the success of the measures they had taken to overwhelm him, that they had even fixed the day which was to decide his fate, were, by this victory, reduced for a long time to total inaction, and obliged to think more of defending themselves, than of forming offensive enterprises. The Russians retreated towards the frontiers of Poland, setting fire to every place where they had received any loss, or apprehended an attack. The two Austrian armies shut themselves up in the hills of Silesia, and

opposed those natural barricades to the efforts which his majesty made to come to blows with them. There they waited for the issue of the diversion which the policy of their court was to procure to be made. Marshal Soltikoff remained the whole month of September, without daring to make the least motion, in presence of the small corps under general Goltz; the operations of his troops being confined to the desolating of those parts of Lower Silesia that were in his power. But as this proceeding could not deliver the Austrian army from its confined position, which in the end might prove fatal to it, the court of Vienna again had recourse to those methods, which it employs with so much success to extricate itself from a dilemma, and prevailed with the Russians to invade the Marche of Brandenburg.

For this end, the generals Czernichef and Tottleben were detached with upwards of 20,000 men, and general Laschy was sent against Berlin with 14,000, from the Austrian army. The whole Russian army followed at a small distance, to sustain this grand enterprise. But each party wanting to get before the other, general Tottleben, without waiting for the arrival of the large corps of troops, appeared on the 3d of October before Berlin, with 2000 light troops and some foot. He immediately summoned it, and upon its refusing to surrender, he threw into the town some hundreds of royal grenades, bombs, and red-hot balls, in hopes of obtaining by fire and by terror, what he could not promise himself from his forces. The three assaults made on Halle-gate, were repelled; and the flames, which had broke out in

five different parts were happily extinguished. The prudent measures taken by the Prussian generals who were at Berlin, at last obliged the Russian general to retire without effecting his purpose. Mean while prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and lieutenant general Hulsen, had come to the assistance of the capital, and for some time put a stop to the enemies enterprises: They would probably have obliged them wholly to drop their design, had not count Czernichef, on one side, and general Laschy on the other, come up with their troops. At the same time the grand Russian army arrived at Frankfort on the Oder, and general Panin, with seven regiments, was detached towards Berlin, to sustain general Czernichef; and he could be followed every day by fresh detachments.

The two Prussian generals above-mentioned, seeing the great superiority of the enemy, would not expose the city to a precarious issue of a battle, and resolved to give it time to capitulate, in order to prevent the calamities to which it might be exposed; accordingly they withdrew on the 6th, before day-break, to Spandau, and the governor and the magistrates made separate capitulations with general Tottleben. It was agreed that the town should be delivered up to the Russians; that the garrison, consisting of two battalions of Itzenplitz's regiment, and one battalion of Ludenitz's militia, should be prisoners of war; and that, on paying a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity to the troops, for which the town was obliged to become bound, it should enjoy full liberty, protection and safety, while the

enemy staid in it. The prisoners, who, at the most, amounted but to 1200 men, and not to 4000, as the foreign news-papers have given out, were carried off; and the cadets, who could not be comprehended in the capitulation, which mentions only generals, officers, subalterns, and soldiers, were carried away with the rest on foot. Tho' scarce above ten or twelve years old, their tender age could not secure them from this hard usage, which, we hear, hath already put an end to many of their lives.

According to the public newspapers, the Russian generals divided them among themselves, to take the keeping of them, as if they were slaves condemned to perpetual captivity. Nevertheless, they can be considered only in two lights; if they were prisoners of war, they ought to be exchanged; and, if they were not, they were unjustly carried away, and ought to be immediately discharged.

By virtue of the capitulation concluded with general Haddick in 1757, the city of Berlin was no more to be molested or burthened by the Austrians during the whole course of this war: nevertheless some Austrian regiments took up their quarters by force, and against the will of the Russians, at Frederickstadt, and in the New Town, where, by this act of violence, and the excesses of every kind which they were guilty of, they gave fresh proofs how little they regard their own engagements.

The capitulation made with general Tottleben was no better observed, either by the Russians or Austrians. By the third article of the two capitulations for the garrison, and the town, it was settled, that

that no soldier should be quartered in the city or suburbs; that the light troops should not be permitted to enter the place; and that both the royal palaces and private houses should be entirely safe, and not be exposed to pillage: nevertheless, several Austrian regiments took up their quarters in the town, as hath been just mentioned. They even lived at discretion; and, not content with eating and drinking at the expence of their landlords, they compelled them to give them money, goods, and whatever they asked. There are but few inhabitants of Berlin, whom these guests did not cost hundreds or thousands of crowns. The town was, in a manner, over-run with cossacks, hussars, and other light troops, who robbed both in the streets and in the houses, and wherever they came. Nor were the regular troops wholly free from this reproach; the Austrians, in particular, distinguished themselves in these exploits. On a careful enquiry, it hath been found, that 282 private houses were broke and plundered, and the inhabitants compelled, by the most barbarous acts of violence, to part with money, watches, and whatever the soldiers had a mind to. A very great number of persons were beat, cut with swords, and abused in such a cruel manner, that many are still in danger of their lives from the wounds they received. A woman named Shack was found dead on the quay of Collen with her body disfigured by wounds. People scarce dared to appear in the streets for fear of being robbed; and most of those, whose business obliged them to be abroad in the evening, or at night, were stripped of every thing. The king's stables, which

by the capitulation were not to be touched, were a principal object of the enemy's ravage, though the Russian commander had placed there a safeguard of twenty-four men. All his majesty's coaches, which could not, surely, be reckoned implements of war, were broke to pieces, after being stripped of the velvet, embroidery, and lace; and the apartments of M. Schwerin, one of the king's equerries, which were over the stables, were plundered. The hospital for invalids, and the hospital called la Charité, those retreats of the unhappy, the infirm, and the indigent, which, one would imagine, the most cruel enemy would have respected, were not spared, but pillaged, and exposed to other excesses of different kinds. In the church of Jerusalem the Austrians robbed the vestry and the poor's box, and opened some graves to strip the dead. It must be acknowledged, that general Tottleben, and brigadier Bachman, who was appointed vice-governor, endeavoured to maintain order and discipline in the city, and that they even put a stop to some excesses committed by the troops; but most of the disorders were suffered to pass unpunished; and by the excesses committed in breach of the capitulation, the city sustains a loss of some hundred thousand crowns, over and above the enormous contribution exacted from it.

Nevertheless, what happened at Berlin, was nothing compared to what was done in the small towns and the flat country, the whole, from the gates of Berlin to the distance of several miles, being laid totally desolate. In particular, the Austrian, Russian, and Saxon troops joined to leave the most detestable

marks of their rage and inhumanity at the castle of Charlottenbourg. Esterhazy's Austrian hussars, and the Saxon uhlands, distinguished themselves in this exploit, and their officers looked on unconcerned. Whole squadrons entered the castle on the 9th of October, and plundered it for four days successively, without receiving the least check from either general or officer. All the tapestry was torn down; looking-glasses, pictures, tables, chairs, china, in short, all that was of any value, was broke or spoilt, except a large quantity of effects which some greedy officers took for themselves, and sent away in covered waggon. Even the king's chapel, that sacred place, which the most savage nations would have respected, was ravaged and profaned by their pastimes, and the organs broke. In the apartments of the castle, the pictures of the royal family were spoilt and disfigured, the several statues of the celebrated cabinet of cardinal Polignac, valuable monuments of antiquity, were mutilated or damaged. In short, such havoc was made at this country seat, that scarce any thing more than the walls can properly be said to be left. Nevertheless, the plunder got here did not satisfy the enemy's greediness, nor secure the inhabitants of the town from being plundered, though they had ransomed themselves by the payment of 15,000 crowns in ready money. Every thing was taken from them; and what could not be carried away was broke or destroyed. Several inhabitants were horfewhipped and cut with sabres; of which two died. Even the women, without distinction of age, were exposed to the rage of

the enemy, and made victims of their brutality.

Schoenhausen, the queen's country house, shared much the same fate. A Russian subaltern arrived there on the 8th of October, with eight hussars, and demanded, with grievous threats, her majesty's plate. In vain he was told, that it had been carried, long before, to a place of safety: They searched the castle, and, not finding what they wanted, pulled down, and tore the tapestry and the curtains, and, taking what they liked, went to the house of the keeper of the castle, stripped him and his wife, beat him with rods and whips, and even pinched them with red-hot pincers in such a cruel manner, that both are still dangerously ill. The generals Czernichef and Tottleben, being informed of these cruelties, promised, indeed, to put a stop to them; but, instead thereof, the castle was totally desolated between the 9th and the 12th. All the tapestry and curtains left after the first visit were torn, and the chairs, pictures, and china broke to pieces. In short, Schoenhausen was made a desert; nor did the offices belonging to it, or the village of Pankow, which adjoins to it, fare better. A servant belonging to the castle was laid on the fire in his own apartment, and the minister's footman hacked to death with sabres. The women were dishonoured in the most barbarous manner: all the cattle were driven away, and every house and barn emptied.

The palace of the margrave Charles at Friedrichfelde received the same treatment from the Russians; and most of the provincial towns met with no more favour.

Frank-

Frankfort, in particular, was most grievously harrassed many ways, though the enemy's generals had given the magistrates assurances in writing, that they had no farther exactions to fear. Lieutenant Col. Roschesky lighted a large fire in the great square, with which he threatened to set the city in flames. A burgomaster was whipped in a cruel manner, and all the magistrates threatened with the same treatment. By these violent measures they extorted great quantities of cloth, linen, and forage, and a contribution of 50,000 crowns, besides what was given under the title of extraordinaries, which, however, did not prevent many acts of cruelty and robbery from being committed in that town, where the damage amounts to above 200,000 crowns.

The fate of Copenick, Furstenwald, Beskow, Alt, Lansberg, Strausberg, Orangeberg, Lubenwalde, and, in general, of all the towns in the Marche, where the enemy came, was equally hard. They were forced to pay contributions, and to furnish things, much above their abilities, and after all, were exposed to pillage and shocking acts of cruelty. But nothing can come up to the dreadful sight which the flat country presents, from Berlin to the frontiers of Poland, Silesia, and Saxony, wherever the enemy have been. The villages are entirely plundered, and the country people left destitute both of corn and cattle. Their beds, their furniture, and, in short, all they had, is carried off. The corn which the enemy could not use, or carry off, they scattered about, and threw into the dirt. All the cattle, cows as well as horses, oxen and sheep,

were taken: above 100,000 head passed through Frankfort. Some villages were set on fire, particularly Schoneberg and Grossen-Beer. In short, wherever they came, they beat and abused the inhabitants in a most cruel manner, and barbarously dishonoured the women, without distinction of age or condition, in presence of their parents and husbands. In fine, to fill up the measure of their deeds of inhumanity and horror, they laid aside all regard to the sepulchres of the dead, which have always been held in a kind of veneration by the most barbarous nations. The troops under general Laschy, in their return through Wilmersdorff, an estate belonging to the Schwerin family, broke open the burying vault, opened the coffin of the master of the horse to the king, who had been dead twelve years, and those of his lady and children, stript the bodies, and threw them on the ground. These barbarities, of which the history of the least civilized nations furnishes few examples, will be handed down to the most distant posterity, and perpetuate the shame of Prussia's enemies.

What is said above, is only a brief summary, and as it were the outlines of the scene of devastation which the king's enemies made in the Marche, in their last invasion.

A detail of particulars would fill volumes. But no fact has been mentioned, but what any one may be convinced of by the testimony of their own senses. We have not taken the liberty to make ill-grounded and exaggerated complaints, such as are those of a court, which employs venal pens to excite false compassion, by magnifying the evils it hath brought on itself through

its own fault. It is well known how it filled Europe with its clamours, when its capital, defended by its allies as if it had been a regular fortress, sustained more, through their fault, than that of the besiegers, the natural consequence of a siege; while it appears quite insensible at the fate of the city of Wittenberg, which those very allies reduced to ashes without any necessity, and almost without having fired against the ramparts. It forgets probably, or wants to make the public forget, that its allies made no scruple to bombard likewise, without necessity, and for the most part without success, Zittau, Schweidnitz, Custrin, Colberg, Breslau, Berlin, and Cosel; and that in this manner they reduced a part of those towns to ashes, and greatly damaged the rest. That court would at present have great reason to make the most serious reflections on the obligation it lies under to its troops and those of its allies, for the conduct they have held, if the king were disposed to follow bad examples, and to retaliate on the subjects of Saxony the calamities which his subjects have been so unjustly made to suffer. But his majesty's manner of thinking will always prevent his recurring to such rigorous methods till he be forced to it by indispensable necessity. He detests the illicit manner of making war the more, as it contributes so little to the end for which war is waged. This truth appears evident from the last expedition of the enemy into the Marche. They found it very easy to slip, as it were, into Brandenburg, with an army of 80,000 men, and to make themselves masters of an open city defended by a handful of men. But

as soon as his majesty, informed of this invasion, flew to the assistance of his oppressed subjects, and approached the frontier only, all those troops of the enemy fled precipitately, and retired, some to Poland and some to Saxony. It is not denied that they did hurt; but the damage is not irreparable, and can have no influence on the future operations of the war. The diversion which the enemy proposed to make by it, far from favouring their affairs in Saxony and Silesia, hath given the king an opportunity to reconquer the former, and to deliver the latter. Thus Haddick's enterprise against Berlin was followed, in 1757, by the glorious victories of Rosbach and Lissa. The late expedition of the Russians and Austrians against Berlin hath served, notwithstanding all that hath been published, to ruin, without any reason, and without any end, some thousands of innocent subjects. But it hath displayed the enemies of Prussia, in their true colours, to all Europe, and laid open the falsity, the injustice, and the cruelty, of the principles on which they act, in this war. It should seem that the court of Vienna wanted to realise, on this occasion, the shocking expression of one of its generals, 'That they must leave the subjects of Brandenburg only free air and the bare ground.' Unable hitherto to crush the king, the magnanimous defender of the German liberties, it again hath recourse to those methods which the Ferdinands [of Austria] employed in the last century, to reduce the whole empire under their despotic yoke. By its conduct in our days, it renews the sad remembrance of that long and bloody war which Germany then groaned under,

der, for the space of thirty years. Let all Europe consider at present what it hath to expect from such an enemy. Let it judge whether the house of Austria, in case it could accomplish the depression of that of Brandenburg, would not extend its ambitious views farther; and, to gain its end, seek to involve other states in the calamities in which it wants to plunge those of his majesty. But Providence, which hath already so often defeated the projects of this house, and which hath recently humbled its pride by the defeat of Torgau, will still set fresh bounds to its ambition in the sequel of this war. We must hope that by its assistance, the king will continue to defend himself successfully against the league formed against him by the insinuations and intrigues of the court of Vienna; and that all the efforts of his enemies will not prevent the most distant posterity from acknowledging him to have been the defender of the protestant religion and the liberties of Germany.

The following is an Answer to the foregoing relation of the ravages committed by the Austrians, Russians, and Saxons in Brandenburg, published at Dresden, and reprinted in the Brussels Gazette.

THE inhabitants of Berlin have been more frightened than hurt. As they had, by their acclamations and applauses, been accomplices in the excesses committed by their master in Saxony, they expected reprisals: but the generals of the two empresses distinguished themselves as much at Berlin, by their generosity and compassion, as those of Prussia and Saxony by their obdurateness and barbarity. Yet the Prussian Gazette hath the assu-

rance to complain of a contribution of 1,800,000 crowns; of the plundering the arsenal, and the destruction of the powder-mill. The generals Laschy and Tottleben carried off the arms and uniforms that were in the king's magazines: they rendered unserviceable the royal foundery, which continually replaced in the enemy's armies the artillery which the imperial troops took from them at the price of their blood. The furniture of two country seats, the embellishments of which had been directed by the most rigorous oeconomy, was damaged by the soldiers, who, in other respects, observed the exactest discipline. Compare these losses of the Prussians with ours, and with those of the king-electors, whose august family, prisoners in their own palace, have seen the apartments of it broke open, the locks of the cabinets picked, their domestics obliged to ransom themselves, their officers robbed, the finest furniture sold by auction for a trifle, their country-seats converted into hospitals and stables, till the rage of the Prussians reduced them to a heap of rubbish; the capital set on fire and burnt; the gardens that surrounded it demolished and dug up, from mere wantonness, the ornaments of them destroyed by express order of the king of Prussia; our arsenal, which contained only rich and curious pieces, carried to Berlin by an enemy whose destructive spirit is always subordinate to his avidity; the castles and estates of the ministers and principal nobility and gentry demolished and laid waste, after being several times ransomed; the men carried off from the towns and villages, the houses of the citizens plundered methodically, the magistrates thrown into dungeons, to compel them to de-

deliver up the effects of the widow and the orphan; and to extort from the unfortunate inhabitants the little money they had hid from the Prussian tax-gatherers.

These are a part only of the distresses which the generals of the empresses had to take vengeance for. But their imperial majesties have too much magnanimity to make unhappy slaves answerable for what they did by the command of a despotic master. It is the royal house of Prussia that owes satisfaction to the powers it has offended. Its subjects, perhaps, have been long wishing in their hearts, that they may take it complete in the treaty of peace.

Translation of a very extraordinary letter, addressed to the captains of the Canadian militia, by M. de Vaudreuil, governor general of Canada, before the arrival of our troops at Montreal.

Montreal, June 3, 1760.

S I R,

THE chevalier de Levy is just returned to this town; he has repeated to me the strong testimony, which he had before given me, of the good will, the zeal and bravery of your company of militia.

I expected no less from the fidelity of the brave Canadians, and from their attachment to their native country.

His majesty, who is by this time probably informed of your glorious victory, will be no less pleased with this, than affected with the distresses of the colony, so that, supposing that a peace has not been concluded on the receipt of this news, the king of England cannot possibly avoid subscribing such terms as our monarch shall have imposed upon him.

3

You are not uninformed of the great advantages which we have gained in Europe during the last campaign, over the English and Prussians.

The prisoners which we are bringing in every moment, all agree in confirming them.

The truth is, his majesty is in person in Holland, with an army of 200,000 men, the prince of Conti in Germany with 100,000, and the princes of Deux Ponts, and Soubise, command the army of the empire of 200,000: and lastly, the empress of Russia, and the queen of Hungary, have joined their whole forces, and are taking measures for the conquest of the remainder of his Prussian majesty's dominions.

Besides this, the last accounts assure us that the garrisons of Fort Frederic, Niagara, and Chouhagan, have suffered greatly by a sickness, which is not yet stopped, and that the regular troops in New-England are reduced to nothing.

Gen. Murray therefore has dispersed manifestoes to no purpose, to magnify his own nation, to pacify the Canadians, to engage them to lay down their arms, to discredit our bills of exchange, and our currency, at the same time that the English traders are eager to procure them, because they have been regularly paid.

You see, Sir, that the colony is drawing to the end of its hardships and distresses, and that it is upon the point of seeing plenty succeed to scarcity.

If the English make any attempt, it can have no other object than the ambition of their generals; we are thoroughly prepared to repulse them with spirit: we have a train of artillery, besides that which we took from the enemy; a still greater proportion

portion of powder, ball, and ammunition, for the operations which I have projected; we have also provisions enough, by means of the resources which we shall find in the good will of the Canadians, who have the greatest interest in the preservation of their religion and liberty. The king's troops will even live, if necessary, upon roots, when they cannot do better, and will not fail to join their endeavours to those of the brave Canadians.

My intention then is, that you and all your militia should hold yourselves ready to march with arms, baggage, and eight days provisions, to our frontiers, when the case shall require it.

I believe I may venture to assure you, that these will be the last dispositions which I shall have occasion to make for the defence of this colony; being firmly convinced, that some time in August, at latest, we shall have peace, provisions, and, in general, whatever we want.

I am, &c.

Articles of capitulation agreed upon and assented to by Captain Paul Demere, commanding his Majesty's forces at Fort Loudoun, and the headmen and warriors of the Overhill Cherokee towns.

I. **T**HAT the garrison of Fort Loudoun march out with their arms and drums, each soldier having as much powder and ball as their officer shall think necessary for the march, and what baggage he may chuse to carry.

II. That the garrison be permitted to march for Virginia, or Fort Prince George, as the commanding officer shall think proper, unmolested; and that a number of Indians be appointed to escort them, and to hunt for provisions on the march,

III. That such soldiers as are lame, or by sickness disabled from marching, be received into the Indian towns, and kindly used until they recover, and to be returned to Fort Prince George.

IV. That the Indians do provide the garrison with as many horses as they can conveniently for their march, agreeing with the soldiers or officers for payment.

V. That the fort, great guns, powder, ball, and spare arms, be delivered to the Indians, without any fraud, on the day appointed for the march of the troops.

Signed OUCANASTOTO † his mark.
PAUL DEMERE.

CUNIGACATGOAE † his mark.
Notwithstanding this capitulation the garrison was basely murdered.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, to the several governors and councils in North America, relating to the flag of truce trade.

Whitehall, 23d August, 1760.

GENTLEMEN,

THE commanders of his majesty's forces and fleets in North-America and the West-Indies, have transmitted certain and repeated intelligences, of an illegal and most pernicious trade carried on by the king's subjects in North-America, to the West-Indies, as well to the French islands as to the French settlements on the continent in America, and particularly to the rivers Mobile and Mississippi; by which the enemies, to the great reproach and detriment of government, are supplied with provisions and other necessaries; whereby they are principally, if not alone, enabled to sustain and protect this long and expensive war. And it further appearing, that large sums of bullion

lion are sent by the king's subjects to the above places, in return whereof commodities are taken, which interfere with the product of the British colonies themselves, in open contempt of the authority of the mother country, as well as the most manifest prejudice of the manufactures and trade of Great-Britain. In order, therefore, to put the most speedy and effectual stop to such flagitious practice, so utterly subversive of all laws, and so highly repugnant to the well being of this kingdom.

It is his majesty's express will and pleasure, that you do forthwith make the strictest and most diligent enquiry into the state of this dangerous and ignominious trade; and that you do use every means in your power to detect and discover persons concerned either as principals or accessaries therein; and that you do take every step authorized by law, to bring all such heinous offenders to the most exemplary and condign punishment. And you will as soon as may be, and from time to time, transmit to me, for the king's information, full and particular accounts of the progress you shall have made in the execution of this his majesty's commands; to the which the king expects that you pay the most exact obedience. And you are further to use your utmost endeavours, to trace out and investigate the various artifices and evasions by which the dealers in this iniquitous intercourse find means to cover their criminal proceedings, and to elude the law: In order that from such lights due and timely considerations may be had, what further provision may be necessary to restrain an evil of such extensive and pernicious consequences.

I am, &c.

Papers relative to the final reduction of Canada.

Letter from Monsieur Vaudreuil to General Amherst.

"SIR, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

I SEND to your excellency M. de Bougainville, colonel of foot, accompanied by M. de Lac, captain in the regiment de la Reine; you may rely on all that the said colonel shall say to your excellency in my name. I have the honour, &c. VAUDREUIL."

General Amherst's answer to the above letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sept. 7,

SIR, 1760.

"I am to thank your excellency for the letter you honoured me with, this morning, by colonel Bougainville: since which the terms of capitulation, which you demand, have been delivered to me. I send them back to your excellency, with those I have resolved to grant you; and there only remains for me to desire, that your excellency will take a determination as soon as possible, as I shall make no alteration in them. If your excellency accepts of these conditions, you may be assured that I will take care they shall be duly executed, and that I shall take a particular pleasure to alleviate your fate, as much as possible, by procuring to you and your suite, all the conveniencies that depend on me. I have the honour to be, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

Second letter from Monsieur Vaudreuil, to General Amherst.

SIR, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

"I have received the letter your excellency has honoured me with this day, as well as the answer to the articles which I had caused to be proposed to you by M. de Bougainville.

I send the said colonel back to your

your excellency, and I persuade myself that you will allow him to make, by word of mouth, a representation to your excellency, which I cannot dispense with myself from making. I have the honour to be, &c.

VAUDREUIL."

General Amherst's answer to Monsieur Vaudreuil's second letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sept, 7,
SIR, 1760.

"Major Abercrombie has this moment delivered to me the letter with which your excellency has honoured me, in answer to that which I had addressed to you, with the conditions on which I expect Canada shall surrender: I have already had the honour to inform your excellency, that I should not make any alteration in them: I cannot deviate from this resolution: your excellency will, therefore, be pleased to take a determination immediately, and acquaint me in your answer, whether you will accept of them, or not. I have the honour to be, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

Letter from Monsieur Lewis to General Amherst.

SIR, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

"I send to your excellency M. de Lapause, assistant quarter-master general to the army, on the subject of the too rigorous article, which you impose on the troops by the capitulation, and to which it would not be possible for us to subscribe; be pleased to consider the severity of that article

I flatter myself that you will be pleased to give ear to the representations that officer will make to you on my part, and have regard to them. I have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed) Le Chevalier de LEVIS.

General Amherst's answer to Monsieur Lewis's letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sep. 7, 1760.

SIR,

"The letter which you have sent me by M. de Lapause, has this instant been delivered to me: all I have to say in answer to it, is, that I cannot alter in the least the conditions which I have offered to the marquis de Vaudreuil, and I expect his definitive answer, by the bearer on his return: on every other occasion I shall be glad to convince you of the consideration with which I am, &c."

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

Third Letter from Monsieur Vaudreuil to General Amherst.

SIR, Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760.

"I have determined to accept the conditions which your excellency proposes. In consequence whereof, I desire you will come to a determination with regard to the measures to be taken relative to the signing of the said articles. I have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed) VAUDREUIL.

General Amherst's answer to Monsieur Vaudreuil's third letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sept. 8,
SIR, 1760.

"In order to fulfil so much the sooner, on my part, the execution of the conditions which your excellency has just determined to accept, I would propose that you should sign the articles which I sent yesterday to your excellency, and that you would send them back to me by major Abercrombie, that a duplicate may be made of them immediately, which I shall sign and send to your excellency.

I repeat here the assurances of the desire I have to procure to your excellency, and to the officers and troops under your command, all possible conveniencies and protection: for which purpose I reckon, that you will judge it proper, that I
cause

cause possession to be taken of the gates, and place guards immediately after the reciprocal signature of the capitulation: however, I shall leave this to your own convenience, since I propose it only with a view of maintaining good order, and to prevent, with the greater certainty, any thing being attempted against the good faith, and the terms of capitulation, in order to which I shall give the command of these troops to colonel Haldimand, who I am persuaded will be agreeable to you. I have the honour to be, &c."

JEFF. AMHERST.

Another letter from general Amherst to Monsieur Vaudreuil.

Camp before Montreal, Sep. 8, 1760.

SIR,

"I have just sent to your excellency, by major Abercrombie, a duplicate of the capitulation, which you have signed this morning; and in conformity thereto, and to the letters which have passed between us, I likewise send colonel Haldimand to take possession of one of the gates of the town, in order to enforce the observation of good order, and prevent differences, on both sides.

I flatter myself that you will have room to be fully satisfied with my choice of the said colonel, on this occasion. I have the honour, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Articles of the capitulation between his excellency general Amherst, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's troops and forces in North America, and his excellency the marquis de Vaudreuil, grand croix of the royal and military order of St. Lewis, governor, and lieutenant general for the king in Canada.

Article I. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the present capi-

tulation, the English general shall cause the troops of his Britannic majesty to take possession of the gates of the town of Montreal: and the English garrison shall not come into the place, till after the French troops have evacuated it.

"The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after the signing of the present capitulation the king's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards necessary to preserve good order in the town."

Article II. The troops, and the militia, who are in garrison in the town of Montreal, shall go out by the gate of with all the honours of war, six pieces of cannon, and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessel, where the marquis de Vaudreuil shall embark, with ten rounds for each piece. The same shall be granted to the garrison of Trois Rivières, as to the honours of war.

Article III. The troops and militia, who are in garrison in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the island of St. Helen, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honours; and these troops shall go to Montreal, or Trois Rivières, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the first sea-port in France by the shortest way. The troops who are in our posts, situated on the frontiers, on the side of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimachinac, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honours, and be treated in the same manner.

"All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and shall likewise lay down their arms. The rest is granted."

Article IV. The militia, after being

being come out of the above towns, forts, and posts, shall return to their homes, without being molested, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms.

"Granted."

Article V. The troops, who keep the field, shall raise their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garrison at Montreal, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

"These troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms."

Article VI. The subjects of his Britannic majesty, and of his most Christian majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted, or left the service of their sovereign, and carried arms in North America, shall be, on both sides, pardoned for their crimes; they shall be, respectively, returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after or molested.

"Refused."

Article VII. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and, in general, every thing that belongs to his most Christian majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal, and Trois Rivières, as in the forts and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commissaries, who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his Britannic majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the marquis de Vaudreuil.

"This is every thing that can be asked on this article."

Article VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in

the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privilege of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

"The sick and the wounded shall be treated the same as our own people."

Article IX. The English general shall engage to send back to their own homes the Indians and Morrigans who make part of his armies, immediately after the signing of the present capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all disorders on the parts of those who may not be gone away, the said generals shall give safeguards to such persons who shall desire them, as well in the town as in the country.

"The first part refused. There never has been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army; and good order shall be preserved."

Article X. His Britannic majesty's general shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his troops, and oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the towns as in the country.

"Answered by the preceding article."

Article XI. The English general shall not oblige the marquis of Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal before the

and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The chevalier Levis, commander of the land forces, and of the colony troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery and commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal, to the said day, and shall keep their lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot, intendant, the commissaries of the marines, and writers, whom the said M. Bigot shall have occasion for, and no person shall be lodged at the in-

intendant's house before he shall be gone.

"The marquis de Vaudreuil, and all these gentlemen, shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark when the king's ships shall be ready to sail for Europe, and all possible conveniencies shall be granted them."

Article XII. The most convenient vessel that can be found, shall be appointed to carry the marquis de Vaudreuil, by the straitest passage to the first sea-port in France. The necessary accommodations shall be made for him, the marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and suite of this general. This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty, and the marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his papers, without their being examined; and his equipage, plate, baggage, and also those of his suite.

"Granted, except the archives, which shall be necessary for the government of the country."

Article XIII. If before, or after, the embarkation of the marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace should arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada should remain to his most Christian majesty, the marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing shall return to its former state under the dominion of his most Christian majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.

"Whatever the king may have done on this subject, shall be obeyed."

Article XIV. Two ships shall be appointed to carry to France le chevalier de Levis, the principal officers, and the staff of the land forces, the engineers, officers of artillery,

and their suite. These vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary accommodations provided in them. The said officers shall take with them their papers without being examined, and also their equipages and baggage. Such of the said officers as shall be married, shall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who shall also be victualled.

"Granted, except that the marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers of whatever rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country."

Article XV. A vessel shall also be appointed for the passage of M. Bigot, the intendant, with his suite, in which vessel the proper accommodations shall be made for him, and the persons he shall take with him. He shall likewise embark with him his papers, which shall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and those of his suite. This vessel shall also be victualled as before mentioned.

"Granted; with the same reserve as in the preceding article."

Article XVI. The English general shall also order the necessary and most convenient vessels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois Rivières, the staff of the colony, and the commissary of the marine. They shall embark therein their families, servants, baggage, and equipages; and they shall be properly victualled during the passage, at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

"Granted."

Article XVII. The officers, and soldiers, as well of the land forces, as of the colony, and also the marine officers and seamen, who are

in the colony, shall be likewise embarked for France; and sufficient and convenient vessels shall be appointed for them. The land and sea officers who shall be married, shall take with them their families; and all of them shall have liberty to embark their servants and baggage. As to the soldiers and seamen, those who are married shall take with them their wives and children, and all of them shall embark their havresacks and baggage. These vessels shall be properly and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty. — "Granted."

Article XVIII. The officers, soldiers, and all the followers of the troops, who shall have their baggage in the field, may send for it before they depart, without any hindrance or molestation. — "Granted."

Article XIX. An hospital ship shall be provided by the English general, for such of the wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and seamen, as shall be in a condition to be carried to France, and shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

It shall be the same with regard to the other wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and sailors, as soon as they shall be recovered. They shall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, servants, and baggage; and the said soldiers and sailors shall not be solicited nor forced to enter into the service of his Britannic majesty.

"Granted."

Article XX. A commissary and one of the king's writers shall be left to take care of the hospitals, and of whatever may relate to the service of his most Christian majesty.

"Granted."

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Article XXI. The English general shall also provide ships for carrying to France the officers of the supreme council of justice, police, admiralty, and all other officers, having commissions or brevets from his most Christian majesty; for them, their families, servants, and equipages, as well as for the other officers. And they shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty. They shall, however, be at liberty to stay in the colony, if they think proper, to settle their affairs, or to withdraw to France, whenever they think fit.

"Granted: But if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us."

Article XXII. If there are any military officers, whose affairs should require their presence in the colony till next year, they shall have liberty to stay in it, after having obtained the permission of the marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpose, and without being reputed prisoners of war.

"All those whose private affairs shall require their stay in the country, and who shall have the marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their affairs are settled."

Article XXIII. The commissary for the king's provisions, shall be at liberty to stay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to answer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furnished; but if he should prefer to go to France this year, he shall be obliged to leave till next year a person to transact his business. This private person shall preserve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers, without being

inspected. His clerks shall have leave to stay in the colony, or go to France; and in this last case, a passage and subsistence shall be allowed them on board the ships of his Britannic majesty, for them, their families, and their baggage.

"Granted."

Article XXIV. The provisions, and other kind of stores which shall be found in the magazines of the commissary, as well in the town of Montreal, and of Trois Rivières, as in the country, shall be preserved to him, the said provisions belonging to him, and not to the king, and he shall be at liberty to sell them to the French or English.

"Every thing that is actually in the magazines, destined for the use of the troops, is to be delivered to the English commissary for the king's forces."

Article XXV. A passage to France shall likewise be granted on board of his Britannic majesty's ships, as well as victuals, to such officers of the India company, as shall be willing to go thither, and they shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. The chief agent of the said company, in case he should chuse to go to France, shall be allowed to leave such person as he shall think proper, till next year, to settle the affairs of the said company, and to recover such sums as are due to them. The said chief agent shall keep possession of all the papers belonging to the said company, and they shall not be liable to inspection.

"Granted."

Article XXVI. The said company shall be maintained in the property of the Ecarlatines and Castors, which they may have in the town of Montreal; they shall not be touch-

ed under any pretence whatever, and the necessary facilities shall be given to the chief agent, to send this year his castors to France, on board his Britannic majesty's ships, paying the freight on the same footing as the English would pay it.

"Granted, with regard to what may belong to the company, or to private persons; but if his most Christian majesty has any share in it, that must become the property of the king."

Article XXVII. The free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall subsist entire; in such manner that all the states and people of the towns and countries, places and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the churches, and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner directly or indirectly.

These people shall be obliged, by the English government, to pay to the priests the tithes and all the taxes they were used to pay, under the government of his most Christian majesty.

"Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the priests, will depend on the king's pleasure."

Article XXVIII. The chapter, priests, curates, and missionaries, shall continue with an entire liberty the exercise and functions of their cures in the parishes of the towns and countries.

"Granted."

Article XXIX. The grand vicars, named by the chapter to administer to the diocese during the vacancy of the episcopal see, shall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country parishes, as they shall think proper. They shall at all times be free to vi-

fit

fit in different parishes of the diocese, with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the French dominion. They shall enjoy the same rights in case of death of the future bishop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

"Granted; except what regards the following article."

Article XXX. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada should remain in the power of his Britannic majesty, his most Christian majesty shall continue to name the bishop of the colony, who shall always be of the Roman communion, and under whose authority the people shall exercise the Roman religion.

"Refused."

Article XXXI. The bishop shall, in case of need, establish new parishes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral and his episcopal palace; and, in the mean time, he shall have the liberty to dwell in the town or parishes, as he shall judge proper. He shall be at liberty to visit his diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessor exercised under the French dominion, save that an oath of fidelity, or a promise to do nothing contrary to his Britannic majesty's service, may be required of him.

"This article is comprised under the foregoing."

Article XXXII. The communities of nuns shall be preserved in their constitution and privileges. They shall continue to observe their rules. They shall be exempted from lodging any military, and it shall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exercises, or to enter their monasteries: Safeguards shall even be given them, if they desire them.

"Granted."

Article XXXIII. The preceding article shall likewise be executed with regard to the communities of jesuits and recolets, and of the house of the priests of Saint Sulpice at Montreal. This last, and the jesuits, shall preserve their right to nominate to certain curacies and missions, as heretofore.

"Refused, till the king's pleasure be known."

Article XXXIV. All the communities, and all the priests shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the seignories, and other estates which they possess in the colony, of what nature soever they may be. And the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.

"Granted."

Article XXXV. If the canons, priests, missionaries, the priests of the ceremony of the foreign missions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the jesuits, and the recolets, chuse to go to France, passage shall be granted them in his Britannic majesty's ships: And they shall all have leave to sell, in whole, or in part, the estates and moveables which they possess in the colonies, either to the French, or to the English, without the least hindrance or obstacle from the British government.

They may take with them, or send to France, the produce, of what nature soever it be, of the said goods sold, paying the freight, as mentioned in the 26th article. And such of the said priests who chuse to go this year, shall be victualled during the passage, at the expence of his Britannic majesty: and shall take with them their baggage.

"They shall be masters to dispose of their estates, and to send the produce thereof, as well as their

persons, and all that belongs to them, to France."

Article XXXVI. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other persons, who chuse to retire to France, shall have leave to do so, from the English general, who shall procure them a passage. And, nevertheless, if, from this time to that decision, any French or Canadian merchants, or other persons, shall desire to go to France, they shall likewise have leave from the English general. But the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage.——"Granted."

Article XXXVII. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the town as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects, even their ships: they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them, on any pretence whatsoever. They shall have liberty to keep, let, or sell them, as well to the French, as to the English, to take away the produce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, specie, or other returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in the 26th article. They shall also have the furs which are in the posts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpose they shall have leave to send this year, or the next, canoes, fitted out, to fetch such of

the said furs as shall have remained in those posts.

"Granted; as in the 26th article."

Article XXXVIII. All the people who have left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada, on the side of Acadia, shall have the same treatment as the Canadians, and shall enjoy the same privileges.

"The king is to dispose of his ancient subjects: In the mean time they shall enjoy the same privilege as the Canadians."

Article XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers, remaining in Canada, shall be carried or transported into the English colonies, or to Old England, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.

"Granted; except with regard to the Canadians."

Article XL. The savages or Indian allies of his most Christian majesty, shall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuse to remain there; they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever, for having carried arms, and served his most Christian majesty. They shall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and shall keep their missionaries. The actual vicars general, and the bishop, when the episcopal see shall be filled, shall have leave to send them new missionaries when they shall judge it necessary.

"Granted; except the last article, which has been already refused."

Article

Article XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the colony, shall not be forced to take arms against his most Christian majesty or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion whatsoever. The British government shall only require of them an exact neutrality.

"They become subjects of the king."

Article XLII. The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the custom of Paris, and the laws and usages established for this country; and they shall not be subject to any other imposts than those which were established under the French dominions.

"Answered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the last."

Article XLIII. The papers of the government shall remain, without exception, in the power of the marquis de Vaudreuil, and shall go to France with him. These papers shall not be examined on any pretence whatsoever.

"Granted; with the reserve already made."

Article XLIV. The papers of the intendency of the officers of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treasurers, of the king's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forces of St. Maurice, shall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they shall be embarked for France in the same vessel with him. These papers shall not be examined.

"The same as to this article."

Article XLV. The registers, and other papers of the supreme council of Quebec, of the provolle,

and admiralty of the said city; those of the royal jurisdictions of Trois Rivières, and of Montreal; those of the seigneurial jurisdictions of the colony: the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts, and other papers that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the citizens, shall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which these papers depend.

"Granted."

Article XLVI. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the same favours and conditions granted to the subjects of his Britannic majesty, as well in the countries above, as in the interior of the colony.

"Granted."

Article XLVII. The negroes and Panis of both sexes, shall remain, in their quality of slaves, in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong: they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, or to sell them; and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

"Granted; except those who shall have been made prisoners."

Article XLVIII. The marquis de Vaudreuil, the general and staff officers of the land forces, the governors and staff officers of the different places of the colony; the military and civil officers, and all other persons, who shall leave the colony, or who are already absent, shall have leave to name and appoint attornies to act for them, and in their name, in the administration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return

under the French dominion, these officers or other persons, or attorneys for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses and other estates, their moveables, and effects, &c. to carry away or send to France, the produce, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in the 37th article.

"Granted."

Article XLIX. The inhabitants and other persons who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their representations to the British government, who shall render them due justice, against the person to whom it shall belong.

"Granted."

Article L. and last. The present capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bona fide* on both sides, notwithstanding any infraction, and any other pretence with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making use of reprisals.

"Granted."

P. S. Article LI. The English general shall engage, in case any Indians remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not, in any manner, insult the subjects of his most Christian majesty.

"Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his most Christian majesty."

Article LII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian majesty, who are to go to France, shall be embarked, at latest, fifteen

days after the signing of the present capitulation.

"Answered by the eleventh article."

Article LIII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian majesty, who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure: passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony to take care of their affairs.

"Granted."

Article LIV. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France, who are prisoners in New England, and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back, as soon as possible, to France, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and if any of these officers have affairs in Canada, they shall have leave to come there.

"Granted."

Article LV. As to the officers of the militia, and the Acadians, who are prisoners in New England, they shall be sent back to their countries.

"Granted; except what regards the Acadians."

Done at Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

Done in the camp before Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

A brief account of the negociation between governor Lyttelton and Attakullakulla (or the Little Carpenter) deputy of the whole Cherokee nation, and other head-
men

men and warriors of that nation,
Dec. 19, 1759.

ON the 19th the Little Carpenter, with five other headmen, arrived in the camp; as it was late when he came, he told the governor he would give his talk the next day: He said he had come with a good talk, and made no doubt but the chain which had begun to contract rust would again be brightened: Accordingly, early on the 20th he gave his talk, which consisted of little more than general professions of friendship, and assurances of future good behaviour; but it was observed he carefully avoided so much as mentioning the murders committed by the Indians, and made not the least offer of giving satisfaction: when he had finished, he offered to withdraw; but the governor desired him by the interpreter to remain, when his excellency spoke to the following effect:

“ You told me yesterday you had a good talk to make, and expected such a one from me; you know it is the will of the Great King, that his people and your people should live together in friendship; and you, Attakullakulla, have said they desire not to break the chain thereof: it is a chain which our Great King holds at one end, and you at the other; you know, in order to keep that chain from contracting rust and to hinder its being broken, it was necessary certain conditions should be made; you, Attakullakulla, well remember the time, for you were present at Westminster in the year 1730, when they were made. And as all the acts of the Great King are kept till time shall be no more, so I now have in my

hand those very conditions made with you and your people; it was concluded, that if any Indian kills an Englishman, he should be delivered up to be punished as the law requires. This was the ancient talk of our fathers and your fathers; and when the Great King took your nation under his protection, he ordered it so for the future. This treaty has been since renewed by several of the king's governors, from time to time, in this province. It was the mercy of the Great King that this way of restitution should be established to prevent a war which might destroy your nation: whereas, at any time, by the delivery of the guilty person the innocent might escape, and your people be suffered to live in friendship with ours.

In the month of November 1758, six deputies from your nation came to Charles-town, to make up all difference between our people and yours. They did then engage to observe the words of the acts I now have here, and which you know are the same made by the Great King. They received a large quantity of goods as full satisfaction for any injuries they had received from the white people; and did solemnly promise to keep in strict friendship with all the Great King's subjects. Notwithstanding which, a short time after they went from Sattiquo, under Moy Troy, and killed many of them, although no provocation had been given; thereupon I demanded satisfaction according to the words of the Great King; but they have yet given me none; but as the Great King George loves mercy better than war, I was willing to wait; but while the white people lay quietly in their houses, they

they came, killed and scalped them, and last of all put to death three men in the upper nation; they also fired at a messenger from this fort who was sent to me, but the ball missed him: they drove the white people who lived in their towns to furnish them with goods, into the forts: they knowing that their people have been guilty of all these things, and many more, made me expect you would not only come down with a good talk, as you are pleased to call what you have delivered, but that you would offer satisfaction for them. I am now come here with a great number of my warriors, to take the satisfaction I have more than once demanded. Perhaps some among your people may have looked upon the white people's putting up with such injuries to arise from apprehension of your people; but you shall now see their patience, and their long suffering was not for want of resolution: you well know our strength in this province is three times sufficient to destroy your nation. The white people in all the provinces on the land are brothers, and linked together, and we come not alone against you because we have suffered, but the Virginians and North Carolinians are preparing to come against you, unless satisfaction be given me; and my brother the governor of Georgia also will prevent any ammunition from coming to you.

Some time past you sent to Virginia to offer to trade with them, and the goods were actually on their way for you, under the care of one Richard Smith and two of your Indians, which I stop, and they shall not proceed hither until I send directions for them. It is not

necessary for me to say any more until you make satisfaction for killing the white people.

You, Attakullakulla, have been in England; the power of our Great King you have seen, and have been a witness of the splendor of his throne, and the multitude of his warriors; You also know it is five years and more that we have been at war with the French, who were at that time numerous over all America; you know I disdain to tell you a falsehood; and now I will inform you what success his army has had. Some of the last ships that arrived at Charles-town brought me a great deal of good news; a fleet of his ships of war have taken many of the same belonging to the French, and a messenger has arrived with an account that the great city of Quebec is reduced: as also that the Great King's warriors have taken all the forts on the great lakes, and up the river Ohio down to Fort du Quesne, and have beat down all things in their way, even as a hurricane would have done in its passage. The Indians in those parts fearing his power, have made their peace with our Great King; the Delawares, Shawanese, and all of them that live near Fort du Quesne, have desired to be in friendship with us; the Choctaws also beg to be received under his protection, by his beloved man Mr. Atkin, upon which a great number of traders are gone into their country with all sorts of goods. If you won't believe what I say, and imagine the French are able to supply you with the necessaries you stand in need of, it is well: but they are starving: Undone themselves, they cannot furnish a blanket or gun to the Choctaws, much less

less to you that are so far distant.

These things I have mentioned, only to shew you the great King will not suffer his people to be destroyed without satisfaction, and to let you know the people of this province are determined now to have it; what I say to you is with a merciful intention; if I make war with you, you will suffer for your rashness; your men will be destroyed, and your women and children be carried into captivity. What few necessaries you may have now will soon be finished, and when gone you will get no more. But if you give me the satisfaction I shall ask, the trade will be opened again from this province and Virginia, and all things go right. I have twice given you a list of the murderers. I will now tell you it is 24 men of your nation I demand to be delivered me to be put to death, or disposed of as I shall think fit; your people have killed more than that number of us, or as many: that number is the least I will accept of, and I give you till to-morrow morning to consider of it: I expect your answer then; you best know the Indians concerned; several gangs at different times have gone out; and I expect that the 24 Indians you will deliver up will be of those who committed the murders."

Attakullakulla then took his leave, but not without pretending that all the disturbances had arisen from eight of his people being confined in Virginia some time ago, which he said was done by order of Mr. Atkin. He returned early next day, and had a private conference with the governor, who gave leave to Tistoe, and the old warrior of Estatoe, two of those de-

tained in the fort, to go to their respective towns. Next day two of the murderers were delivered up, one of them named the Slave Catcher, the villain who scalped Mrs. Johnson and her son, and both were immediately put into irons. Every necessary step was taken to obtain satisfaction; a general review was directed in order to march against the town of Estatoe, about twelve miles from this place; but on the 26th the Carpenter returned, when the following honourable treaty put an end to the further hostile measures.

Another of the murderers is taken and delivered up, so that the number of the hostages which are to be left at this fort, are now only 21. A white man, a trader, is taken up and in confinement; he with the murderers are to be brought to Charles-town, guarded by the regulars and provincials, some of which are to be left to reinforce this garrison.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded by his Excellency William-Henry Lyttelton, Esq; Captain-general, and Governor in chief of his Majesty's Province of South-Carolina, with Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, deputy of the whole Cherokee nation, and other headmen and warriors thereof, at Fort Prince George, Dec. 26, 1759.

Article I.

There shall be a firm peace and friendship between all his majesty's subjects of this province and the nation of Indians called the Cherokees, and the said Cherokees shall preserve peace with all his majesty's subjects.

Article

Article II. The articles of friendship and commerce, concluded by the lords commissioners for trade and plantations, with the deputies of the Cherokees, by his majesty's command, at Whitehall, the 7th of September, 1730, shall be strictly observed for the time to come.

Article III. Whereas the Cherokee Indians have, at sundry times and places, since the 19th of November, 1758, slain divers of his majesty's good subjects of this province, and his excellency the governor having demanded that satisfaction should be given for the same according to the tenor of the said articles of friendship and commerce aforementioned, in consequence whereof two Cherokee Indians, of the number of those who have been guilty of perpetrating the said murders, have already been delivered up, to be put to death, or otherwise disposed of, as his excellency the governor shall direct, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that 22 other Cherokee Indians, guilty of the said murders, shall, as soon as possible, after the conclusion of this present treaty, in like manner be delivered up to such persons as his excellency the governor, or the commander in chief of this province for the time being, shall appoint to receive them, to be put to death, or otherwise disposed of, as the said governor and commander in chief shall direct.

Article IV. The Cherokee Indians, whose names are herein after-mentioned, viz. Chenohe, Oufanatah, Tallichama, Tallitahe, Quarrafattahe, Connaforatah, Kataetoi, Otassite of Watogo, Oufanoletah of Jore, Kataeletah of Cowetche, Chisquatalone, Skiagusta of Sticoe, Tannaeste, Wohatche, Wyeyah,

Oucah, Chistanah, Nicholehe, Tony, Totaiah-hoj, Shalilloke, Chistie, shall remain as hostages for the due performance of the foregoing articles, in the custody of such persons as his excellency the governor shall please to nominate for that purpose; and when any of the Cherokee Indians guilty of the said murders, shall have been delivered up, as is expressed in the said article, an equal number of the said hostages shall forthwith be set at liberty.

Article V. Immediately after the conclusion of this treaty, the licensed traders from this government, and all persons employed by them, shall have leave from his excellency the governor to return to their respective places of abode in the Cherokee nation, and to carry on their trade with the Cherokee Indians, in the usual manner according to law.

Article VI. During the continuance of the present war between his most sacred majesty and the French king, if any Frenchman shall presume to come into the Cherokee nation, the Cherokees shall use their utmost endeavours to put him to death, as one of his majesty's enemies; or, if taken alive, they shall deliver him up to his excellency the governor, or the commander in chief of this province for the time being, to be disposed of as he shall direct; and if any person whatsoever, either white man or Indian, shall at any time bring any messages from the French into the Cherokee nation, or hold any discourses there in favour of the French, or tending to set the English and Cherokees at variance, and interrupt the peace and friendship established by this present treaty,

the

the Cherokees shall use their utmost endeavours to apprehend such person or persons, and detain him or them until they shall have given notice thereof to his excellency the governor, or to the commander in chief for the time being, and have received his directions therein.

Given under my hand and seal at Fort Prince George, in the province of South Carolina, this 26th day of December, 1759, in the 33d year of his majesty's reign.

William-Henry Lyttelton. (L.S.)

By his majesty's command,

William Drayton, Sec.

We whose names are under-written, do agree to all and every of these articles, and do engage, for ourselves and our nation, that the same shall be well and faithfully performed. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year abovementioned,

Attakullakulla (L. S.)

Ouconnostota (L. S.)

Otassite (L. S.)

Kitagusta (L. S.)

Oconoeca (L. S.)

Kilcannohca (L. S.)

Jos. Axson, }
Will. Forster, } Sworn interpreters.

Witness

Henry Hyrne, adjutant-general,
[Attakullakulla, the Little Carpenter, who concluded this treaty in behalf of the Cherokee Indians, was in England, and at court several times, in the year 1730.]

Papers relating to the late affair between the English and Dutch in the East-Indies.

English demands, with the Dutch answers thereto.

Article I.

THE director and council of Chincura shall give full satisfaction to the president and council of Fort William, for the insult offered to the British flag, by the commanders of the Dutch ships, and for the detention of many of our vessels, which were seized and stopped in the river, contrary to the treaties which subsist between the two nations, and for the other acts of hostility committed by the said ships.

Answer. The director and council of Chincura declare, that, as they have always been possessed with sentiments of peace, the troubles which have happened to disturb the good understanding between the two nations having only served to give them a sensible pain; and every thing which has passed below, with respect to the English flag, and the insults committed, is without their order, and what they regret, and perhaps done by the people of the ships from a misunderstanding of their orders, with which they hope the governor and council will be fully satisfied.

Art. II. The director and council of Chincura shall make good, both to the company and individuals, all damages done by the commanders of their ships, whether by their order or not; and shall immediately restore all the vessels, stores, and effects, which may still be in their possession.

Ans. As the Dutch vessels have also been much damaged, the real loss will be willingly made good; but it is to be hoped the governor and council will reflect equitably on this

this article; and if they insist upon it, we shall endeavour to satisfy them.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 1, 1759.

Richard Becher,
John Cooke,
John Bacheracht,
J. C. Hist.

Dutch demands, with the answers of the English thereto.

Article I. That the English shall effect the nabob's return, or, at least, prevail on him to remain quiet in his camp, without doing us any injury; and that the articles of our agreement be accepted, approved, and confirmed by the nabob's principal, as far as they concern him, as well for the present as for the future.

Ans. We have already made use of all our interest with the nabob, and shall continue to engage him to withdraw his arms, the moment the Dutch government has fulfilled his orders. The articles agreed on between the English and Dutch cannot be included in the treaty which the government of Hughley may conclude with the nabob's principal.

Art. II. That what has passed, during the troubles which have now ceased, shall be mutually forgot; and an assurance given of a perfect friendship, fidelity, and correspondence, being kept up between the two nations; by their respective chiefs, without permitting any hostility on one side or the other, on any pretence whatsoever; that each shall do his utmost to preserve this good intelligence, and to contribute, as far as possible, to the good of both, without assisting, directly or indirectly, those who would prejudice either.

Ans. Approved, as far as is con-

sistent with the alliance between the nabob and us, and while friendship subsists between our sovereigns in Europe.

Art. III. As we have neither acted by a declaration of war, nor by commission, our troops and mariners cannot be considered as prisoners of war, subject to a capitulation, but merely as temporary captives, and therefore ought to be set at liberty, with all military honours.

Ans. We don't look upon the Dutch officers and troops as our prisoners, but as those of the nabob; and are therefore ready to release them as soon as they have concluded their treaty with him, except such as are willing to enter into our service, or who demand the protection of the English flag.

Art. IV. They shall leave us in the free possession of our settlements, commerce, rights, and privileges.

Ans. We have never interrupted the Dutch in their just rights and privileges, nor ever purpose doing it.

Art. V. That all the people, possessions, settlements, lands, houses, ships, and vessels, belonging both to the company and individuals, and every thing belonging thereto, shall be declared free, and restored, in presence of the deputies appointed by both parties, in their proper condition.

Ans. All the ships and vessels in our possession shall be restored as soon as our demands are complied with, or on an assurance thereof given by the director and council of Hughley.

Art. VI. These treaties to be exchanged, with the approbation of the directors of both companies, as soon as possible.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VII. Finally, the two parties

ties shall be reciprocal guarantees for the execution of the preceding articles.

Anf. We do not see any necessity for this article.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 1, 1759.

John Bacheracht,
S. C. Hist.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 3, 1759.

Richard Becher,
John Cooke.

Copy of the Dutch proposals made to the Chuta Nabob, with the answers, ratified the 5th of December, 1759.

Art. I. That the purchases and sales of the Dutch company be again made, in the same manner as in former times.

Anf. The purchases and sales of the Dutch company shall be carried on according to custom, excepting the salt-petre of Azimabad, which shall be purchased by the means of Raja Ramnarian Bahadar; nor shall any one molest them.

Art. II. That nobody cause any obstruction in the provision of cloth, &c. at the Aurungs, on account of the Dutch company.

Anf. Nobody shall obstruct the provision of cloth, &c. according to the custom of the Aurungs, nor use any violence.

Art. III. That the goods and treasure of the Dutch company be allowed to pass and repass with the Dutch Dultuck; that nobody obstruct them, nor any longer demand illicit customs.

Anf. The merchandize of the Dutch company shall pass and repass, by land or by water, free from any unprecedented impositions; nor shall any one demand illicit customs.

Art. IV. That payment be made, by the officers of the mint of Mur-

shedabad, of the ballance due to the Dutch company.

Anf. The officers of the mint at Murshedabad shall be made to pay whatever ballance is justly and truly due to the Dutch company.

Articles agreed on by the Dutch company with the Nabob, and ratified under the hands and seals of the Dutch directors and council, and the seal of the company.

I. We will immediately send away the Europeans, Buccasses, and Tilangas, that have been brought hither in our ships; and we will dismiss the Europeans, Seapoys, and Burgundasses, lately entertained.

II. We will bring no more armed forces into the country of Bengal, nor ever make war in the country, nor erect any fortifications, nor make any military preparations.

III. We will entertain no more than 125 European soldiers in all our factories established within the three provinces.

IV. We will carry on our trade with peace and quietness; and, in case (which God forbid!) our business should meet with any obstructions, disputes, or oppressions, we will apply for redress to the Nazem of the provinces.

The Substance of the Memorial presented by General Forke to the States General, concerning the foregoing affair, is as follows:

THAT their high mightinesses were already informed by the public news-papers of an event as surprising as irregular, in consequence of the conduct which the Dutch have held for some time in the East-Indies, and lately in the river of Bengal, notwithstanding the regard

regard which the British subjects had on every occasion shewn for them: that their high mightinesses must be greatly astonished to hear, by this memorial, of that extraordinary and unexpected event; but that they would be much more so on reading the piece annexed to it, containing a minute account, drawn up with the strictest regard to truth, of the irregularity of the behaviour of the Dutch, at a time when they enjoyed all the sweets of peace, and all the advantages of an unmolested trade; at a time, in short, when his majesty, from his great regard to their high mightinesses, carefully avoided giving them the least umbrage.

That his Britannic majesty was greatly struck to hear of the monstrous proceedings of the Dutch in the East-Indies, and their mischievous designs to destroy the settlements of his subjects there, which they would certainly have effected, had not his majesty's victorious arms brought them to reason, though only three of his ships engaged seven Dutch ships, and obliged them to conclude an accommodation: that his majesty would willingly believe, that their high mightinesses gave no order for coming to such extremities, and that the directors of the India company had no hand therein; that, nevertheless, he (Mr. Yorke) was ordered to demand, in the name of the king his master, signal satisfaction; and that all who shall be found to have had any share in this offence, which manifestly tended to the destruction of the British settlements in that country, should be exemplarily punished; and that their high mightinesses should moreover give orders, that the stipulations agreed on the day

after the action, between the directors of the respective companies, in consideration of which the Dutch had their ships restored, after they had acknowledged their fault, and that they were the aggressors, should be strictly complied with."

The substance of the States General's answer was as follows: "That nothing had as yet come to the knowledge of their high mightinesses, of what their subjects were charged with: that they requested his Britannic majesty to suspend his judgment till he should be exactly informed of the grounds of those disputes; and that his majesty should have reason to be satisfied with the exemplary punishment of all who should be found to be concerned in that affair."

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament; delivered by the Lord Keeper to both houses of Parliament, on Thursday the 22d of May 1760.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WE have received the king's commands to put an end to this session of parliament; and, upon this occasion, to assure you, that his majesty looks back, with entire satisfaction, on your proceedings during the course of it. The duty and affection which you have expressed for his person and government, and the zeal and unanimity which you have shewn in maintaining the true interest of your country, can only be equalled by what his majesty has formerly experienced from this parliament.

His majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that it would have
given

given him the most sensible pleasure to have been able to communicate to you, that his sincere endeavours to promote a general pacification had met with more suitable returns before this time. His majesty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the king of Prussia, chose to give their enemies proofs of this equitable disposition, in the midst of a series of glorious victories; an opportunity the most proper to do it with dignity, and to manifest to all Europe the purity and moderation of his views. After such a conduct, his majesty has the comfort to reflect, that the farther continuance of the calamities of war cannot be imputed to him, or his allies; and trusts in the blessing of Heaven upon the justice of his arms, and upon those ample means, which your zeal, in so good a cause, has wisely put into his hands, that his future successes in carrying on the war, will not fall short of the past; and that, in the event, the public tranquillity will be restored on solid and durable foundations.

We are further commanded to acquaint you, that his majesty has taken the most effectual care to augment the combined army in Germany; and, at the same time, to keep up such a force at home, as may frustrate any attempts of the enemy to invade these kingdoms, which have hitherto ended only in their own confusion.

The royal navy was never in a more flourishing and respectable condition; and the signal victory obtained last winter over the French fleet, on their own coasts, as it has added lustre to his majesty's arms, has given fresh spirit to the maritime forces, and reduced the naval strength of France to a very low ebb.

His majesty has disposed his squadrons in such a manner, as may best conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his dominions both in Europe and America; and to the preserving and pursuing his conquests, as well as to the protection of the trade of his subjects, which he has extremely at heart.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,
Nothing could relieve his majesty's royal mind, under the anxiety which he feels for the burdens of his faithful subjects, but the public-spirited cheerfulness with which you have granted him such large supplies, and his conviction, that they are necessary for the security and essential interests of his kingdoms. The king has enjoined us to return you his hearty thanks for them; and to assure you of their due application to the purposes for which they have been given.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,
We have nothing further in command from his majesty, but to recommend to you the continuance and improvement of that union and good harmony which he has observed with so much pleasure, and from which he has derived such important effects. Make it your study to promote these desirable objects; to support the king's government, and the good order of your respective counties; and to consult your own real happiness and prosperity. This behaviour, his majesty graciously assures you, will be the most acceptable demonstration of your duty to him.

After which the lord keeper said;
My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the seventeenth

teenth day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the seventeenth day of July next."

From the LONDON GAZETTE
Extraordinary.

Leicester-House, Oct. 30.

This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty by his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of the household, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments of condolence and congratulation in the following address.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly approach your royal presence, to condole with your majesty the unexpected and affecting loss which your majesty and the nation have sustained, by the death of your illustrious grandfather, whose gentle and equal rule will be gratefully remembered by the present age, and whose wise and prosperous reign will be honoured by succeeding generations.

So sudden and momentous an event, in this very critical juncture, would indeed be severely felt by Great Britain, and her magnanimous ally, had not the goodness of Almighty God placed her scepter in the hands of a prince, who, by his first declaration in council, has most graciously confirmed all the pleasing hopes which had been early entertained of his virtue, wisdom, and fortitude, as well as of his tender affection to this his native country, and regard for her most excellent constitution, both in church and state.

It is, therefore, with the sincerest and warmest love and veneration, that we congratulate your majesty's most happy accession to the government of a free, loyal, and united people.

And although we are sensible how painful it must be to your majesty, to find your kingdoms engaged in a bloody and expensive war, we doubt not but your majesty, jealous of the honour of your crown; and attentive to the rights and commercial interests of your people, will steadfastly pursue the wisdom and spirit of those counsels, by which that war hath hitherto been so successfully conducted, until your majesty shall be enabled, by the divine assistance, the tried and well regulated ardour of your fleets and armies, and the inexhaustible affection of all your subjects, to establish peace upon a just, honourable, and solid foundation.

May your majesty graciously accept this earnest of our duty and inviolable attachment to your sacred person and government, and our humble assurances, that as it will be our constant prayer to the great ruler of princes, that your majesty's reign may

may long continue over us, so it shall be always our study and endeavour, by every act of zeal, gratitude, and obedience, to render it happy and glorious to your majesty.

Signed by order of court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I take very kindly your early and warm assurances of affection for my person and government, and I give you my cordial thanks.

Firmness of councils, supported by such generous efforts of a free and united people, and seconded by such intrepidity and conduct in my fleets and armies, will, I trust, under the blessing of the Almighty, lead my kingdoms, in conjunction with my faithful allies, to a just, honourable, and lasting peace. My good city of London shall ever experience my watchful care for their liberties, commerce, and happiness."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality.

GEORGE R.

WE most seriously and religiously considering, that it is an indispensible duty on us to be

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careful, above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a reproach to our religion and government; and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have so fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of our loving subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously disposed, and which (if not timely remedied) may justly draw down the Divine vengeance on us and our kingdoms: We also humbly acknowledging, that we cannot expect the blessing and goodness of Almighty God (by whom kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our reign happy and prosperous to ourself and to our people, without a religious observance of God's holy laws: to the intent therefore that religion, piety, and good-manners may (according to our most hearty desire) flourish and increase under our administration and government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy-council, to issue this our royal proclamation, and do hereby declare our royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality; in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality, within this our realm, and particularly in such as are employed near our royal person; and that for the encouragement of religion and morality; we will, upon all occasions, distinguish persons of piety and virtue, by marks of our royal favour. And we do expect and require that all persons of honour, or in places of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety;

piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they, being reduced by that means to shame and contempt; for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent. And we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's day at dice, cards, or any other game whatever, either in public or private houses, or other places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's day, on pain of our highest displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law. And for the more effectual reforming all such persons, who by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations, are a scandal to our kingdom, our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our judges, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects, whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery, and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking, blasphemy, profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's day, or

other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming-houses and places, and other lewd and disorderly houses, and to put in execution the statute made in the twentieth year of the reign of the late king Charles the second, intituled, "An act for the better observation of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday:" And also an act of parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of the late king William the third, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual suppressing of blasphemy and profaneness;" and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's day; and likewise, that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate-houses, coffee-houses, or other public-houses whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of divine service on the Lord's day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our highest displeasure. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our judges of assizes and justices of the peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions, for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons, that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss

or

or negligent in putting the laws in execution; and that they do at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our royal proclamation to be publicly read in open court immediately before the charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every minister in his respective parish church or chapel, to read, or cause to be read, this our proclamation, at least four times in every year, immediately after divine service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditors to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness. And to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others, who are employed in our service by sea and land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our commanders and officers whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations, they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority; and likewise take care of and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

Given at our court at Leicester-house, the 31st day of October 1760, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

Copy of a Letter from the Bishop of L——n to the King.

SIRE, Nov. 1, 1760.

AMIDST the congratulations that surround the throne, permit me to lay before your majesty a heart, which, though oppressed with age and infirmity, is no stranger to the joys of my country.

When the melancholy news of the late king's demise reached us, it naturally led us to consider the loss we had sustained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended. The first part excited grief, and put all the tender passions into motion; but the second brought life and spirit with it, and wiped away the tears from every face.

Oh! how graciously did the providence of God provide a successor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event!

You, Sir, are the person whom the people ardently desire: which affection of their's is happily returned, by your majesty's declared concern for their prosperity: and let nothing disturb this mutual consent. Let there be but one contest between them, whether the king loves the people best, or the people him: and may it be a long, a very long contest; may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal affection on the one side, and the filial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance.

This will probably be the last time I shall ever trouble your majesty. I beg leave to express my warmest wishes and prayers on your behalf. May the God of heaven and earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to seek his honour and glory in all
you

you do; and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increase of happiness in this world, and in the next.

St. James's, Nov. 12, 1760.

This day the following address of the university of Cambridge, was presented to his majesty by his grace the duke of Newcastle, their chancellor, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Sandby, master of Magdalen-college, vice-chancellor, the Right Hon. the earl of Hardwicke, high-steward, and several of the nobility, stewards in the university; the bishops of Norwich, Litchfield and Coventry, Chester, St. David's, Chichester, Peterborough, and Bristol; with a great number of heads of houses, doctors, and masters of arts; all in their proper university habits.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the chancellor, master, and scholars, of the university of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the university of Cambridge, lamenting with the sincerest grief, the death of our late most gracious sovereign; and being truly sensible of the blessings we enjoyed under his glorious reign, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence, to testify our deepest concern for the severe and most affectionate loss, which your majesty and these kingdoms have sustained by that melancholy event; and with hearts full of the sincerest duty, and most affectionate zeal to congratulate your majesty on your happy accession to the throne of your royal ancestors.

The remarkable prosperity and success, which, by the divine Provi-

dence, hath been vouchsafed to us, through the long and illustrious reign of your royal grandfather; the acknowledged lenity, moderation, and wisdom, of his government; that uniform regard to our laws and constitution, which was the invariable rule of his conduct; that constant and inviolable integrity, with which his engagements were fulfilled, that firmness and resolution, with which his councils were directed; as they were productive of the most invaluable blessings, justly demand the most affectionate remembrance, and grateful acknowledgments, of a dutiful and happy people.

We, of this university, in particular, who have been distinguished by the most signal marks of his especial favour, who have been honoured by repeated acts of his royal munificence; who have ever experienced the continued support and encouragement of his most gracious countenance and protection, can never be so unmindful of our duty and obligations, as not to retain the most lively impressions, and on all occasions testify the warmest sense of gratitude towards our royal benefactor.

The pleasing hopes, so justly raised in us, by the consideration of your majesty's princely virtues, early implanted, and successfully cultivated; of your eminent and public regard to our holy religion, and your well-known affection for our excellent constitution in church and state, have, by your majesty's most gracious and seasonable declaration in council, been improved into the strongest confidence, that every thing dear and valuable to us, will be preserved, in its full extent, under your majesty's auspicious government.

Engaged as we are by every principle of duty, we will not fail to offer up our most devout and fervent prayers, that your majesty's gracious intention to promote the welfare of your subjects, and to support the dignity of your crown, may be ever attended with success; and the dreadful effects of the present destructive, though necessary war, may be succeeded by the lasting blessings of an honourable and happy peace; and that your majesty's throne may be ever fixed on that most solid and glorious foundation on which it now stands, the united affections of a free and loyal people.

Permit us, Sir, with all humility, to add our most earnest and faithful assurances to your majesty, that your university of Cambridge, ever firmly united in principles of loyalty and affection to your royal and illustrious family, will invariably persevere in the most dutiful attachment to your royal person and government; and that our zealous and unwearied endeavours shall be ever employed to impress deeply on the minds of the rising generation, entrusted to our care, the most sincere and awful reverence for our religion; the most zealous regard for that happy government under which we live; and the truest sentiments of allegiance, fidelity, and affection to your sacred majesty; that so, under the settled influence of these good principles, and by the wisdom of your majesty's councils, the blessings which we now enjoy, may be perpetuated under the government of your royal and august house.

Given under our common seal, this 10th day of November, 1760.

To which address his majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address; the zeal and affection you shew to my person, family, and government, and the assurances you give me of educating the youth under your care, in a due reverence to our most holy religion, and in principles of zeal and affection to our happy establishment in church and state, are most acceptable to me, and cannot fail of recommending you to my favour and protection."

His majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously; and they had all the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

The day following the university of Cambridge waited upon her royal highness the Princess Dowager of Wales; and his grace the duke of Newcastle, their chancellor, made their compliments of condolance and congratulation.

To which her royal highness was pleased to return the following answer.

"I thank you for your very kind attention to me; and I feel most sensibly the duty and affection you express to the king my son."

Her royal highness received them very graciously; and they had all the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand.

St. James's, Nov. 14, 1760.

This day the following humble address of the university of Oxford was presented to his majesty by the Rev. Dr. Browne, the vice-chancellor, accompanied by the earl of Litchfield, their high steward, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord keeper of the great seal, his grace the archbishop of York, and the following noblemen and bishops, who had been formerly, or are at present, of the said university, viz. their graces the duke

duke of Beaufort, duke of Leeds, and duke of Queensbury; the marquis of Carnarvon; the earls of Suffolk, Northampton, Cardigan, Abingdon, Dartmouth, Aylesford, and Bath; lords Greville, Montague, Say and Sele, Wenman, Parker, Beauchamp, North, and Dungarvan; the bishops of Durham, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Worcester, Oxford, Bangor, and Orlory; lords Talbot and Mansfield; the chancellor of the exchequer, and lord chief-justice Willes, together with many of the younger sons of the nobility and baronets, and a great number of the heads of houses, doctors in divinity, law and physic, the two proctors, and many masters of arts, and bachelors of civil law, all in their proper academical habits, attended by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. and Peregrine Palmer, Esq; their representatives in parliament.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of your majesty's most faithful and loyal university of Oxford, beg leave to approach your royal presence, with our humble tribute of unfeigned duty and allegiance, and with our most cordial congratulations on your majesty's happy accession to the throne of your ancestors; in full persuasion, that your majesty alone can compensate for the otherwise irretrievable loss these kingdoms must have sustained, in the unexpected death of your royal grandfather; a prince who was called from his people at a time when he had filled their hearts with the utmost joy; in the midst of their triumphs, thank-

givings, and congratulations; who lived to see his councils blessed with success, and his arms with victory in every part of the globe; who lived to see the British name, under his auspices, advanced to the highest pitch of dignity and grandeur, and concluded his long and prosperous reign, when full of years and glory.

Our eyes are now turned on your majesty's sacred person, the heir of his crown, his virtues, and his fame; ordained by the peculiar favour of Providence, to finish and complete what is still wanting towards the establishment of general tranquillity, and the attainment of an honourable and lasting peace; to repair the ruins and ravages of a destructive war, and to secure the domestic happiness of your subjects by preserving and strengthening the constitution both in church and state.

Such extensive blessings we may reasonably hope from your majesty's innate goodness and acknowledged virtue; from your tenderest affection and regard for this your native country; from those principles of religion and morality implanted in your royal breast by the precepts and example of your much lamented father, cultivated from your early youth by the instruction of pious and learned prelates, and happily perfected under the guardian care and inspection of a most excellent princess.

Your majesty having thus happily experienced the benefits of a literary and religious education, will naturally look down with an indulgent eye, on places and persons set apart for purposes so honourable and important. And your ancient and loyal university of Oxford, ever faithful to monarchy on
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the most trying occasions, for their part humbly hope to render themselves not unworthy of your royal protection and favour, by their assiduous endeavours, in their several stations and capacities, to answer the end of their institution, the promotion of loyalty, learning, and religion.

Given at our house of convocation this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1760.

To which his majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer.

“Your assurances of zeal and affection for my person and government are very acceptable to me. Sound principles of religious and civil duties, early instilled into the minds of youth, and confirmed by examples of true piety and loyalty, in so eminent a seat of learning, cannot fail to diffuse the happiest influences on church and state, and will always ensure you to my constant protection and favour.”

They afterwards waited on her royal highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, at Leicester-house, and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. her vice-chamberlain, the vice-chancellor made the compliments of the university to her royal highness in an elegant speech. To which her royal highness was pleased to return the following answer.

“I return you my hearty thanks for this strong mark of your affection to me, and feel most sensibly the duty and attachment you express to the person and government of the king my son.”

They had all the honour to kiss her royal highness's hand,

The address of the people called Quakers; presented by Dr. Forbergill.

To GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble address of his protestant subjects, the people called Quakers.

May it please the king,

DEEPLY affected with the sudden and sorrowful event, that leads our fellow-subjects with condolance to the throne, we beg leave to express the sympathy we feel on this afflicting occasion.

Justly sensible of the favour and protection we have enjoyed during the late mild and happy reign, and impressed with the warmest sentiments of duty and gratitude to our deceased sovereign, we pay this tribute of unaffected grief to the memory of the father and the friend of his people.

We have abundant reason to acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God, for continuing to this period a life of such importance to the welfare of these kingdoms; a period, when we behold a prince, endowed with qualities that add lustre to a crown, formed by tuition and example to protect the liberties of his people, ascending the British throne, and, in the earliest acts of power, giving the most ample demonstrations of his royal regard for piety and virtue.

Ever faithful and zealously affected to thy illustrious house, tho' differing in sentiments and conduct from others of our fellow-subjects, we embrace this opportunity to crave thy indulgence and protection: and beg leave to assure the king, that our dissent proceeds not from a contumacious disregard to the laws, to custom, or authority,

but from motives to us purely conscientious.

The same religious principle that produces this dissent, we trust, thro' Divine assistance, will continue to engage us, as it always hath done since we were a people, to exert whatever influence we may be possessed of, in promoting the fear of God, the honour of the king, and the prosperity of his subjects.

May the Almighty bless thy endeavours to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and render thee the happy instrument of restoring peace and tranquility. May sacred and unerring wisdom ever be thy guide, adorn thee with every virtue, and crown thee with every blessing, that future ages may commemorate the happiness of thy reign with grateful admiration.

Signed in London, the first day of the twelfth month, 1760.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

“ This dutiful and loyal address is very acceptable to me, and you may depend on my protection.”

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both houses of parliament, Nov. 18, 1760.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE just concern which I have felt in my own breast, on the sudden death of the late king, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you must all have been deeply affected with so severe a loss. The present critical and difficult conjuncture has made this loss the more sensible, as he was the great support of that system, by which alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight and influence

of these kingdoms can be preserved; and gave life to measures, conducive to those important ends.

I need not tell you the addition of weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this free and powerful country at such a time, and under such circumstances. My consolation is in the uprightness of my own intentions, your faithful and united assistance, and the blessing of Heaven upon our joint endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection to me, I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not, but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to, and strengthen, this excellent constitution in church and state; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown: and, as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

I reflect, with pleasure, on the successes, with which the British arms have been prospered this last summer. The total reduction of the vast province of Canada, with the city of Montreal, is of the most interesting consequence, and must be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conquest glorious to us; the

the more glorious, because effected almost without effusion of blood, and with that humanity which makes an amiable part of the character of this nation.

Our advantages gained in the East-Indies have been signal; and must greatly diminish the strength and trade of France in those parts, as well as procure the most solid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my subjects.

In Germany, where the whole French force has been employed, the combined army, under the wise and able conduct of my general prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, has not only stopt their progress, but has gained advantages over them, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

My good brother and ally, the king of Prussia, although surrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perseverance almost beyond example, not only withstood their various attacks, but has obtained very considerable victories over them.

Of these events I shall say no more at this time, because the nature of the war in those parts has kept the campaign there still depending.

As my navy is the principal article of our natural strength, it gives me much satisfaction to receive it in such good condition; whilst the fleet of France is weakened to such a degree that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports; at the same time the French trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; and with joy of heart I see the commerce of my kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of my never-failing care and pro-

tection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.

The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at sea and land, have been distinguished so much to the glory of this nation, that I should be wanting in justice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I shall constantly encourage and reward; and I take this occasion to declare that the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

In this state I have found things at my accession to the throne of my ancestors; happy, in viewing the prosperous part of it; happier still should I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whose true interest I have entirely at heart, in full peace: but since the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous designs of my enemies, rendered the war both just and necessary, and the generous overture, made last winter, towards a congress for a pacification, has not yet produced any suitable return, I am determined, with your chearful and powerful assistance, to prosecute this war with vigour, in order to that desirable object, a safe and honourable peace. For this purpose, it is absolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of my allies, and to make ample provision for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

The greatest uneasiness which I feel at this time, is in considering the uncommon burthens, necessarily brought upon my faithful subjects.

I desire only such supplies as shall be requisite to prosecute the war with advantage; be adequate to the necessary services; and that they may be provided for in the most sure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what shall be granted. I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and also an account of the extraordinary expences, which, from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, at such a time, to mention any thing which personally regards myself. But, as the grant of the greatest part of the civil list revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your resolutions the protestant interest hopes for protection as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes and fears be confirmed and augmented by the vigour, unanimity, and dispatch of our proceedings.

In this expectation I am the more encouraged, by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union and good harmony which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable pro-

spect. The natural disposition and wish of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself that nothing will arise on your part to interrupt or disturb a situation so essential to the true and lasting felicity of this great people.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, November 18, 1760.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

On this first occasion of approaching your royal person, permit us to express our unfeigned sorrow for the severe and afflicting loss, which not only this nation, but all Europe, has sustained in the sudden death of our late excellent and most gracious sovereign, your majesty's illustrious grandfather. The long experience which we had of his royal virtues, the benignity of his government, and his uniform care of our laws and liberties, not interrupted in any one instance, during the course of so many years, demand from us the most grateful acknowledgments; and will make his memory as dear to us as the height and splendor to which he had raised the greatness of these kingdoms, will render it glorious to all posterity.

Such a loss could only be repaired by your majesty. And at the same time that we condole with your majesty on this melancholy event, we beg leave to offer you
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our most sincere congratulations on your happy accession to the throne. As your majesty is the rightful and immediate inheritor of his crown, you are so of those virtues with which he adorned it; and which promise a continuation of the same blessings to these kingdoms. It fills our minds with inexpressible joy to see the pleasing hopes we had conceived from your many princely and amiable endowments, and the early demonstrations of your affection to this country, so fully verified in your first declarations to your parliament.

We are penetrated with the condescending and endearing manner in which your majesty has expressed your satisfaction in having received your birth and education amongst us. What a lustre doth it cast upon the name *Briton*, when you, Sir, are pleased to esteem it amongst your glories!

The several paternal assurances which your majesty has vouchsafed to give us, speak your resolution to be the common father of your people. No stronger proof can be given of it, than by adopting this undeniable maxim, that their love is the best security of your throne. From this principle will naturally flow the strictest adherence to our excellent constitution in church and state, and the maintenance of that surest cement of the protestant interest in these kingdoms the toleration: and we cannot but applaud your majesty's wisdom and piety in making the encouragement of true religion and virtue one of the great foundations of your government.

We adore the goodness of Providence in the signal successes with which we have been blessed this last summer. The reduction of the extensive province of Canada, with

the city of Montreal, is an event of the highest importance in every view; and it is no small addition to the glory resulting from it, to have shewn, that where the British arms carry conquest, they carry protection.

We look upon the great advantages gained in the East-Indies, as highly beneficial to the trade of these kingdoms. And we have the justest sense of the happy consequences derived to the operations of Great-Britain in particular, as well as to the common cause in general, from the wise conduct of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. After what the enemy had before experienced from his abilities, we are not surprised that they should not come to a decisive engagement.

The magnanimity and perseverance of the king of Prussia will not only be the admiration of the present age, but of posterity; and the noble stand made, and the victories obtained by that prince, must be the strongest motives to the powers engaged against him, to concur in the proper measures to restore the tranquility of Europe.

The judicious sentiments which your majesty has declared to us concerning your royal navy, and the commerce of your subjects, are truly worthy of a British monarch, resolved to improve our natural strength, and most valuable resources. The weakening of the French force by sea, to so great a degree, and the low state to which their trade is reduced, we esteem amongst the most solid benefits accruing to this nation from the expensive efforts made this war.

Your majesty's regard for public merit shines forth in the generous notice, which you are pleased to take, of the valour and intrepidity

of your officers and forces by sea and land. They are equally conducive to the safety and glory of our country; and your gracious acceptance of the service of the militia, as being useful in the present arduous conjuncture, will be a great encouragement to their zeal.

At the same time that we thankfully acknowledge your majesty's tender consideration for your people, in your wishes to have found your kingdoms in full peace, we cannot but admire your wisdom in the comprehensive sense you have expressed of the causes and necessity of the present war. We are convinced that your majesty's humane disposition makes you lament the calamities of it; whilst your greatness of mind has determined you to pursue it with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, so desirable, not only to your own subjects, but to all Europe. Animated by that duty which we owe your majesty, and by our zeal for the honour and interest of these kingdoms, we give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we will cheerfully support you in prosecuting the war; assist the king of Prussia, and the rest of your allies; and heartily concur in all such measures, as shall be necessary for the defence of your majesty and dominions, and for the other national and important ends which you have so fully laid before us.

The anxiety, which your majesty has so early declared, for the uncommon burdens of your people, demands our sincerest thanks. Your tender concern will be an inducement to bear them the more cheerfully, and a pledge to your faithful subjects, that they shall be relieved from them as soon as the public security will, in sound policy, admit.

These many eminent proofs of your majesty's goodness, and of your fixed attention to our happiness, call upon us for the warmest returns of duty, gratitude, and affection, to your sacred person and government. Our loyalty and fidelity are inviolable. Our resolutions to maintain your undoubted title to this imperial crown, and the protestant succession in your illustrious house, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, is never to be shaken. Happy shall we be in every instance, whereby we may be able to contribute to the glory, prosperity, and ease of your reign. Your majesty's prudence, and the benevolence of your royal heart, have pointed out to us the most agreeable means of promoting these ends, by so strongly inculcating the continuance of that union and good harmony, which subsist amongst your people. In doing this, your majesty has set an inviting and powerful example to all your subjects, which we are determined to follow, by performing every thing on our part, to strengthen and improve this happy situation.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than your unanimous concurrence in the several weighty matters which I laid before you. The assurances you give me of your fidelity and affection to my person and government, and of your zeal for the true interest of your country, and for the support of my allies, afford me the highest satisfaction, and will have the best effect both at home and abroad. It shall be my constant endeavour to answer the expectations which you have formed of my reign."

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The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, approach your royal presence, to express the deepest sense of the great and severe loss, which your majesty, and these kingdoms, have sustained by the death of your majesty's royal grandfather, our late most excellent sovereign; the memory of whose just and prosperous reign will be held in reverence by latest posterity.

We beg leave to congratulate your majesty on your happy accession to the throne, the only consideration that can alleviate our grief for such a loss. The knowledge of your majesty's royal virtues, wisdom, and firmness, opens to your faithful subjects the fairest prospect for their future happiness at home, and for the continuance of that weight and influence of your majesty's crown abroad, so essentially necessary, in this arduous and critical conjuncture, for the preservation of that system, upon which the liberties of Europe depend.

We return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and acknowledge, with the liveliest sentiments of duty, gratitude, and exultation of mind, those most affecting and animating words of our most gracious sovereign; That, Born and educated in this Country, He glories in the name of *Briton*. And we offer to your majesty the full tribute of our hearts, for the warm expressions of your truly royal and tender affection towards your people. We venerate,

and confide in, those sacred assurances of your majesty's firm and invariable resolution, to adhere to, and strengthen, this excellent constitution in church and state; to maintain the toleration inviolate; and to protect your faithful subjects in that greatest of human blessings, the secure enjoyment of their religious and civil rights.

Permit us to congratulate your majesty on the various successes, which, under the protection of God, have attended the British arms, during the last summer; particularly in the reduction of Montreal, and the entire province of Canada; a conquest equally important and glorious, achieved with intrepidity, and closed with humanity, the genuine attributes of that British spirit, which, under the benign auspices of your majesty, will, we trust, continue, by the Divine assistance, to give additional lustre to the arms of Great Britain.

This valuable and extensive acquisition, joined to the signal advantages gained in the East-Indies; the flourishing state of our commerce; the respectable condition of your majesty's navy, by which the remains of the enemy's fleet continue blocked up in their harbours, whilst their trade is almost annihilated; are considerations which fill our hearts with the most pleasing hopes, that your majesty will be thereby enabled to prosecute this just and necessary war, to that great and desirable object of establishing, in conjunction with your allies, a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

We see, with the greatest pleasure, that the progress of the French armies in Germany, notwithstanding their superiority of numbers,

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has been stopt, and; to the honour of your majesty's arms, their attempts hitherto baffled, by the wise and able conduct of his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

When we consider the stupendous efforts made, in every campaign, by your majesty's great ally the king of Prussia, the defeat of the Austrians in Silesia, and that recent and glorious victory obtained over the army commanded by marshal Daun, we cannot sufficiently admire the invincible constancy of mind, and inexhaustible resources of genius, displayed by that magnanimous monarch, to whom the most dangerous and difficult situations have only administered fresh occasions for glory.

Our most dutiful acknowledgements are due to your majesty for the mention which you have so graciously made of the distinguished valour and intrepidity of your officers and forces at sea and land, and for the declaration of your majesty's constant resolution to encourage and reward such merit; and we return our most humble thanks to your majesty for your favourable acceptance of the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture.

We assure your majesty that your faithful Commons, thoroughly sensible of this important crisis, and desirous, with the Divine assistance, to render your majesty's reign successful and glorious in war, happy and honourable in peace (the natural return of a grateful people to a gracious and affectionate sovereign) will concur in such measures as shall be requisite for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war; and that we will cheerfully and

speedily grant such supplies as shall be found necessary for that purpose; and for the support of the king of Prussia, and the rest of your majesty's allies: firmly relying on your majesty's wisdom, goodness, and justice, that they will be applied in such a manner as will most effectually answer the ends for which they are granted, and with the utmost œconomy that the nature of such great and extensive operations will allow; and that we will make such an adequate provision for your majesty's civil government as may be sufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of your crown with all proper and becoming lustre.

Your Majesty's faithful Commons approach your royal person with hearts penetrated by the warmest and liveliest sense of your unbounded tenderness and concern for the welfare of your people; and rejoicing at the high satisfaction your majesty takes in the union which so universally prevails throughout your kingdoms: A deep sense of that national strength and prosperity visibly derived from this salutary source, and, above all, your majesty's approbation of that happy union, and the natural disposition and wish of your royal heart to cement and promote it, are the strongest incentives to concord, and the surest pledge of its duration: The fixt resolution, which your majesty has declared, to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue, will, we doubt not, prove the best means of drawing down the favour of God upon a dutiful and united nation: and we shall never cease devoutly to offer up our ardent vows to the Divine Providence, that as a re-

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compence for these royal virtues, your majesty may reign in the hearts of a free and happy people, and that they, excited by your majesty's benevolent care to discharge your royal function, and animated by gratitude for the enjoyment of so many blessings, may make the due return, by a constant obedience to your laws, and by the most steady attachment and loyalty to your person and government.

His majesty's most gracious answer.
Gentlemen,

"I return you my cordial thanks for this most dutiful and affectionate address, and for your warm expressions of fidelity to my person, and attention to the honour and dignity of my crown.

The unanimous assurances that you will make effectual and speedy provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the support of my allies, yield me the truest satisfaction, and will, I trust, prove the happy means of reducing the enemy to the terms of a just and honourable peace. With such zeal and harmony among my people, I have only to implore the continuance of the Divine blessings on their generous efforts, and on my ardent endeavours for the permanent felicity of my loving subjects."

Disposition of his Majesty's forces, about the middle of the year 1760.

In Great Britain.

Commander in Chief, Field-Marshal Lord Vis. Ligonier.
Horse Guards. 2 Troops.
1 Ld. Delawar
2 Ld. Cadogan
Horse Grenadier Guards. 2 Tr.
1 Late Onslow's

2 Earl of Harrington
Dragoons. 5 Regiments.
1 Lieut. Gen. Conway
3 Earl of Albemarle
4 Sir Robert Rich
16 Lieut. Col. Burgoyne
17 Lieut. Col. Hale
Foot-Guards.
Three Regiments. 7 Battalions
1 Ld. Vis. Ligonier. 3 Battalions
2 Ld. Tyrawley. 2 Battalions
3 Earl of Rothes. 2 Battalions
Foot Regiments, 23.
3 Major Gen. Howard
9 Major Gen. Whitmore
14 Major Gen. Jeffreys
19 Lord Geo. Beauchamp
21 Earl of Panmure *
* *Scotch Fusileers.*
30 Earl of Loudon
31 Lieut. Gen. Holmes
32 Lieut. Gen. Leighton
34 Earl of Effingham
36 Lord Rob. Manners
41 Col. Parsons [Invalids]
56 Lord Charles Manners
61 Col. Grey
64 Col. Cary
66 Col. Lafaulle [5 Comp.]
67 Lord Fred. Cavendish
68 Col. Lambton
69 Col. Colville
70 Col. Parflow [5 Comp.]
71 Col. Petitot
72 Duke of Richmond
85 Col. Crawford [Royal Volunteers]
86 Earl of Sutherland *
* *Highlanders.*
88 Lieut. Col. Vaughan *
* *Royal Welsh Volunteers.*
93 Major Gen. Campbell *
* *Fenible Men.*

In Ireland.
Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen.
Earl of Rothes.
Horse. 2 Regiments.
1 Lieut. Gen. Brown
2 Vacant

Dragoons

Dragoons. 8 Regiments.

- 5 Lieut. Gen. Mostyn
- 8 Major Gen. Yorke
- 9 Col. Whitley
- 12 Sir John Whiteford
- 13 Major Gen. Douglas
- 14 Major Gen. Campbell
- 17 Sir James Caldwell
- 18 Earl of Drogheda
- Foot. 17 Regiments.
- 1 Royal Scotch. 1 battalion.
- 2 Major Gen. Fitzwilliam
- 10 Lieut. Gen. Pole
- 16 Lt. Gen. Handasyd
- 18 Lt. Gen. Folliott
- 26 Lt. Gen. Anstruther
- 29 Major Gen. Boscawen
- 39 Major Gen. Adlercron
- 52 Col. Sandford
- 59 Major Gen. Montague
- 62 Major Gen. Strobe
- 73 Col. Brown
- 76 Lord Forbes's 1st battalion
- 83 Col. Sebright
- 89 Col. Bagshaw
- 90 Sir Ralph Gore
- 91 Lt. Col. Blaney

In Jersey.

- 75 Col. Boscawen

At Gibraltar.

Governor, Lt. Gen. Earl of Home.

Foot. 6 Regiments.

- 6 Lieut. Gen. Guise
- 7 Lord Robert Bertie
- 13 Lt. Gen. Pulteney
- 53 Col. Tovey
- 54 *Late* Grey
- 57 Sir David Cunningham

In Germany.

Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen.

Marquis of Granby.

Horse Guards. 1 Regiment.

Marquis of Granby.

Horse. 2 Regiments.

- 3 Lieut. Gen. Dejean

4 Major Gen. Honeywood

Dragoon Guards. 3 Regiments.

- 1 Lieut. Gen. Bland
- 2 Lieut. Gen. Waldegrave
- 3 Sir Charles Howard
- Dragoons. 6 Regiments.
- 2 Lieut. Gen. Campbell
- 6 Lieut. Gen. Cholmondeley
- 7 Sir John Cope
- 10 Sir John Mordaunt
- 11 Earl of Ancram
- 15 Major Gen. Elliott

Foot. 16 Regiments.

- 5 Major Gen. Hodgson
- 8 Major Gen. Barrington
- 11 Lieut. Gen. Bockland
- 12 Lieut. Gen. Napier
- 20 Major Gen. Kingsley
- 23 Lieut. Gen. Huske *

* *Welsh Fusiliers.*

- 24 Major Gen. Cornwallis
- 25 Earl of Home
- 33 Major Gen. Griffin
- 37 Lieut. Gen. Stuart
- 50 Major Gen. Carr
- 51 Major Gen. Brudenell
- 81 } Lord Lindores [Invalids]
- 82 } Col. Parker, ditto.

In garrison at Embden.

- 87 Major Keith
- 92 Major Campbell } Highlanders.

In North America.

Commander in Chief; Major Gen. Amherst.

Foot. 21 Regiments; or 25 Battalions.

- 1 Royal Scotch. (2d Bat.)
- 15 Major Gen. Amherst
- 17 Brig. Monckton
- 22 Brig. Whitmore
- 27 Lord Blakeney
- 28 Col. Townshend
- 35 Lt. Gen. Otway
- 40 *Late* Barrington
- 42 Royal Highlanders, 2 bat.
- 43 Lt. Gen. Kennedy

4 Lt. Gen. Abercromby

5 Lt. Gen. Warburton

6 Lt. Gen. Murray

7 Lt. Gen. Lascelles

8 Major Gen. Webb

5 Col. Oughton

8 Maj. Gen. Anstruther

60 Royal Americans. 4 Battalions

2 at Q

77 Col. Montgomery } Highland-

78 Col. Frazer } ers.

* Those marked with L are, or were, at Louisbourg; and those with Q at Quebec.

In the West-Indies.

Foot. 5½ Regiments.

4 Major-Gen. Duroure

38 Sir James Rofs

49 Major-Gen. Walsh

63 Major-Gen. Watson

65 Major-Gen. Armiger

74 Col. Talbot [6 Comp.]

* A stands for Antigua, G Guadaloupe, and J Jamaica.

In Africa.

At Senegal and Goree. [Governors, Col. Worge, and Lieut. Col. Newton.]

Foot.

74 Col. Talbot [4 Comp.]

76 Lord Forbes's 2d Batt.

In Asia, (or East-Indies.)

At Madras, &c.

Foot. 4 Battalions.

66 * Col. La Fauille [5 Comp.]

70 * Col. Parslow [5 Comp.]

79 Col. Draper

84 Lieut. Col. Coote

94 Lieut. Col. Morris's Highlanders

Those marked * are now on their passage thither.

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Total. Horse and Dragoons 31

Regiments or 64 Squadrons. Foot

97 Regiments or 105 Battalions.

Disposition of his Majesty's Fleet.

In the East-Indies.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Adm. Pocock.

Guns.

74 Lenox

74 † Norfolk

68 Grafton

66 Yarmouth

64 Elizabeth

64 Duke d'Aqui-

tain

60 Weymouth

60 Tyger

Those marked thus † are on their passage thither.

In the West-Indies. Commander in Chief, Rear-Adm. Holmes.

90 Marlborough J

80 Foudroyant

80 Cambridge J

74 Dublin

70 Dorsetshire

70 Temple

68 Buckingham

66 Lancaster

64 Reasonable

64 Bellicieux

Those marked J, are at Jamaica, the rest at the Leeward Islands.

In the Mediterranean.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Adm. Saunders.

90 Neptune

90 Prince

74 Thunderer

64 Somerset

60 Dunkirk

f

60 Firm

60 St. Albans

50 Guernsey

50 Thetis

50 Preston

In

In North-America.

Commander in Chief, Commodore Colville.

74 † Fame	64 Alcide
70 Northumberland	60 † Achilles
70 Pr. of Orange	60 † Pembroke
70 † Vanguard	60 † Kingston
66 Devonshire	50 † Norwich
64 Trident	50 † Rochester

Those marked thus † sailed March 28. with the engineers, &c. to blow up the fortifications of Louisbourg; and those marked thus ‡, sailed with Capt. Swanton.

In the East-Indies — 17 ships.

West-Indies — 20

Mediterranean — 10

North-America — 12

At or near home, cruis- } 61
ers or convoys } —

Total. Ships of the Line 120

A List of the Ships of the Line, that are at or near Home. Under the commands of Sir Edward Hawke, Adm. Boscawen, &c.

Guns.	Guns.
100 Royal George	74 Mars
100 Royal Sover.	74 Shrewsbury
100 Royal Anne	74 Temeraire
90 Namur	74 Terrible
90 Union	74 Torbay
90 Sandwich	74 Valiant
90 St. George	74 Warspite
90 Barfleur	70 Burford
90 Duke	70 Chichester
84 Royal Wm.	70 Conqueror
80 Prfs. Royal	70 Princessa
80 Prfs. Amelia	70 Swiftsure
80 Newark	66 Orford
74 Centaur	64 Bedford
74 Culloden	64 Edgar
74 Dragon	64 Pr. Frederick
74 Hercules	64 Hamp. Court
74 Hero	64 Modeste
74 Magnanime	64 Monmouth

Guns.

64 Revenge	60 Rippon
64 Stirl. Castle	60 Windsor
60 Anson	50 Antelope
60 Augusta	50 Bristol
60 Defiance	50 Deptford
60 Dunkirk	50 Falkland
60 St. Florentine	50 Jason
60 Jersey	50 Isis
60 Princ. Louisa	50 Portland
60 Princ. Mary	50 Preston
60 Intrepid	50 Rochester
60 Nottingham	50 Winchester

Guns.

Complete and authentic list of men of war, both of France and England, taken, sunk, or casually lost since the commencement of the present hostilities, by

J—s S—N.

FRENCH SHIPS taken.

1755. Guns.	1758. Guns.
L'Alcide 64	Le Foudroyant 84
Le Lys 64	Le Belliqueux 66
1756.	L'Orphee 64
L'Arc-en-Ciel 50	Le Raisable 64
Le Chariot Royal 36	Le Bienfaisant 64
1757.	Le Loire 44
Duc d'Aquitaine (a) 64	Le Diane 36
Le Bien Acquis 38	L'Echo 32
L'Hermione 28	Le Robuste 24
L'Emeraude 28	Le Galathea 12
Le Bezoar (b) 24	Le Gairlande 22
L'Escarboucle 16	Le Duc d'Hano- vre 16
New one pierced for 16	Le ——— 8

(a) Though she was taken from the French India Company, yet she is now in the King's service.

(b) Those in *Italic* I am not very certain of my information about.

1759. Guns.	Guns.	Guns.	Guns.
Le Formidable 84	L'Hardie 20	Le ——— 8	L'Atalante (l) 36
Le Temeraire 74	Le Berclay 20	Le ——— 8	L'Hirondelle 32
Le Centaur 74	Le Mercure 10	Le ——— 8	Le Machault 32
Le Modeste 64	1760.	Le ——— 8	Le Bienfaisant 22
Le Compte de St	Le Marshal Belle-	Le ——— (k) 8	Le Marquis Mar-
Florentine 66	isle 44	1760.	loye 18
Le — (c) 40	Le Blonde 32	Le Pomone 36	1730
Le Danae 40	Le Terpsichore 26	FRENCH SHIPS <i>casually lost.</i>	
Le Bellone 36	Le Gloucester (d) 12	1755.	Le Licorne 32
L'Arethuse 36	Le — (e) 12	None	1759.
L'Hermoine 26	1706	1756.	Le Juste 74
Le Mignonne 22		Le Leopard 64	Northumberland 70
FRENCH SHIPS <i>destroyed.</i>		Le Junon 44	Le Sauvage 34
1755.	L'Apollon 30	Le Concorde 28	Le Seneclerre 24
L'Esperance (f) 74	New one pierced	1757.	Le Soleil Royal 24
1756.	for 36	Le Lutine 36	Duc de Fronfac
Le Fidelle (g) 36	Le Fidelle 36	L'Amitie 28	(m) 20
1757.	Le Rose 36	Le Mutine 24	1760.
L'Aquilon 56	Le Rhinoceros 36	1758.	None
Le Brun 36	Le Calipso 24	L'Opiniatre 64	786
Le Nymphe 32	Le Chevre 16	L'Eville 64	Destroyed 1730
New one pierced	Le Biche 16	L'Aigle 56	Taken 1706
for 20	1759.	L'Alcion 50	
1758.	L'Ocean 84	Le Greenwich 50	Total (n) 4222
Le Bien Ame (b) 74	Le Soleil Royal 84	ENGLISH SHIPS <i>taken.</i>	
L'Entreprenant 74	L'Heros 74	1755.	1757.
	Le Redoubtable 74	None	Greenwich 50
Le Prudente 74	Le Thesee 74	1756.	1758.
Le Capricieux 64	Le Superbe 74	Warwick 60	Storke 10
Le Celebre 64	Le Glorieux 64		Hawke
Lanced, pierced	L'Inflexible (i) 64		
for 50	Le ——— 8		

(c) Said to be on the stocks, at Quebec, when that capital was conquered.

(d) Taken by the Crescent in the West-Indies.

(e) By the Huske privateer of Jersey.

(f) This ship, after being taken, was obliged to be sunk.

(g) Said to have been sunk in the Colchester's, &c. engagement.

(b) As she carried a broad pendant, she was more than probable a royal ship.

(i) The ships in the Villaine are ruined, I suppose.

(k) These are the six fireships burnt at the siege of Quebec.

(l) I have not added the armed ships destroyed along with these two frigates, nor the ship remaining in Gaspee bay, a few months ago.

(m) The three last ships were lost coming down the river St. Laurence, with the Machault, after Quebec was taken; whether king's frigates, armed ships, or store-ships, I won't determine.

(n) It is unnecessary to add by what particular gentlemen so many ships were taken, sunk, or otherwise destroyed; former lists, and recent instances, will very well excuse me that trouble.

ANNUAL REGISTER

Guns.		1760.	Guns.	ENGLISH SHIPS <i>casually lost.</i>		Guns.
		Virgin	10	1755.		
1759.			—	Mars	64	Mermaid
Hawke	12		144	Bonetta	8	Falcon
ENGLISH SHIPS <i>destroyed.</i>				1756.		1760.
		Triton	20	None		Ramilies
1755.		1759.		1757.		Tartar's prize
None		None		Tilbury	60	Lowestoffe
1756.		1760.		1758.		
Proserpine fireship		Penguin	20	Prince George	80	
	8		—	Invincible	74	Destroyed
1757.			72	Litchfield	50	Taken
None				1759.		
1758.				Resolution	74	Total
Bridgewater	24			Essex	64	860

French vessels	_____	801	
English ditto	_____	22	

Balance against France	_____	79	as follows,
French taken 43		Destroyed 40	Lost 18
English 5		4	13
	_____	_____	_____
	38	36	5
French guns	_____	4222	
English ditto	_____	860	

Balance against France	_____	3362	as follows,
French taken 1706		Destroyed 1730	Lost 786
English taken 144		72	644
	_____	_____	_____
	1562	1658	142

			Total 3362

CHARACTERS.

Account of the Lacedemonians, from the celebrated President Goguet's Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, among the Nations of Antiquity.

THERE are few descriptions of national characters and manners, written with more spirit, or deeper discernment than the following. That famous fabric of ancient policy, the Lacedemonian republic, is set forth in the truest, and therefore not always in the most favourable colours. The single point of view in which Lycurgus considered the state, whose constitution he modelled, was in that of a military establishment. To perfect this, he sacrificed almost every other purpose of government, and not a few of the most amiable of the most moral virtues. For which reason this celebrated model, though greatly admired by antiquity, and indeed justly admirable in that single view upon which it was framed, has scarcely been in any points imitated by succeeding legislators. What in reality ought we to think of an institution, which gave up all the freedom, ease, and quiet of civil society, only to be the better fitted to disquiet or enslave all that had the misfortune of being seated near them?

THERE are very few nations, whose legislators have given themselves any trouble to regulate, by positive laws, the manners and common customs of private life. The

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Lacedemonians must be placed in the small number of people, who have had a code for that purpose. The law of Lycurgus took in, not only the general police of Sparta, but the domestic œconomy of its inhabitants. The austerity and rigour of the Spartan discipline are, I imagine, too well known to require that we should dwell upon them. It is enough to say, that the most indifferent actions were not free at Sparta. A man there could not live as he himself thought proper; every thing, even the most trifling points of behaviour, were subject to constant and uniform rules.

A Spartan, for example, could not marry, when he thought proper; nor see his wife, when he pleased; nor stay with her as long as he would wish to do. Neither was he at liberty to dress for himself the food he liked best, nor eat in private. Every inhabitant, without distinction, was obliged to take his meal in the public halls, and put up with what was laid before him. The tables consisted each of fifteen persons, who had their separate messes; and were very hard seated.

Even their kings were not exempt from these restraints. Agis, at his return from a great victory over the Athenians, thinking he might sup at home with his wife, sent for his portion; but the polymarchs refused him that small favour, and obliged him to come and eat at the public table.

B

The

The Spartans had no opportunity of satisfying sensuality, or even gluttony. The victuals served up to their tables, were neither delicate in themselves, nor delicately prepared. They consisted of bread, wine, cheese, dry figs, and some scraps of ill-dressed meat*; and that too, in quantities just sufficient to support nature. It was a crime at Sparta to appear too fat, and too well fed. A Lacedemonian was liable to severe punishment for looking too well. After eating and drinking very soberly, they returned home in the dark, for they were expressly forbid to suffer any light to be carried before them.

The restraint and rusticity, that appeared in the tables of the Lacedemonians, were equally visible in their dress. Winter and summer they wore the same garment, which was short and very coarse. They never shaved, but on the contrary affected very long, and very bushy beards. Their greatest ornament was the beauty of their hair, which they wore very long, and took very great care of, parting it equally on both sides of the head. In every other respect, the Lacedemonians were very dirty and nasty about their persons, as it was not lawful for them to bathe or make use of perfumes, but on certain stated days. After all, their clothes were not to appear ragged or torn, for there was no escaping punishment for those, who seemed not to take sufficient care of them.

The Spartans were neither freer nor nicer in their houses and furniture, than in their tables and their

dress. Of this we may judge by a law, which Lycurgus made to regulate these articles. This law ordered, that the floors of their houses should consist of planks fashioned by the wedge, and the doors of boards made by the saw, without the help of any other tool. Such houses, according to the legislator's intentions, could not subject their inhabitants to any temptations of luxury or expence. In fact, as Plutarch judiciously observes, what man would be fool enough to bring into houses, constructed in that rude manner, sumptuous beds, purple coverlids and carpets, vessels of gold and silver, or, in fine, any other kind of rich furniture.

The pleasures and amusements of the Spartans were of a piece with the articles we have already mentioned. Their diversions were of the most serious kind, with very little variety to recommend them. The Spartans knew no other amusement, but hunting, and the different bodily exercises, among which I include dancing; for, as practised by them, it was little better than a sort of military exercise. They had indeed a kind of music, but it was very simple, not to say, altogether rustic. Every thing, in short, that could properly be called pleasure or amusement, was banished from Sparta. Even theatrical representations were not allowed there, though so much admired by all the other cities of Greece.

The domestic and private occupations of the Spartans were still, if possible, more confined, and subject to greater restraints, than their plea-

* The most exquisite of all these dishes, was a kind of broth, known among the ancients by the name of BLACK-SAUCE. It is impossible, at this time of day, to say exactly what this ragout was. But if we may judge of its goodness, by what the ancients say of it, the black-sauce of Sparta must have been one of the most ordinary dishes.

asures and amusements. The inhabitants of Sparta must have been utterly unacquainted with domestic economy, with law-suits, and every other kind of business, since they held all their goods in common, and never meddled in any trade, all manner of commerce being severely prohibited among them. Nay, they could not so much as exercise any of the mechanical arts, or handicraft employments, or even cultivate their own lands. This was left entirely to the care of slaves. As to the sciences and the belles lettres, it is well known, they were never held in any honour by the Spartans. This people contented themselves with learning just as much of these things, as were sufficient for the commonest purposes of life. We may therefore affirm, that the Spartans, according to the intention of Lycurgus, had very little to do during the greatest part of their lives. Accordingly we find them spending their times in conversing and disputing in their common halls, where they daily assembled for that purpose; and, what is more, the subject of these conferences were confined and regulated by law. They could only roll upon certain topics. Such was the life of the Lacedemonians, which gave room to the bon mot of Alcibiades, so famous amongst the ancients. On hearing their contempt of death greatly extolled, he cried out, "I do not wonder at it, it is the only way they have of escaping the restraint, and wearisomeness of life, which they are continually obliged to lead."

In fact, the Spartans were condemned from the womb, to this dull and austere kind of life, for parents among them were not entrusted with the education of their

own children, who, the moment they were born, were to be delivered up into the hands of a certain number of persons appointed to rear them; so that all the children of Sparta were fed, cloathed, and lodged, in a word, treated in every respect in the same uniform manner. Nothing besides could surpass the severity and harshness, with which they were brought up. They were never permitted to make more than one slender and light meal, scarce sufficient to support nature. They were forced to go constantly without shoes and stockings, covered only with a simple cloak. They were even obliged to perform most of their exercises quite naked; they lay besides very hard, and were not allowed any of those recreations or amusements, with which it was so common to indulge young people. Instead of this, they were continually harassed with serious questions, which they were obliged to answer, both readily and pertinently, and withal assign their reasons for answering in this or that manner; otherwise they might be sure of being severely and unmercifully punished. Thus were the children of Sparta kept in perpetual durance and restraint, as they could not stir a step, or continue a single moment, without some one or another at their elbow to call them to a severe account for the slightest faults.

This pedantic rigour of the discipline enjoined the Spartans, had but too much influence upon their manners. It made them contract a harsh and severe, not to say a savage and cruel character or disposition. Of this I shall offer no other proof but their behaviour to their slaves, so well known among

the ancients by the name of * Hilotes. They treated them with greater harshness and barbarity, than civilized nations treat their beasts of burthen.

The owners of these slaves were expressly forbid to give them their liberty, or sell them out of the territory of Laconia. The Spartans carried their cruelty to such a degree, as to oblige the Hilotes to receive annually a certain number of lashes, without having deserved any punishment, merely that they should not forget their obedience. If any of these unfortunate slaves seemed, by his beauty or comeliness, to rise above the condition to which he was born, he was put to death, and his master fined, that he might, by dint of ill usage, hinder his surviving slaves from offending at any time, by their exterior qualities, the eyes of the Spartans. A cap and dog-skin jacket was the dress of the Hilotes. It was lawful to punish them for the slightest offence, nor could they, however inhumanly treated, claim any protection from the laws. Such was the excess of their misfortune, that they were at once the slaves of private persons and the public. It was customary to lend them to one another. In fine, to complete the degradation and misery of these unhappy creatures, their masters often obliged them to drink to intoxication, and in this condition exposed them to the view of their children, to inspire them with horror for a vice, which so much debases human nature.

Nay, the Spartans often added

* The following is in a few words the origin of the name Hilotes :

Helos was an ancient city of Laconia, which the Lacedemonians attacked on some pretence or other. Having made themselves masters of it, they reduced all the inhabitants to a state of slavery. In process of time, as often as the Spartans in consequence of new conquests acquired new slaves, they called them Hilotes. Thus a particular denomination became general for all those, who were afterwards reduced to a state of slavery among the Spartans.

fraud to cruelty, in order to cut off these unhappy victims, when they multiplied so fast as to give any umbrage. History, for example, informs us, that at a certain time, the Lacedemonians, jealous of the number of Hilotes, dispersed over their country, and willing to get rid of them without running any risk, feigned an intention to set several of them at liberty, in order, it was said, to incorporate them in their troops. Under this pretence, the stoutest and ablest of the Hilotes, were invited to come in and offer themselves for enrollment, and accordingly numbers of them, full of courage and good will, assembled themselves for that purpose. From among these the Spartans selected two thousand, whom they deemed most capable of any great enterprise; and having crowned them with flowers, led them in great pomp about the temples of Sparta; but soon after, these two thousand Hilotes disappeared, without its ever being known what became of them.

Upon another occasion, some Hilotes, who were condemned to death, it is not known for what crime, having taken refuge at Tenaros, a promontory of Laconia, where Neptune had a temple, that was held in great veneration, the ephori were not afraid to drag them from this asylum, and lead them to punishment. This action has revolted even profane authors, who have all considered the earthquake that happened at that time, and was the most horrible that had till then ever been heard of, as the effect of

Neptune's

Neptune's resentment against the Spartans, for thus presuming to violate the sanctuary of Tenaros.

What shall we say, in fine, of that abominable custom mentioned in ancient authors under the name of *Ambuscade*. What they relate of it, is as follows. From time to time, the persons entrusted with the education of the Lacedemonian youth, picked out from among their pupils some of those, who appeared to have the greatest share of courage and conduct; put poignards into their hands, and gave them provisions sufficient for a certain number of days; they then sent out the young men armed in this manner to scour the country, every one at a different side, with orders to hide themselves by day, in some caverns or other lurking places. At night these young men sallied out from their ambuscade, and dispersing themselves over the high roads, massacred all the Hilotes they could lay their hands upon; a cruelty the more easily perpetrated, as the wretches they attacked, were not permitted to carry arms. Sometimes even these assassins went their rounds by broad day-light, and murdered those among the Hilotes, who seemed to have the greatest strength and best constitution.

The treachery and cruelty, with which the Lacedemonians treated their slaves, they very often employed against those, whom they thought it their interest to oppress. Of this I have already given a very striking example in the preceding book. But it may not be amiss to produce some others.

Alcibiades, with whose capacity and bravery the Lacedemonians were well acquainted, had been

obliged to take refuge at the court of the younger Cyrus, brother of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He was there but a short time, before he discovered the secret designs of this prince, and saw into the object of the preparations he was making. Alcibiades, whose mind was bent on the means of restoring his oppressed country, thought he could not fail of success, if he could but inform Artaxerxes of the projects formed by Cyrus against his person. In fact, so important a discovery must have infallibly ingratiated him with that monarch, and procured him the assistance he wanted to re-establish the affairs of Athens. Alcibiades, full of this idea, set out for Persia. But the Lacedemonians, informed of the motives of his journey, and convinced that they were undone without resource, unless they found means to rid themselves of him, had recourse to the blackest treachery to compass their ends. This great man happening to be at this juncture in the government of Pharnabazes, the Lacedemonians wrote to this satrap to engage him to rid them, cost what it would, of so formidable an enemy. Accordingly Pharnabazes, overcome by their offers and their promises, did every thing they required, and caused Alcibiades to be murdered.

The use the Lacedemonians made of the advantages, obtained by them over the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, would alone be sufficient to cover them with eternal shame and infamy. They exercised in that city, so dear to the rest of Greece, the most shocking cruelties. They put to death, says Xenophon, a greater number of her citizens, in eight months of peace,

than her enemies had killed in thirty years of war. All the persons of consequence, who still remained at Athens, having at last left it in order to find elsewhere an asylum, where they might enjoy some security, the Lacedemonians were so inhuman, as to attempt to deprive the wretched fugitives of that last resource. They published an edict, forbidding the other cities of Greece to receive them; ordered they should be delivered up to the thirty tyrants, who at that time ravaged Athens: and laid a fine upon all those who should oppose so cruel an edict.

The manner, in which the Lacedemonians behaved pretty much about the same time towards the inhabitants of Syracuse, proves still better, what kind of a spirit it was that animated them, and what was the real ground-work of their policy. The Syracusans were then disputing their liberties with Dionysius the tyrant, and had just received a considerable blow. In these circumstances, the Lacedemonians deputed one of their citizens to Syracuse, in appearance, to express the concern they took in the misfortunes of that city, and offer it their assistance, but in fact to confirm Dionysius in the resolution to maintain his ground, and stick at nothing to carry his designs into execution. They hoped that this prince, when become very powerful, would be of great service to them. In fine, Herodotus, speaking of the Lacedemonians, affirms in very plain terms, that those, who knew the genius of this people, could not deny that their actions generally contradicted their words, and that there was no depending upon them in any thing. What ideas must not such instances give us of the true character of the Lacedemonians?

I shall say nothing of another charge, still better grounded, that I could bring against them on the score of that barbarity, with which, at an annual festival in honour of Diana, they used to whip, till they were all over blood, all the children of Sparta, on the altar of that inhuman goddess. How brutal to tear to pieces with rods, the bodies of these innocent victims, on pretence of accustoming them patiently to suffer pain! This cruel discipline was often carried to such an excess, that many poor children expired under it. It was performed in presence of the whole city, under the eyes of fathers and mothers, who seeing their children covered with wounds and with blood, and ready to expire, exhorted them to suffer, without complaining, or shewing the least sign of pain, the number of lashes they were doomed to receive. What name bad enough for this pretended firmness of mind?

What too are we to think of the virulence with which the young people of Sparta fought each other on certain days of the year? They divided themselves into two bodies, who repaired by different roads to a place of rendezvous first agreed upon. The signal given, they fell upon each other with hands and feet, at the same time biting one another with all their force, and even tearing out one another's eyes. "You may see them, says Pausanias, fighting outrageously, now one against one, now in small bodies, now, in fine, pell mell, each body making the greatest efforts to drive back the other, and tumble them into the water, with which the field of battle is surrounded."

What are we likewise to say of that more than inhuman courage, with

with which a mother of Sparta received the news of her children being killed in battle? This loss, far from drawing tears from her, inspired her with a kind of joy and contentment, which she did all that lay in her power, publicly to demonstrate. These women however expressed the greatest despondency and pusillanimity, when they saw Epaminondas, after winning the battle of Leuctræ, march strait on to Sparta. They ran about, in the greatest consternation, filling the air with their lamentable cries, and thus caused more disorder and confusion than the enemy himself. Where was all this time that savage courage, that barbarous ostentation, with which the women of Sparta took pleasure in insulting nature, on occasions so unseasonable, as that of their hearing the loss of their children?

Neither can I omit the trial held at Sparta, on the bodily disposition of children at the time of their birth. The moment a male child came into the world, he was carried to a certain place where the old men of every tribe assembled to examine him. If he appeared delicate and of a weak constitution, in fine, that did not promise a lasting and vigorous state of health, he was unmercifully condemned to perish, and immediately cast into a great quagmire at the bottom of mount Taygeta.

What I have related will, I believe, be sufficient to prove, that the Spartans on every occasion seemed to make it their business to stifle the voice of nature, and the cries of humanity, and that often contrary to every dictate of reason and prudence. Experience, in fact, teaches us, that numbers of children, whom, in the first days after their birth, it

was thought impossible to rear, have attained, as they grew up, a most lasting, vigorous constitution. Of this we may find, even in Sparta, a most convincing proof. Agefilaus, who was born lame, appeared, on his coming into the world, so very weak and tender, that it was thought impossible to rear him. Notwithstanding this, Agefilaus lived to the age of fourscore and four; and what service did he not render his country, in the course of that career?

The austerity, not to say, the pedantry, of those laws of Lycurgus, might perhaps induce us to believe, that chastity was one of the principal virtues, with which he endeavoured to inspire his people. But this would be a great mistake. How surprized must we be to see, that this famous legislator had not the least thoughts of securing any respect for public decorum and good manners. To what a degree, in fact, must not modesty, bashfulness, and decency have been offended, by the use of public baths, common to men and women? By those games, in which the young people of both sexes fought and danced with each other, quite naked? What a pernicious influence has not this practice had on the morals of the women of Sparta? They were so dissolute and abandoned, that the ancients reproached the Spartans with it, as an excess, which distinguished them, to their shame, from all the other inhabitants of Greece; besides, this excess was authorised by the laws of Lycurgus. This legislator seems to have racked his brains to find out the best methods of abolishing all the ideas, we ought to entertain of conjugal felicity.

An old man, for example, who had a young and handsome wife, might, without shocking either law or decency, make an offer of her to a vigorous and handsome young man; and it was lawful for this old man to consider and bring up, as his own, the fruits of this adultery. What is more, a man of good family, and an advantageous stature, who happened to fix his eyes on the beautiful and agreeable wife of another, might apply to the husband for leave to cohabit with her, on pretence of giving the state well-made and handsome children; and it was not lawful for the husband to deny such a request. The Lacedemonians, in a word, lent each other their wives with the greatest ease imaginable, and without the least delicacy. Their history supplies us with an event of this kind not to be met with, I believe, in any other.

In the war, which the Lacedemonians had declared against the Messenians, the former had obliged themselves, by the most dreadful oaths, not to return to Sparta, till they had obtained vengeance for the outrage they had received. But this war lingered so long, that, after ten years siege, the Spartans before Messene found themselves as little advanced, as when they first began it. They then began to fear, lest a longer absence should insensibly depopulate their city. To prevent this misfortune, they took the strange resolution of sending back to Sparta, all those who had joined the army, since it had taken the oath I have been speaking of, and of abandoning to them, the wives of those who were obliged to remain behind. The children, sprung from this illegitimate commerce, were called *Parthenians*, a name

which expressed the origin and cause of their birth.

The indecent manner, in which it is well known the women of Sparta dressed themselves, was but the natural consequence of the bad education they received, and the little care taken to inspire them with that bashfulness and reserve so becoming their sex. Their gowns were so loose, that they could not put one foot before the other, without uncovering their legs, and even their thighs, an indecency highly exclaimed against by all the writers of antiquity. Aristotle wisely observes, that the little regard paid at Sparta to decency, was the source of all the disorders that reigned in that city. In the *Andromache* of Euripides, Peleus tells Menelaus, that the dissolute behaviour of Helen, was entirely owing to the bad education that princess had received.

Such wives, however, had the most absolute dominion over their husbands. They not only reigned within doors, but governed the whole state. The Lacedemonians made no scruple of letting the wives into the closest and most important secrets of the commonwealth. They were even the readier to do it, as women never spoke to them of their private and domestic affairs. Accordingly Aristotle assures us, that it was always found impossible to reform and regulate the manners of the Spartan women, on account of the too great ascendant they had acquired over their husbands; an ascendant, after all, so much the more surprizing, as the Lacedemonians, as well as the other inhabitants of Greece, seem to have been addicted to that abominable passion, no less contrary to nature,
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than to the simple dictates of reason. However, the sex at Sparta was in general extremely handsome.

Let us now, from all we have been saying, collect the general and prevailing character of the Lacedemonians. They were, without doubt, of all the nations of Greece, the bravest and most warlike, the best skilled in the military arts, and the most politic; the truest to their maxims, and the most constant in the pursuit of their designs. But at the same time, they were imperious, severe, treacherous, intractable, haughty, cruel, and faithless; in a word, capable of sacrificing every thing to their ambition and interest, and without the least esteem for the sciences or fine arts. And, indeed, Lycurgus seems to have had nothing more in view, than to fortify the body. It does not appear, that he ever thought of forming the heart, or cultivating the mind. How then can we be surprized, that the character of the Lacedemonians, naturally harsh and austere, often degenerated into downright savageness, a vice which took its rise from their education. It was impossible, that people, who passed their whole lives in receiving or giving instructions, in gravely delivering precepts, or in listening to those of censors, whose lessons were always accompanied with rigour and severity; it was impossible, I say, that such men should contract a gentle and humane way of thinking, or be able to render their commerce in private life agreeable. The Lacedemonians, in short, seem to have wilfully shut their eyes to the most precious advantages of humanity. Such were the manners and genius of a people admired by all profane

antiquity, and proposed by it as a model of wisdom and virtue.

Sparta, moreover, supplies us with a striking instance of that proneness, with which men run from one extreme to another. When, in consequence of the victories gained by Lysander, gold and silver found their way into this republic, and made the Spartans throw off their ancient austerity of manners; these so much celebrated Spartans immediately gave themselves up to every excess of debauch and luxury. The softest and most magnificent beds, the easiest cushions, the most exquisite wines and perfumes, the most delicate dishes, the most precious vessels for materials and workmanship, the richest and rarest carpets, were scarce thought good enough by them. Nothing, in short, was capable of satisfying their insatiable luxury. It then became a proverb in the mouth of every Greek, that gold and silver could be easily discovered going into Sparta; but, that neither of these metals were ever seen to leave it.

An Account of the Life of George Frederick Handel, Esq;

GEORGE Frederick Handel, was born at Hall, a city in the circle of Upper Saxony, on Feb. 24, 1684. His father was a physician and surgeon at that place; he had married a second wife, and was more than 60 years of age when Handel was born; he had also one daughter by the same wife, and a son by a former marriage, who about this time became valet de chambre to the Duke of Saxe Weisenfels, and resided at his court.

When Handel was in his 7th year, his

his father set out for the duke's court, to attend the duties of his profession, and left the boy behind him, notwithstanding his most importunate solicitations to go with him that he might see his brother. But Handel having watched the time of his father's setting out, followed the chaise on foot, unknown to the rest of the family, and it being probably retarded by the roughness of the way, he overtook it before it got far from the town. When his father saw him, he chid him for disobeying his orders, but Handel answered only by repeating his request to be taken with him, which at length prevailed, and he was taken into the chaise.

We are told, by the writer of this narrative, that Handel had already acquired such proficiency in music as was no slight prognostic of his future greatness. And in relating this early part of his life, the biographer seems to have adopted some extraordinary stories without sufficient examination.

He supposes that Handel, who was *not* now seven years old, had, in some former part of his life, been suffered to amuse himself with musical instruments, till, without, any instruction, he had made a considerable progress; that his father having then determined he should apply to the study of the civil law, forbid him to touch any instrument for the future, and suffered none to remain in the house; that after this Handel found means to get a little clavichord privately conveyed to a room at the top of the house, to which room he constantly stole when the family was asleep, and thus made such advances in his art, as enabled him to play on a harpsichord.

It appears that Handel did not continue long at the duke's court, being but just 7 years old. when he returned to Hall: but we are told that it being then impossible to keep him from harpsichords, he pursued the bias of his genius, and used sometimes to get into the organ-loft at church, and play after service was over. On one of these occasions the duke, happening not to go out so soon as usual, heard him, and found something so uncommon in his manner of playing, that he asked his valet who it was; his valet replied that it was his brother, and the duke desired to see him.

After he had seen him, and talked with his father about him, he told him he could not but consider it as a crime against the public and posterity to rob the world of so uncommon a genius for music, by diverting it to another study. The father, though with much reluctance, consenting to give his son an education suitable to his genius, was graciously dismissed; the duke made the boy a present, and told him, that if he minded his studies, no encouragement should be wanting.

When Handel's father returned with him to Hall, he placed him under one Zackaw, who was organist of the cathedral church, and had great abilities in his profession. We are told that Handel, when he was put under Zackaw, his first master, though he was then but 7 years old, was yet able to supply his place in his absence; and that he profited so much by his instructions, that at nine years old, he began to compose church services for voices and instruments, and continued to compose one such service every

every week, for three years successively.

Having far surpassed his master, it was determined that he should not continue at Hall. Accordingly in 1698, being in his 14th year, he was sent to Berlin, where he had a relation in some place about the court, upon whose care and kindness his parents could rely.

The opera was then in a flourishing condition, being encouraged by the grandfather of the present King of Prussia, and under the direction of many eminent persons, whom his liberality had drawn thither from Italy, among whom was Buononcini and Attilio. Buononcini was the best composer, and Attilio the best player; nor did they differ less in their dispositions than talents. Buononcini was vain and arrogant, Attilio modest and candid. Buononcini looked upon Handel with contempt, but Attilio treated him with kindness.

Handel improved much by the instructions of Attilio, and had not been long at Berlin, before he was sent for by the king, who frequently made him presents, and at length proposed to send him to Italy under his own patronage, and to take him under his immediate protection, when his studies should be compleated: But Handel's parents knew the king's disposition too well to think of submitting the fortune of their child to his caprice, and therefore declined the offer, notwithstanding its immediate advantages.

It was not proper for Handel to continue at Berlin, after this offer of the king had been rejected; having therefore received innumerable compliments and civilities at his departure, he once more returned to Hall. As he had acquired

ideas of excellence in music far beyond any thing that was to be found in Hall, he was very unwilling to continue there, and was extremely desirous to go to Italy. The expences, however, of a journey to Italy was more than could be spared, and he was therefore sent to Hamburg, where the opera was inferior only to that of Berlin. Soon after his arrival at Hamburg his father died; and Handel, that he might not distress his mother, immediately procured some scholars, and accepted an employment in the orchestra.

The first harpsichord was at this time played by Kesper, a man who also excelled in composition; but being addicted to great expence, he contracted debts which he was unable to pay, and was therefore obliged to abscond. Upon this vacancy, the person who had been used to play the second harpsichord claimed the first, by right of succession; but he was opposed by Handel, who founded a claim to the first harpsichord upon his superior abilities. After much dispute, in which all who supported or directed the opera engaged with great vehemence, the succession was determined in favour of Handel. His competitor resented Handel's success with so much malice, that, as they were coming out of the orchestra together, he made a push at his breast with a sword, which must have pierced his heart, if he had not fortunately put a music book in the bosom of his coat.

Soon after Handel had succeeded Keyser as conductor of the opera, he succeeded him also as composer, though he was not fifteen years old; the first opera he set was called *Almeria*, and the success of it was so great, that it was performed
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thirty nights successively: within less than a twelvemonth after this he set two others, called Florinda, and Nerone, which were received with the same applause.

Among several persons of distinction that were at Hamburgh, while the operas of Almeria and Florinda were performing, was the brother of John Gaston de Medicis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, who was honoured with the title of Prince. As he was a great lover of music, Handel's abilities procured him not only access to him, but produced a kind of intimacy between them: the prince often lamented that Handel was not acquainted with the Italian masters, of whose works he shewed him a large collection. Handel having looked at the music, frankly told the prince, that he saw nothing in it equal to the high character his highness had given it. But the prince assuring him that a journey to Italy would at once reconcile him to the style and taste of music that prevailed there, and that there was no place in which a master of the art could meet with equal encouragement, at length pressed him to return with him, and told him that no conveniency should be wanting. Handel, however, though he had before determined to see Italy as soon as his circumstances would bear the expence of the journey, declined this offer with a proper sense of the prince's favour, as he was determined never to give up his independency for any advantage that could be offered him.

He continued at Hamburgh about five years, and besides subsisting himself, and sending some little presents to his mother, he had, during that time, made up a purse of ducats, with which he set out for Italy.

He went first to Florence, where he was received with great affability by the prince of Tuscany, and had free access at all times to the palace of the Grand Duke: his serene highness was impatient to have some performance of his composing; and Handel, notwithstanding the difference between the German and the Italian style of music, and his own youth, being then scarce nineteen, succeeded so well in an opera which he set, called Rodrigo, that he was presented with 100 sequins, and a service of plate.

The principal actress and singer then at Florence, was Vittoria, said to be very handsome, and in high favour with the duke, and to have transferred her affection to Handel.

After staying about a year at Florence, he went to Venice, where he was first discovered at a masquerade, while he was playing on a harpsichord in his visor, by Scarlatti, who happening to be present, is said to have cried out, 'that the person who played, could be none but the Saxon or the devil.' But this is reported to have been said of many persons whose abilities have discovered them in disguise, particularly of Erasmus.

Handel, being thus discovered, was strongly importuned to compose an opera, to which having at length consented, he finished in three weeks an opera, called Agrippina, which was performed twenty-seven nights successively, with the most extravagant applause,

From Venice he proceeded to Rome, where his arrival being immediately known, he received polite messages from persons of the first distinction, particularly from Cardinal Ottoboni, who kept a band

band of excellent performers in constant pay, in which the celebrated Corelli played the first violin. Handel, at the Cardinal's request, furnished him with a musical composition, the several parts of which were found very difficult to execute by these performers, who had been used only to Italian music; Corelli himself, whose modesty and meekness were equal to his abilities, complained of this difficulty; and Handel having one day given him several instructions to surmount it, and finding he did not succeed, snatched the instrument out of his hand, with a petulance and pride that disgraced his character, and played the passages himself: Corelli, who needed no such conviction of Handel's superiority, confessed it with the most placid benevolence, and when Handel still appeared impatient, he only said, *Ma, caro sassone questa musica e nel stylo Franceſe, di ch' io non m' intendo.*

As a performer, Handel chiefly excelled on the the harpsichord, and Dominici Scarlatti being then at Cardinal Ottoboni's, and considered as the greatest master of that instrument in Italy, the cardinal contrived to have a trial of skill between him and Handel; the event is differently reported, some say that Handel was victorious, and others Scarlatti; but when they came to the organ, Scarlatti himself declared the superiority of his antagonist. It is much to the honour of both, that though they were rivals, they were friends; for Handel used always to speak of Scarlatti in the highest terms; and Scarlatti, when he was admitted for his great execution, would often mention Handel, and cross himself in token of veneration,

Though Handel was chiefly with Cardinal Ottoboni, yet he was often at the palace of two other cardinals, Colonna and Pamphili: Pamphili, who had a poetical turn, wrote a musical drama, called *Il Trionfo del Tempo*, and several other pieces, some of which Handel set in a single evening, and some extempore: One of these was an encomium upon Handel himself, in which he was compared to Orpheus, and exalted into a divinity.

As he was acquainted with many dignitaries of the church of Rome, he was frequently attacked on account of his religion; but it soon appeared, that argument and expostulation would be equally ineffectual; for Handel was so little concerned about it, that he declared he would live and die in the religion he had been bred in, whether it was true or false. It is, however, some honour to him, that he could never be brought to conform, even in external ceremonies, to a religion which he did not profess. He was, says the writer of his life, looked upon by the generality, as a man *honest*, but *mistaken* principles, and they concluded he would not easily be induced to change them.

Handel while at Rome composed an oratorio called *Resurrectione*, and 150 cantatas, besides the pieces already mentioned, sonatas and other music.

From Rome he went to Naples, where he received invitations from most of the principal persons who lived within reach of the capital.

After some stay at Naples, he made a second visit to Florence, Rome, and Venice, and having spent six years in Italy, he set out for his native country. In his way thither, he stopped at Hanover, where

he met with the celebrated Steffani, whom he had before seen at Venice, and who was then master of the chapel to his late majesty K. George I. at that time only elector of Hanover. At Hanover he also found the Baron Kilmanseck, who had taken great notice of him in Italy, and who introduced him at court with so much advantage, that the elector immediately offered him a pension of 1500 crowns a year, as an inducement to continue there. Handel having at this time received strong invitations to England, from the duke of Manchester, and having also promised to visit the court of the elector Palatine, he told the baron, by whom this offer was made, that though he had the most grateful sense of the elector's generosity, yet he feared he could not accept his offer, because it would imply an engagement on his part to continue at Hanover, which was inconsistent with his promise, and with prior resolutions that he could not relinquish. The baron communicated Handel's objection to the elector, who was generously pleased to order him to be told, that his acceptance of the pension he had offered should neither restrain him from his promise nor resolution, but that he should be at full liberty to be absent a year, or more if he chose it, and to go whithersoever he thought fit. On these easy conditions Handel thankfully accepted his pension.

Steffani having soon after resigned the place of master of the chapel, this also was bestowed upon Handel; but as this did not take away his privilege of absence, he set out soon after for Dusseldorp, the court of the elector Palatine, taking Hall in his way, where he spent some time with his friends and relations,

particularly with his mother, who was then very old, and had been blind a considerable time, and with his old master Zackaw. The elector Palatine received him with marks of particular favour, and at parting, he presented him with a fine sett of wrought plate for a desert.

From Dusseldorp, he went by the way of Holland to England, and arrived at London in the winter of the year 1710. Operas were then a new kind of entertainment here, and were conducted in a manner that rendered them absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree. Some of the Italian operas were translated into English, and the English words sung to the original music: so that the words being transposed, the soft notes that were intended for the word *pity*, fell upon the word *rage*, and the angry sounds, that were in the original tuned to *rage*, fell upon the word *pity*. The arrival of Handel put an end to those absurdities; he was introduced at court, honoured with many marks of the queen's favour, and to gratify the nobility, who were impatient for an opera of his composing, he set a drama called *Rinaldo*, written in Italian by one Rossi, from a plan suggested to him by the late Mr. Aaron Hill, who gave the public an English version of it.

In this opera the celebrated singer Nicolini had a principal part, and it was performed with uncommon success; but Handel having been in England a full year, thought it necessary to return to Hanover.

Towards the end of the year 1712 he returned to England, and the peace of Utrecht being concluded a few months afterwards, he composed a grand *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*

jubilate upon the occasion. The nobility being very desirous that he should resume the direction of the opera-house in the Hay-market, the queen was pleased to add the weight of her authority to their solicitations, and as a testimony of her regard to his merit, settled upon him a pension of 200 l. a year for his life. Notwithstanding his engagements at Hanover, Handel continued here till the queen's death in the year 1714, the time in which he ought to have returned having been long lapsed.

Upon the arrival of his late majesty, Handel, conscious of his ill behaviour, did not dare to appear at court. But his friend Baron Kilmanseck, happening to come over with his majesty, interested several of the nobility in his behalf; and having engaged the king in a party of pleasure on the water, Handel was apprised of the design, and ordered to prepare some music upon the occasion. This he executed with a readiness and attention equal to his interest in the event, and on the day appointed it was performed and conducted by himself; the king being equally pleased and surprised, enquired whose it was, and how this entertainment came to be provided without his knowledge. The baron then produced the delinquent, and asked leave to present him to his majesty as one too sensible of his fault to attempt an excuse, but sincerely desirous to atone for it. This intercession was accepted, Handel was restored to favour, his water music was honoured with the highest approbation, and the king added a pension of 200 l. a year for life, to that which had been granted him by the queen, and soon after increased it to 400 l. upon his being

appointed to teach the young princesses music.

In the year 1715, he made the opera of *Amadige*, and from that time to the year 1718, he was almost constantly at the Earl of Burlington's. As Mr. Pope was very intimate with his lordship, it frequently happened that Handel and he were together at his table. Pope, though he had the most delicate ear for poetical harmony, had none for music; for he often declared, after Handel had been playing some of his best compositions, that they gave him no pleasure; he was, however, convinced of his superiority by his friend Arbuthnot, who, when Pope once seriously asked his opinion, replied, 'Conceive the highest that you can of his abilities, and they are much beyond any thing you can conceive.' From the year 1718 to 1720, Handel was chiefly at Cannons, the famous seat of the Duke of Chandos, which was then in all its glory; during the last two years he composed only *Teseo* and *Pastor Fido*, for Buononcini and Attilio were composers for the opera; but about this time a project was formed by the nobility for erecting a kind of an academy at the Hay-market, with a view of securing to themselves a constant supply of operas to be composed by Handel, and performed under his direction. A subscription for this purpose was set on foot, at the head of which appeared the name of the king himself, and the society was dignified with the title of the royal academy.

As the sum subscribed was no less than 50,000 l. of which the king subscribed one thousand, it was intended to continue the undertaking for fourteen years certain. To pursue this project, Handel quitted Cannons,

nons, and went over to Dresden in quest of singers, where he engaged Senesino and Duristani, and brought them with him into England. Buononcini and Attilio had still a strong party in their favour, but not equal to Handel's association. In the year 1720, therefore, he obtained leave to perform his opera of *Radamisso*, when the house was so crowded, that many fainted through excessive heat, and many who were still without offered forty shillings for a seat in the gallery, after having in vain attempted to get a place elsewhere. Yet the contention between Buononcini's party and Handel's still ran very high, and the nobility were divided into two factions, which opposed each other with great vehemence. It was however, at length agreed, that the rival masters should be jointly employed in making an opera, in which each should take a distinct act, and he, who, by the general suffrage, should be allowed to have given the best proofs of his abilities, was to be put in possession of the house. This opera was called *Muzio Scævola*, and Handel set the last act. It is said that his superiority was acknowledged, even in the overture before it; but when the act was performed, there remained no pretence of doubt or dispute. The academy therefore was now firmly established, and Handel being appointed composer, conducted it with great success for near nine years; but about that time it happened that Handel and Senesino quarrelled; Senesino accused Handel of tyranny, and Handel accused Senesino of rebellion.

An accommodation between these important personages became hope-

less, and though the nobility thought fit to become mediators, their mediation was without success, and at length they became parties in the quarrel. They would not suffer Handel to dismiss a person essential to their entertainment to gratify his own resentment, and he would not consent to have any farther connection with him to give them pleasure. A like dreadful quarrel also happened between Faustina and Cuzzoni; and a society of which the king himself was at the head, and which consisted of almost the whole court, after having subscribed so large a sum as 50,000*l.* to procure themselves a musical entertainment, were at last disappointed by the arrogance of those whom their own folly had intoxicated with pride, by extravagant praise, and profuse liberality.

But though the academy was thus dissolved, Handel still continued at the Hay-market; yet he soon became sensible that he was not of the importance he had supposed: Senesino being dismissed, his audience melted away, and the public justly resented the insolence with which he had determined to gratify his resentment at their expence. He then entered into an agreement with Mr. Heidegger to carry on operas in conjunction with him, and soon after went over into Italy to engage new performers; he returned with Strada, Bernachi, Fabri, Bartoldi, and others, but he soon found the difference between a connection with the British court and a partnership with Heidegger.

The nobility, whom he had offended, raised a new subscription to carry on operas against him at the playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and engaged among others Porpora
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and Farinelli; Porpora was author of several cantatas which had been much admired, and Farinelli fascinated all that heard him by the astonishing powers of his voice. Against this opposition Handel bore up three years in partnership with Heidegger, and one year alone; but at length he sunk under it, and was obliged to leave the Haymarket to his rivals.

After this he made a faint attempt to procure an audience at the house which his rivals had deserted in Lincoln's-inn-fields, but having no prospect of success, he soon removed to Covent-garden, and entered into a partnership, with Mr. Rich. At Covent-garden he performed his opera of *Ariadne* in the winter of 1733; while an opera of the same name, composed by Porpora, was performed at the Haymarket; and he had the mortification to find that, supposing he could have made a stand against Porpora's music, he could make none against Farinelli's voice; and this was the more humbling, as he had arrogated his former success to himself, and had affected to despise a singer, who, as this experiment proved, had a right to divide it with him: yet he continued his opposition with the same spirit of obstinacy that had begun it, till he was obliged to draw out of the funds almost all he was worth, to discharge the debts in which it had involved him; then, indeed, he thought fit to desist, and his disappointment had such an effect upon his passions, that for a time it cost him not only his health, but his understanding; his right arm was rendered useless by a stroke of the palsy, and by fits he said and did so many extravagant things,

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that there was no room to doubt of his being out of his mind.

From this deplorable state he was at length recovered, chiefly by the use of the baths at Aix la Chapelle, and returned again to London in 1736.

Soon after his return, his *Alexander's Feast* was performed at Covent-garden, and was well received. In the mean time, many misunderstandings and much mismanagement had so greatly reduced the success and splendor of the Haymarket, that, to retrieve them, Lord Middlesex undertook the direction of it himself, and applied once more to Handel to supply it with compositions. Handel made two operas for his lordship, called *Paramondo* and *Alessandro Severo*. *Alessandro Severo* was a pasticcio. Both were performed at the Haymarket in 1737, and Handel received for them one thousand pounds.

The public resentment against Handel now began to yield to the sense of his abilities. In the year 1738, he received 1500*l.* from a single benefit at the Haymarket, and nothing was wanting to recover his affairs, but such concessions on his part, as his opponents had a right to expect.

These concessions, however, his temper would not suffer him to make; and that he might no more be thought under obligations to act as he was directed by others, he refused to enter into any engagements upon subscriptions. After performing a few more operas at Covent-garden without success, he introduced another species of music called *Oratorios*, which he thought better suited to the native gravity of an English audience. As the subjects of these pieces were always

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taken from sacred history, it was by some, thought a profanation to set them to music, and perform them at a play-house. These notions, however, were not general enough to prevent oratorios from being sung as dramatic dialogues; but they prevailed against acting them, and thus rendered the entertainment much less expensive and perfect, than it might have been made by action, dresses, and scenery.

His oratorios, however, had not the success they deserved, yet he continued to perform them in Lent, till the year 1741, when his affairs were in so bad a situation, that he quitted England, and went to try his fortune in Dublin.

The first thing he did at Dublin, was to perform his *Messiah*, (which had been but coldly received in England,) for the benefit of the city prison. This brought together not only all who loved music, but all whose pity for distress was strong enough to incline them to relieve it. As there was a peculiar propriety in the subject of the oratorio chosen for this design, so the particular situation of Handel's affairs gave this act of his bounty a peculiar grace; he was received in Ireland in a manner that shewed a strong sense of his merit, and it was a tacit reproach to the opposition so long continued against him here. During his stay in Ireland, which was about nine months, his affairs were brought into a better situation: at his return in 1741-2, he found the public much more favourably disposed, and at length became again its favourite, to which it is probable the honourable manner, in which Mr. Pope mentioned him in the 4th book of his *Dunciad*, did not a little contribute.

He immediately recommenced his oratorios at Covent-garden, beginning with *Samson*, and they were received with great applause. In the year 1743, he had some return of his paralytic disorder, and in 1744 he fell under the heavy displeasure of a certain fashionable lady, who exerted all her influence against him, but without success. His *Messiah*, which had been before so coldly received, now became a favourite performance; and Handel, therefore, with a generous humanity, that would have done honour to any character, determined to perform it annually for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital; an institution then in its infancy, and supported only by private benefactions.

In the year 1751, he became blind, by a disease in the eyes, called a gutta serena, which for a time sunk him into the deepest despondency, and he could not rest till he had undergone some operations as fruitless as they were painful.

All this time he had continued his oratorios with uninterrupted success; but now finding it impossible to manage them alone, he was assisted by Mr. Smith, who, at his request, frequently played for him, and conducted them in his stead; with this assistance he continued his oratorios till within eight days of his death. From about October 1758, his health declined very fast, and his appetite, which had been remarkably keen, and which he had gratified to a great degree, left him; he was very sensible of the approach of death, and refused to be flattered with any hopes of recovery; yet his mind, though at times it was greatly disordered during the latter part of his life, still continued its full vigour, as appears by several songs

songs and chorusses, and other compositions, which, from their date, may be considered almost as the last sounds of his dying voice. On the 6th of April 1759, his last oratorio was performed, at which he was present, and on the 14th he died. On the 20th he was buried by the Right Rev. Dr. Pearce, bishop of Rochester, in Westminster-abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument is to be erected to his memory.

Such was Handel, in whose character whatever there was wrong, there was nothing mean; though he was proud, his pride was uniform; he was not by turns a tyrant and a slave, a censor in one place and a sycophant in another; he maintained his liberty in a state, in which many others would have been vain of dependence; he was liberal, even when he was poor, and remembered his former friends when he was rich. While he was yet a lad, he remitted money to his mother, when she thought it necessary to remit money to support him; he sent money to the widow of his old master Zackaw, when he heard she was ill provided for, more than once; and he would have assisted her son, if he had not been well assured, that to give him money would be only to increase his vices. He left the bulk of his fortune, which was very considerable, to the daughter of his sister, but bequeathed his music to Mr. Smith, by whom the oratorios are still continued in conjunction with Mr. Stanley, with whose abilities the public has been long acquainted.

The following Letters being authentic, deserve to be inserted, as a remark-

able instance of the happy effect of indefatigable and chearful industry. But though they do honour to the very excellent man who is the subject of them, they reflect a heavy disgrace on that part of our national establishment; which makes so wretched and scandalous a provision for great numbers of the most learned and blameless body of ecclesiastics in the world, by which means that industry must be often exerted to procure a scanty livelihood, which ought solely to be employed in their sacred studies, and the work of their ministry.

To Mr. —

SIR, C—re, July 26, 1754.

I Was the other day upon a party of pleasure about five or six miles from this place, where I met with a very striking object, and of a nature not very common. Going into a Clergyman's house, (of whom I had frequently heard, but with whom I had never any personal acquaintance,) I found him sitting at the head of a long square table, such as is commonly used in this country by the lower class of people, dressed in a coarse blue frock, trimmed with black horn buttons; a checked shirt, a leathern strap about his neck for a stock, a coarse apron, and a pair of great heavy wooden soled shoes, plated with iron to preserve them (what we call clogs in these parts) with a child upon his knee eating his breakfast: his wife, and the remainder of his family, which consists of nine children, were some of them employed in waiting on each other, the rest in teasing and spinning wool; at which trade he is a great proficient; and moreover, when it is made ready for sale, will lug it by 16 or

32 pounds weight at a time upon his back, and on foot, seven or eight miles to market, even in the depth of winter. I was not much surprised at all this, as you may possibly be, having heard a good deal of it related before. But I must confess myself astonished at the alacrity and good humour that appeared both in the clergyman and his wife, and more so, at the sense and ingenuity of the clergyman himself. My curiosity tempted me to make an enquiry into his benefice, with all his temporalities, of which he gave me, I really believe, a true and just account; and they are as follows. His fixed salary, (which has of late years been augmented by queen Anne's bounty dropping into it,) is now between 10 or 11, or near 11l. a year. About this time he visits his neighbours, who are very fond of him, and they present him with a fleece or two of wool each, which gratuities he tells me may amount in the whole to the value of 3l. the remainder of his income, and all his temporalities consist, in some small matter of cash he had left him, as a legacy I believe, and what is very surprising, of some which he had spared out of his income, besides maintaining his family, which is now placed out at interest, and which interest, when added to his benefice, and the gratuities above-mentioned, will not make the whole above 20l. per annum.

It amazes me to think, how he procures a maintenance for such a family, out of so small a matter; and yet he does it to the admiration of all that know him; his industry causes him to be loved by his flock, his honesty to be trusted, his function to be respected by them, and

his genius to be admired by every one.

W. F.

S I R,

HOW glad am I to find poor Mr. W—'s affecting circumstances taken notice of, which are so well known in these parts, that, upon application to any reputable person hereabouts, you will be told, he is as honest, worthy, well-meaning, industrious a poor clergyman, as any in these northern parts. Last Saturday, on delivering yours to Mr. W—, at his house at L—, would you believe it? I found him at one of the most servile of this country's employments, which, out of regard to persons of our profession, I shall forbear to mention. His good moral conduct and meek behaviour among his neighbours, has gained him an uncommon respect; and were it not for some trifling presents they make him of hay, wool, and the like, he could never pretend to maintain a sickly wife, and seven or eight chargeable small children, out of the poor income of his yearly salary. His family throughout, not excepting himself, is clothed with stuff of his own manufacturing; and if I add that necessity has put him upon working them out of the fleece, even to the making them up into wearing apparel, it is but what I have been credibly told, and upon the strongest evidence of ocular demonstration have good reason to believe it. Yet, notwithstanding the narrowness of Mr. W—'s circumstances, I don't apprehend that his family want the common necessaries of life; but what will not the fear of want put a man upon doing? and how commendable is honest industry to prevent such a terror? By his frugality and good manage-

management, he keeps the wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances a little in the world, it is owing more to his own care, than to any thing else he has to rely upon; I don't find his inclination is running after further preferment. He is settled among the people that are happy among themselves, and lives in the greatest unanimity and friendship with them, and I believe the minister and people are exceedingly satisfied with each other; and indeed how should they be dissatisfied, when they have a person of such known worth and probity for their pastor? A man, who, for his candour and meekness, his sober, chaste, and virtuous conversation, his soundness in principle and practice, is an ornament to his profession, and an honour to the country he is in; and bear with me if I say, the plainness of his dress, the sanctity of his manners, the simplicity of his doctrine, and the vehemence of his expression, have a sort of resemblance to the pure practice of primitive christianity. I have been now at B——n near five years, and never once have I heard any one speak an ill word of Mr. W——; but what is hardly to be met withal in a clergyman of the like circumstances, all treat him with the greatest respect, good nature, and humanity; and this must certainly be owing to the purity of his morals and innocence of his life. Nay, Mr. W——'s character is so well established in the neighbourhood, that I'll venture to say, the best and worthiest gentleman hereabouts take a pleasure in doing him any favour he requests.

January 31, 1755.

T. C.

From Mr. C—— of Lancaster to the
Rev. Mr. B——.

S I R,

Feb. 4, 1755.

UPON my return hither, I wrote to Mr. W—— of L——, the poor clergyman you mentioned to me, desiring he would send me a particular account of the value of his curacy, and the number of his family, and from him I have just received the following answer. I also wrote to Mr. C——, a clergyman who lives in the neighbourhood of Mr. W——, to let me know Mr. W——'s character, and how he behaved, &c. which he has done in the letter I here inclose. Mr. C—— is a person of great worth and integrity, so that I can depend upon the truth of his letter. You will, I doubt not, from these papers, be of opinion, that Mr. W—— is not unworthy the regard you have been pleased to shew him, and that he deserves encouragement. If I can give you any further information in this affair, or can be any way serviceable in paying Mr. W—— what you are so kind to collect for him, I shall, with pleasure, observe any directions you shall give; for I know not a more deserving object than he is, though we have numbers of poor clergymen in these parts; nor a more charitable office that a person can be employed in.

From Mr. W——.

S I R,

Yours of the 26th instant was communicated to me by Mr. C——, and I should have returned an immediate answer, but the hand of providence then lying heavy upon an amiable pledge of conjugal endearment, hath since taken from me a promising girl, which the dis-

C 3

consolate

consolate mother too pensively laments the loss of, though we have yet eight living, all heathful hopeful children, whose names and ages are as follows: Zaccheus, aged almost 18 years; Elizabeth 16 years and 10 months; Mary 15 years; Moses 13 years and 3 months; Sarah 10 years and 3 months; Mabel 8 years and 3 months; William Tyson 3 years and 8 months; and Anne Esther 1 year and 3 months; besides Anne who died 2 years and 6 months ago, and was then aged between 9 and 10, and Eleanor who died the 23d inst. January, aged 6 years and 10 months. Zaccheus the eldest child is now learning the trade of a tanner, and has two years and a half of his apprenticeship to serve. The annual income of my chapel at present, as near as I can compute it, may amount to about 17l. ten of which is paid in cash, viz. 5l. from the bounty of queen Anne, and 5l. from W. P. Esq: of P——, out of the annual rents, he being lord of the manor, and 3l. from the several inhabitants of L——, settled upon their tenements as a rent charge; the house and gardens I value at 4l. yearly, and not worth more, and I believe the surplice fees and voluntary contributions one year with another, may be worth 3l. but as the inhabitants are few in number, and the fees are very low, this last mentioned sum consists chiefly in free-will offerings.

I am situated greatly to my satisfaction with regard to the conduct and behaviour of my auditory, who not only live in the happy ignorance of the follies and vices of the age, but in mutual peace and good will with one another, and are seemingly (and I hope really too)

sincere Christians, and sound members of the established church, not one dissenter of any denomination being amongst them all. I got to the value of 40l. for my wife's fortune, but had no real estate or cash of my own, being the youngest son of twelve children, born of obscure parents; and though my income has been but small, and my family large, yet by a providential blessing upon my own diligent endeavours, the kindness of friends, and a cheap country to live in, we have always had the necessaries of life.——By what I have written (which is a true and exact account to the best of my knowledge) I hope you will not think your favours to me out of the late worthy Dr. Stratford's effects quite mis bestowed; for which I must ever gratefully own myself, Sir, your most obliged and most obedient humble servant,

To Mr. C—— R. W.
of Lancaster. Curate of L——.

We do not know what degree of credit the following account may deserve, nor how the extraordinary facts contained in it are authenticated; but the narrative, though in appearance somewhat romantic, is extremely curious; and as the character described is such an uncommon mixture of philosophy and enthusiasm, we think it well worthy a place in our collection.

WHilst the brave and worthy General Oglethorpe commanded in Georgia, and, by his extensive influence over the Indian nations around that colony, kept them in friendship and subjection to this crown; and in March 1743, whilst

whilst he, with a detachment of his indefatigable regiment, and a large body of Indians, was making an incursion to the very gates of St. Augustine, one Preber, a German jesuit, as he afterwards appeared to be, was sent prisoner to Frederica, by captain Kent, who commanded at Fort Augusta, on the main. Captain Kent had, for some time before, perceived a remarkable intractability in the Creek Indians, in matters of trade, and a sulkiness in that generous nation that betokened no good to the English. After a wise and secret enquiry, and from proper intelligence, he had great reason to imagine some ill-humours were stirred up in these people, by a white man, who had resided some time in the upper towns, after having been many years among the Cherokees, who always shewed him the utmost deference. Upon these advices he got him privately seized, and conveyed (without noise or bustle) to Frederica, as aforesaid, little imagining the importance of his capture: though the Indians, missing him, made it very apparent by their clamours, that they were not a little interested in his safety. The general, at his return, was surprised, upon examination, to find in this prisoner, who appeared in his dress a perfect Indian, a man of politeness and gentility, who spoke Latin, French, Spanish, and German fluently, and English brokenly. What passed at his several examinations, it is not in my power to determine; but the consequence was, that he was detained a prisoner, and so remained when I left the colony at the beginning of the year 1744, which was after his excellency returned to England.

Preber, as to his person, was a

short dapper man, with a pleasing, open countenance, and a most penetrating look. His dress was a deer-skin jacket, a flap before and behind his privities, with morgissons, or deer-skin pumps, or sandals, which were laced, in the Indian manner, on his feet and ancles. The place of his confinement was the barracks, where he had a room, and a centry at his door, day and night. The philosophical ease, with which he bore his confinement, the communicative disposition he seemed possessed of, and his politeness, which dress or imprisonment could not disguise, attracted the notice of every gentleman at Frederica, and gained him the favour of many visits and conversations.

His œconomy was admirable; from his allowance of fish, flesh, and bread, he always spared, till he had by him a quantity on which he could regale, even with gluttony, when he allowed himself that liberty. "It is folly," he would say, "to repine at one's lot in life:—my mind soars above misfortune:—in this cell I can enjoy more real happiness, than it is possible to do in the busy scenes of life. Reflections upon past events, digesting former studies, keep me fully employed, whilst health and abundant spirits allow me no anxious, no uneasy moments;—I suffer, though a friend to the natural rights of mankind—though an enemy to tyranny, usurpation and oppression;—and what is more,—I can forgive and pray for those that injure me;—I am a christian,—and christian principles always promote internal felicity."

Sentiments like these, often expressed, attracted my particular notice; and I endeavoured to cultivate

a confidence he seemed to repose in me, more especially, by every kind office in my power. Indeed, had nothing else been my reward, the pleasing entertainment his conversation imparted, would have been a sufficient recompence. He had read much, was conversant in most arts and sciences; but in all greatly wedded to system and hypothesis.

After some months intercourse, I had, from his own mouth, a confession of his designs in America, which were neither more nor less, than to bring about a confederation amongst all the southern Indians, to inspire them with industry, to instruct them in the arts necessary to the commodity of life, and in short, to engage them to throw off the yoke of their European allies, of all nations. For this purpose he had, for many years, accommodated himself to their opinions, prejudices and practices, had been their leader in war, and their priest and legislator in peace, interlarding (like his brethren in China) some of the most alluring Romish rites with their own superstitions, and inculcating such maxims of policy as were not utterly repugnant to their own, and yet were admirably calculated to subserve the views he had upon them. Hence they began, already, to be more acute in their dealings with the English and French, and to look down upon those nations as interlopers, and invaders of their just rights. The Spaniards, I found, he looked upon with a more favourable eye: "They, says he, are good christians, that is (with a smiling sneer, such subjects as may be worked upon to do any thing for the sake of converting their neighbours:—with them my people would incorporate and become one

nation;—a bull, a dispensation, or a brief, will bring them to any thing." When I hinted, though at a distance, the bloodshed his scheme would produce, the difficulties he had to encounter, and the many years it would require to establish his government over the Indians, he answered in this remarkable manner: "Proceeding properly, many of these evils may be avoided, and, as to length of time, —we have a succession of agents to take up the work as fast as others leave it. We never lose sight of a favourite point, nor are we bound by the strict rules of morality, in the means, when the end we pursue is laudable. If we err, our general is to blame, and we have a merciful God to pardon. But, believe me, before this century is past, the Europeans will have a very small footing on this continent." Thus the father, or nearly in these words, expressed himself, and often hinted that there were many more of his brethren, that were yet labouring amongst the Indians for the same purposes. The adventures of this remarkable man, which he imparted to me, are so extraordinary, that I shall, the first opportunity, consign them to your hands for publication, if you will accept of them; and, at present, shall conclude this letter with one striking instance of his presence of mind and fortitude.

On the 22d of March 1744, the large magazine of bombs, and a small magazine of powder, at Frederica, by some accident, were set on fire, and blew up with a dreadful explosion. In a moment the town wore all the appearance of a bombardment, the inhabitants left their houses, and fled with the utmost consternation into the adjacent woods and

and savannahs, whilst the splinters of the bursting shells flew in the air to an amazing distance, considering they were not projected from the usual instruments of destruction. The worthy and humane captain Mackay, who then commanded in the garrison, immediately opened the doors of the prisons to all the captive Spaniards and Indians, and bid them shift for themselves. A message was sent to Preber to the same purpose, which he politely refused to comply with, and in the hurry he was soon forgotten. The bombs were well bedded as it providentially happened, and, at intervals, were some hours in discharging themselves. When the explosion began to languish, some of us thought of the jesuit, and went to his apartment, which, by the bye, was not twenty paces from the bomb-house: after calling some time, he put forth his head from under his feather-bed, with which he had prudently covered himself, and cried, "Gentlemen, I suppose all's over;—for my part, I reasoned thus: The bombs will rise perpendicularly, and, if the fusee fails, fall again in the same direction, but the splinters will fly off horizontally; therefore, with this trusty covering, I thought I had better stand the storm here, than hazard a knock in the pate by flying further." This was said with the same ease that he would have expressed himself at a banquet, and he continued the conversation, with his usual vein of pleasantry, to the end of an explosion, that was enough to strike terror to the firmest breast. I am, Sir, your constant reader and humble servant,

AMERICUS.

Bristol, Sept. 19, 1760.

The Life of Theodore, King of Corsica, published in Bibliotheca Biographica, or synopsis of universal biography; a new work. In this account we must observe, that the baron's character is represented in the most favourable light.

Theodore I. King of Corsica, baron Niewhoff, grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy Empire, prince of the papal throne; for thus he styled himself. 'A man whose claim to royalty,' says an ingenious author, 'was as indisputable as the most ancient titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his subjects; the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, and the uncommon resolution of determining to be free.' It was on March 15, 1736, whilst the Corsican malecontents were sitting in council, that an English vessel from Tunis, with a passport from our consul there, arrived at a port then in possession of the malecontents. A stranger on board this vessel, who had the appearance of a person of distinction, no sooner went on shore, but he was received with singular honours by the principal persons, who saluted him with the titles of excellency, and viceroy of Corsica. His attendants consisted of two officers, a secretary, a chaplain, a few domestic and Morocco slaves. He was conducted to the bishop's palace; called himself Lord Theodore; whilst the chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to declare. From this vessel that brought him, were debarked 10 pieces of cannon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pair of shoes, a great quantity of provisions, and coin

coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had 400 soldiers posted for his guard. He created officers, formed 24 companies of soldiers, distributed among the malecontents the arms and the shoes he had brought with him, conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs, appointed another his treasurer, and professed the Roman catholic religion. Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldest son of the Pretender, prince Ragotski, the duke de Ripperda, count de Bonneval, were each in their turns supposed to be this stranger. All Europe was puzzled; but the country of our stranger was soon discovered: he was in fact a Prussian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron Niewhoff. Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had successively been in the service of several German princes, had seen Holland, England, France, Portugal; gained the confidence of the great at Lisbon, and passed there for a charge d'affaires from the emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable person, had resolution, and strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about 50 years of age. Upon his first landing, the chiefs of the Corsicans publicly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties; that he was arrived in order to deliver the island from the tyrannical oppression of the Genoese. The general assembly offered him the crown, not as any sudden act into which they had been surprised, but with all the precaution that people could take to secure their freedom and felicity under it.

Theodore however, contented himself with the title of governor-general. In this quality he assembled the people, and administered an oath for preserving eternal peace among themselves; and severely did he exact obedience to this law. He was again offered the title of King, he accepted it, Sunday April 15, 1736, was crowned king of Corsica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoese, alarmed at these proceedings, publicly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treason; caused it to be reported, that he governed in the most despotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely because they were Genoese; than which nothing could be more false, as appears from his manifesto, in answer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men, found himself master of a country where the Genoese durst not appear; he carried Porte Vecchio, and on May 3d blocked up the city of Bastia, but was soon obliged to retire. He then separated his force, and was successful in his conquests, and came again before Bastia, which soon submitted to him. His court became brilliant; and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers. Towards the month of July, murmurs were spread of great dissatisfactions arising from the want of Theodore's promised succours: on the other hand, a considerable armament sailed from Barcelona, as was supposed in his favour. At the same time, France and England strictly forbid their subjects to assist in any way the malecontents. Sept. 2d, Theodore presided at a general assembly, and assured

assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so much wanted succours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October he must resign sovereign authority, or make good his promise. Theodore, in the mean time, received large sums, but nobody knew from whence they came: he armed some barques, and chased those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the order of the Deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The monies he had received, he caused to be new coined, and his affairs seemed to have a promising aspect; but the scene presently changed. In the beginning of November he assembled the chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmost efforts in their favour: that he had determined to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms. The chiefs, to the number of 47, attended him with the utmost respect on the day of his departure to the water side, and even on board his vessel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts, which he had assigned them; a demonstrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the island, did not quit it in disgust, or leave

it in a manner inconsistent with his royal character. Thus ended the reign of Theodore; who arrived in a few days, disguised in the habit of an Abbé, at Livonia, and from thence, after a short stay, conveyed himself nobody knew whether. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to depart the kingdom in 48 hours; he precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amsterdam attended by four Italian domestics; he took up his quarters at an inn; and there two citizens arrested him, on a claim of 16,000 florins, but he soon obtained a protection, and found some merchants who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of 52 guns, and 250 men; but was soon afterwards, with two of his relations, seized at Naples, in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortress of Gaieta. This unhappy monarch, whose courage had raised him to a throne, not by a succession of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppressed nation, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which indefatigable policy, or solicitation of succours could attempt, to recover his crown: at length he chose for his retirement, a country where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had so vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corsicans; but his situation here by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced so low, as to be several years before his death, a prisoner for debt in the King's-bench. To the honour of some private persons, a charitable contribution was set on foot for him in 1753. And in 1757, at the

the expence of a gentleman, a marble was erected to his memory in the church-yard of St. Anne's Westminster.

Some anecdotes of the celebrated Thurrot, taken from a pamphlet published by John Francis Durand, a clergyman of good character.

THUROT was born at Boulogne in France, his father and mother being both natives of that place; but his grandfather by his father's side, was a native of Ireland, and captain in the Irish army under King James the II^d, with whom he went off when he quitted that kingdom.

During King James the II^d's residence at St. Germain's, Capt. Farrel was one of his household, and paid his addresses to Mademoiselle Thurrot, whose uncle was a member of the parliament of Paris.

He married her, but so great was the displeasure of the young lady's friends, that none of them would look upon her; and three years after the death of his royal master, poor Farrel retired to Boulogne, in hopes that some of his wife's relations there would have more compassion than those he had left in the metropolis: but he was mistaken, for here he was obliged to subsist wholly on a very small pension which Queen Catherine allowed to all the discharged servants of the deceased king.

At Boulogne our Thurrot's father was born, but not till three months after his own father's death: nor did Mad. Farrel herself outlive her husband much above a year; so that the boy being taken in by his mother's relations, went by their name.

Old Thurrot is now alive at Boulogne, and was originally bred to the law; he had three wives, the second of which was called Picard, a vintner's daughter; and this was the mother of Thurrot.

She died in child-birth of him, and a remarkable accident happened at his christening, to which he in a great measure owed his late high fortune.

While his father held him at the font, his mother was receiving the last office, that of sepulture without in the church-yard; this had such an effect upon Thurrot, who had been a tender husband, that the tears streamed from his eyes in great abundance.

It is the custom of Roman Catholic countries about Christmas, at which season of the year this happened, for the ladies of the first distinction to go into churches, and offer themselves as sponsors, for whatever children are brought to be baptized.

Madam Tallard, a woman of great rank and fortune, was now standing for little Thurrot, and observing the extreme agony in which the father of the child appeared, enquired what was the cause of it, and the priest informed her. She was so touched, that she made him a handsome present, and desired, that if the boy should live till she returned again into those parts, he might be sent to her.

When he was about fifteen years of age, one Farrel came to Boulogne, who by some means or other got acquainted with old Thurrot, and, learning the origin of the family, claimed relationship.

This man was a commander of a vessel, and used to smuggle goods; he assured old Thurrot, that the

house

house of the O'Farrels was still a flourishing house in Connaught, and offered, if he would let his young son go over with him, to make his fortune: to which he consented.

Thurot was equipped at the expense of his Irish cousin, and set out with him for Limerick, but stopped at the Isle of Man upon some business of the smugglers. And here taking some disgust, he refused to follow his cousin O'Farrel any farther.

After Farrel had sailed away, it was some time before a ship bound to France came into the port, so that Thurot was obliged to look about him for support: and being a handsome spirited lad, a gentleman of Anglesey took a fancy to him, and he entered into his service.

This person was old in the trade of running goods, and had several small vessels continually passing between the Isle of Man and Ireland, laden with contraband commodities; with these he frequently sent Thurot; and once lodged him, at Carlingford, near a year, with one of his factors, to manage some business of consequence.

In this place he acquired his first knowledge of the English tongue, and at length determined, instead of returning to the Isle of Man, to go to Dublin, and see whether he could not learn some tidings of those relations about whom he had so often heard. Accordingly he set out for Dublin, with about eleven shillings in his pocket.

Whether he ever met with any of his Irish relations, is not known; but he was in Dublin reduced so low, that he was glad to enter into the family of Lord B—— as his valet. Here he lived near two years,

by the name of Dauphine, and might perhaps have lived much longer, but for a most unhappy affair which happened in the family, and which made a great noise in the world. Thurot was in high favour with his mistress, and being suspected to be her confidant, was dismissed his lordship's service, as was at the same time my lady's woman, with whom young Thurot was on very good terms.

Lord B—— having laid things to Thurot's charge, of which he knew himself innocent, he spoke his mind of his lordship so freely, that Dublin became a very improper place for him to remain in. His friend, the waiting-woman, whose name was Lynch, was soon after her dismissal from the family of Lord B—— received into that of the Earl of A——, who had a great estate in the north of Ireland, and going down thither the following summer, Thurot followed her.

In this place he made himself acceptable to many gentlemen, and to the Earl of A—— by his skill in sporting; but his situation being near the sea, and the opposite coast of Scotland favouring the trade of smuggling, in which he was a much greater master than in cocking and hunting, he soon got into a gang of these people. And as he was generous in the highest degree, he made no scruple of bestowing upon his favourites a piece of Indian stuff for a gown, a yard or two of muslin, or some tea, which by degrees being known, he was applied to for some of these things in the mercantile way.

Thurot could not withstand the solicitation, and used frequently to sell tea, china, chocolate, India goods, and brandy, at an easy rate.

This

This trade continued some months, till one of his customers, a lady, being more rapacious than the rest, laid out fifty pounds at once with him, by which means her house was made a warehouse, and the excise people getting notice of it, came to search, found the goods, and seized them.—Thurot was discovered by the honest trader; and three nights after, the officers having laid their scheme, fell in with some boats laden with run goods, four of which fell into their hands, but the vessel in which was our captain, and which was lighter than the rest, had the good fortune to make the coast of Scotland; the commodities in the boat were worth about two hundred pounds, but how to get them sold was the matter. Thurot with his accomplices deposited them in safe places, and it was proposed that two of them, who were Scotchmen, should dispose of them as pedlars. The design succeeded; for in less than three months the whole cargo was sold off for near three hundred pounds, one hundred and fifty of which coming to Thurot's share, he made the best of his way to Edinburgh, where having equipped himself like a gentleman, he was determined to make the best of his way to France.

But Mr. V——, a gentleman of French extraction in Edinburgh, who was a merchant, and used frequently to send vessels from Edinburgh to London, wanted a master for one of his little sloops, and having seen Thurot, who passed for a sea-faring captain, and finding by his accent that he was a Frenchman, made him the offer of it.

Thurot did not hesitate a moment, and the following week the *Anie* of Edinburgh, Thurot master, bound with linen for London,

set sail for the river Thames, where she was burnt, with many others, by some pitch taking fire in a neighbouring warehouse. Thurot having given an account of his trust to his employer's factor, fixed himself near London, taking lodgings in Paddington, where the author of these memoirs by mere accident got acquainted with him.

From 1748 to 1752, captain Thurot was going continually backward and forward between France and England, and went great part of his time in London, by his real name. Part of this time he lodged in a court in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was then instructed in the mathematics by one Mr. Donnelly an Irish gentleman, famous for his knowledge and abilities in the mathematical studies.

He used frequently to go to a club, which was held every Monday night somewhere about the Seven Dials, and consisted wholly of foreigners; chiefly of Frenchmen; some of these gentlemen took it in their heads one evening most grossly to abuse the English and Irish, calling them every contemptuous name which liquor and ill manners could suggest. Thurot listened to them for some time with a good deal of patience; till at length, finding they intended to set no bounds to their insolence, he very calmly got up, and seizing the two which sat next to him, each by the nose, without saying a syllable he led them to the door, and put them out, and bolted it after them; then returning to his seat; Come gentlemen, said he, let us drink about, and call another subject.—He afterwards became commander of a ship bound from Dunkirk, and lodged in Shadwell.

In

In this place he lived with a woman who passed for his wife, and rented a house three years, during which time he never failed of running over two or three times a year between London and Calais, Dunkirk, and other French ports. This woman was with him during all his late grand expedition.

After the year 1752, his chief place of residence was at Bologne, where he became king of the smugglers, and during his reign did not export and import less than 20,000 pounds worth of goods a year.

The son of madam Tallard, his godmother, was president of the province; and it being well known that smugglers infested those parts, though the government could not point out the delinquents, he had orders to be very vigilant, and if possible to put a stop to their malpractices. In consequence of which M. Tallard arrested several of the smugglers, and among them was poor Thurot.

After being examined, he was sent to Dunkirk, and there confined in the common prison; but Tallard having been his playfellow when a boy, and perfectly remembering the regard which his mother had for him, procured him his life.

Shortly after this, he was commanded up to Paris, to make discoveries that might prevent the robberies of the smugglers for the future. He remained there in prison several months, but during his examination convinced some people in power, that should the war break out with England, which was at that time contriving, and in the form of an invasion too, M. Thurot might be rendered a serviceable man.

This consideration, together with

M. Tallard's interest, not only procured him his liberty, but the command of one of the king's sloop; but finding in the beginning of the war that his sloop was not likely to be much employed, and that the thoughts of invading England was laid aside, he desired permission to go on board a Dunkirk privateer, in which he commanded till the beginning of the summer of the memorable year 1759, when he was advanced to command his last expedition.

Nothing can exhibit so just a view of a character, as a person's own letter; especially when written on an interesting and critical occasion. The letter which we now lay before the reader, represents in the strongest manner the conduct and sentiments of one of the most virtuous of men, in one of the most trying exigencies incident to humanity.

The bishop of Marseilles's letter to the bishop of Soissons, Sept. 27, 1720, N. S. when the plague raged at Marseilles.

I Wish, my lord, I were as eloquent, as you are full of zeal and charity, to testify my grateful acknowledgment of your liberality, and the charities you have procured us; but in our present consternation, we are not in a condition to express any other sentiment than that of grief. Your alms came at a very seasonable time, for I was reduced almost to the last penny. I am labouring to get money for two bills for 1000 livres, which the bishop of Frejus was pleased to send us, and six more of M. Fountanieu; though just upon the decay of the bills of 1000 livres, they are not
very

very current; yet I hope I shall succeed. You, my lord, have prevented these difficulties, and we are doubly obliged to you for it. Might I presume to beg the favour of you to thank, in my name, Cardinal de Rohan, M. and Madam de Daugéan, and the curate of St. Sulpice, for their charities.

It is just I should now give you some account of a desolate town you was pleased to succour. Never was desolation greater, nor ever was any like this. There have been many cruel plagues, but none was ever more cruel: to be sick and dead was almost the same thing. As soon as the distemper gets into a house, it never leaves it till it has swept away all the inhabitants one after another. The fright and consternation are so extremely great, that the sick are abandoned by their own relations, and cast out of their houses into the streets, upon quilts or straw beds, amongst the dead bodies which lie there for want of people to inter them. What a melancholy spectacle have we on all sides? We go into the streets full of dead bodies half rotten, through which we pass to come to a dying body to excite him to an act of contrition, and give him absolution. For above forty days together the blessed sacrament was carried every where to all the sick, and the extreme unction was given them with a zeal of which we have few examples. But the churches being infected with the stench of the dead flung at the doors, we were obliged to leave off, and be content with confessing the poor people. At present I have no more confessors; the pretended corrupters of the morality of Jesus Christ, (the jesuits) without any obligation, have sacrificed themselves, and given

their lives for their brethren; whilst the gentlemen of the severe morality (the jansenists) are all flown, and have secured themselves, notwithstanding the obligations their benefices imposed on them; and nothing can recal them, nor ferret them out of their houses. The two communities of the jesuits are quite disabled, to the reserve of one old man of 74 years, who still goes about night and day, and visits the hospitals. One more is just come from Lyons purposely to hear the confessions of the infected, whose zeal does not favour much of the pretended laxity. I have had twenty-four capuchins dead, and fourteen sick, but I am in expectation of more. Seven recolects, as many cordeliers, five or six carms, and several minims are dead, and all the best of the clergy, both secular and regular; which grievously afflicts me. I stand in need of prayers, to enable me to support all the crosses that almost suppress me. At last the plague has got into my palace, and within seven days I lost my steward, who accompanied me in the streets, two servants, two chairmen, and my confessor. My secretary and another lie sick, so that they have obliged me to quit my palace, and retire to the first president, who was so kind as to lend me his house. We are destitute of all succour; we have no meat; and whatsoever I could do, going all about the town, I could not meet with any that would undertake to distribute broth to the poor that were in want. The doctors of Montpellier, who came hither three or four days ago, are frightened at the horrid stench of the streets, and refuse to visit the sick till the dead bodies are removed, and the streets cleansed. They had
been

been much more surprised had they come a fortnight sooner; then nothing but frightful dead bodies were seen on all sides, and there was no stirring without vinegar at our noses, though that could not hinder our perceiving the filthy stench of them. I had 200 dead bodies that lay rotting under my windows for the space of eight days, and but for the authority of the first president they had remained there much longer. At present things are much changed; I made my round about the town, and found but few; but a prodigious number of quilts and blankets, and of all sorts of the richest cloaths, which people would touch no more, and are going to burn. There are actually in the streets to the value of 200,000 livres. The disorder and confusion has hitherto been extremely great, but all our hopes are in the great care of the chevalier de Langeron, governor of the town. He has already caused some shops to be opened. The change of the governor, and of the season, by the grace of God, will be advantageous. Had we not affected to deceive the public, by assuring that the evil which reigned was not the plague, and had we buried the dead bodies which lay a whole fortnight in the streets, I believe the mortality had ceased, and we should have had nothing to do but provide against the extreme misery which necessarily must be the sequel of this calamity.

You cannot imagine the horror which we have seen, nor can any believe it that has not seen it; my little courage has often almost failed me. May it please Almighty God to let us soon see an end of it. There is a great diminution of the mortality; and those that hold that the

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moon contributes to all this, are of opinion, that we owe this diminution to the decline of the moon; and that we shall have reason to fear when it comes to the full. For my part, I am convinced, we owe all to the mercies of God, from whom alone we must hope for relief in the deplorable condition we have been in so long a-while. I am, &c.

HENRY, *Bishop of Marseilles.*

The conduct of a late unfortunate nobleman tending to reflect on the marriage state,

There has been inserted in the public papers a very short will of a Peeress of Ireland (whereby she gave her separate fortune to her lord) in which the tenderness of her heart, delicacy of sentiments, and sincerity of conjugal affection, together with an air of genuine religion, appear so strong and lively, that it has been very justly admired, and deserves to be kept in remembrance, to the honour of that noble pair. But it may be deemed altogether superfluous for the purposes of which it was inserted, that of vindicating the fair sex, and the state of matrimony; neither of which could possibly have suffered by any aspersions of an unhappy man, whose known insanity, whilst it palliates his crime, takes away all authority from his opinion, not only in those points, but in others of greater importance.

For the Lord PALMERSTON.

AS I have long given you my heart, and my tenderest affections and fondest wishes have been always yours, so is every thing else I possess; and all that I can call mine being already yours, I have
D nothing

nothing to give but my heartiest thanks for the care and kindness you have at any time shewn me, either in sickness or in health; for which God Almighty will, I hope, reward you in a better world.

However, for form's sake, I here give and bequeath you as following: First, the 10,000 l. left me by Sir R. H. the 200 l. a year annuity, left me by my father; the gold cup, and the two lesser chocolate cups, which I wish you would sometimes look on as a remembrance of death, and also of the fondest and faithfulest friend you ever had."

N. B. The cups were made out of mourning rings, and used daily as a memorial of her departed friends and eternity.

Sept. 4, 1726.

A copy of an original letter, written by Mr. Solomon Da Costa, and sent to the Trustees of the British Museum, with a present of near two hundred curious manuscript volumes in the Hebrew language, which were originally intended by the Jews as a present to King Charles II.

GO, I pray thee, see the presence of those in whom there is wisdom, understanding, and knowledge; behold they are the honourable personages appointed and made overseers of the great and noted treasury called by the name of the British Museum. The Lord preserve them! Amen—

Saith the man Solomon, son to my lord and father, the ancient, honourable, devout, meek, and excellent Mr. Isaac Da Costa, surnamed Athias, of the city of Amsterdam, of the people scattered and

dispersed among all nations; of the captivity of Jerusalem, which is in Spain.

I have already dwelt fifty-four years in ease and rest, in quietness and in confidence, without fear, in this city of London, the crowning city! that is full of people, great among the nations, and princes among the provinces; a city great for wise and learned men; the mother of sciences and arts; there is not one science too difficult for them, either in medicine, or astronomy, or philosophy, or any art of skilful and cunning artists, the work of cunning workmen, such as have not been seen in all the earth, nor in any nation. And much more so now, that they have built a tower for them all, and a palace full of all good things, the wonders of nature, which God created and made; and things of great value, both by reason of their being singular, there being no other like them, by reason of the costliness of the work, it being done with utmost comeliness and beauty, or by artists, whose fame has gone forth through the world. There are they deposited, and there are they to be met with in thousands and ten thousands, where they will be for ever for a sign and wonder; and spacious rooms full of books, both modern and ancient, printed and manuscripts, in innumerable languages, the like was not seen in all the earth, since the foundation thereof, till now that the men of government expended abundance of money to purchase them, and to gather them within the great treasury, that it might be for the good of mankind, both for the stranger, and for him that is born in the land, even every one whose heart stirred him

him up to come unto the works, to search and examine them.—May the Lord open unto them his good treasure, the heaven, and render to them a recompence according to the works of their hands.

And whereas I am not worthy of the least of all the favours, which many honourable men of the nation have done me; and I well know within myself, that my hand is shortened, that it cannot render them a recompence according to the works of their hands; therefore then said I, Lo! I come with the volume of the book of the law of Moses,—*In pace quiescat*—written upon vellum in a handsome character, as it is made use of in our synagogues; and a very ancient book, written also upon vellum, containing the posterior and twelve minor prophets; and besides, another book, written also upon vellum, containing the five books of the law, the Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, the book of Esther, Psalms, Proverbs, Job, and the lessons that are read out of the Prophets throughout the year: Added to them one hundred and eighty ancient books, which had been gathered and bound for King Charles II. King of Great Britain, with valuable bindings, marked with his own cypher, all in the holy language, which I purchased in my youth; and behold their names are written in the book of the catalogue that goes with this writing; for I said within myself, may these also be treasured in the midst of the Museum, that they may be a witness in my behalf, that their love is always before me, and that I am not ungrateful to all the good they have rewarded me with. Where-

fore, one thing I desire of you, that I will seek after, that you accept my present, this handful of mine, with a pleasant countenance, and that these my books may be placed among those that stand, to be there from generation to generation; that this may be called an offering of sweet savour; and that there they may find rest.

Now as for me, my prayer is unto thee, O Lord, in an acceptable time, for this great nation: Lo! may the people rise up as a great lion, and lift up himself as a young lion; may he cry, yea, roar; may he prevail against his enemies; may the degrees of honour of his excellent majesty be extolled and raised up, and in his palace may every one speak of his glory; may our eyes see the king in his beauty! Lo! he is our sovereign George the Second; may his glory be extolled, and his kingdom exalted; may he prolong his days in his kingdom; for he leadeth his people like a flock, he is a buckler and shield of freedom and defence to all those that come to trust under the shadow of his dominion; his righteousness and devotion endureth for ever. So may God continue him in a state of life and peace; may he get up very high upon the highest prosperities, in fulness of joy; may God extend peace to him and his seed after him, like a river; may he reign, and may they reign; may he lead, and may they lead the people with justice and with judgment, and with equity, as at this day, so long as the moon endureth; and that they may be filled with abundance of peace, according to their pleasure, and according to the wishes of him

that seeketh their peace and wealth
for ever! with a sound heart in
faithfulness and truth.

The Minor of the Meanest,

SOLOMON DA COSTA.

London, this day Thursday,

the 5th of the month of

Sivan, of the year 5519

from the creation.

MILTON'S APOLOGY *for himself,*
against the charge of frequenting
brothel-houses.

I Had my time, readers, as others
have who have good learning
bestowed upon them, to be sent
to those places where, the opinion
was, it might be soonest attained,
and, as the manner is, was not un-
studied in those authors which are
most commended; whereof some
were grave orators and historians,
whose matter methought I loved in-
deed; but as my age then was, so
I understood them: others were the
smooth elegiac poets, whereof the
schools are not scarce; whom, both
for the pleasing sound of their nu-
merous writing, which in imitation
I found most easy, and most agree-
able to nature's part in me, and for
their matter, which what it is there
be few who know not, I was so al-
lured to read, that no recreation
came to me better welcome; for
that it was then those years with me
which are excused though they be
least severe, I may be saved the la-
bour to remember you. Whence
having observed them to account it
the chief glory of their wit, in that
they were ablest to judge, to praise,
and by that could esteem themselves
worthiest to love those high perfec-
tions which under one or other name

they undertook to celebrate, I
thought with myself, by every in-
stinct and presage of nature, which
is not wont to be false, that what
emboldened them to this task might
with such diligence as they used
embolden me; and that what judg-
ment, wit, or elegance, was my
share, would herein best appear,
and best value itself, by how much
more wisely, and with more love of
virtue, I should chuse (let rude ears
be absent) the object of not unlike
praises: for albeit these thoughts to
some will seem virtuous and com-
mendable, to others only pardon-
able, to a third sort perhaps idle;
yet the mentioning of them now
will end in serious. Nor blame it,
reader, in those years to propose to
themselves such a reward as the no-
blest dispositions above other things
in this life have sometimes prefer-
red; whereof not to be sensible,
when good and fair in one person
meet, argues both a gross and shal-
low judgment, and withal an un-
gentle and swinish breast; for by
the firm settling of these persuasions
I became, to my best memory, so
much a proficient, that if I found
those authors any where speaking
unworthy things of themselves, or
unchaste of those names which be-
fore they had extolled, this effect it
wrought with me, from that time
forward their art I still applauded,
but the men I deplored; and above
them all preferred the two famous
renowners of Beatrice and Laura,
who never write but in honour of
them to whom they devote their
verse, displaying sublime and pure
thoughts, without transgression. And
long it was not after, when I was
confirmed in this opinion, that he
who would not be frustrate of his
hope

hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought himself to be a true poem, that is, a composition, and pattern of the best and honourable things; not presuming to sing high praises of heroic men, or famous cities, unless he have in himself the experience and the practice of all that which is praiseworthy.

These reasonings, together with a certain niceness of nature, an honest haughtiness, and self-esteem either of what I was, or what I might be, (which let envy call pride) and lastly that modesty whereof, though not in the title-page, yet here, I may be excused to make some befitting profession, all these, uniting the supply of their natural aid together, kept me still above those low descents of mind, beneath which he must deject and plunge himself, that can agree to saleable and unlawful prostitutions. Next (for hear me out now, readers) that I may tell you whither my younger feet wandered: I betook me among those lofty fables and romances, which recount in solemn cantos the deeds of knight-hood founded by our victorious kings; and from thence had in renown all over Christendom. There I read it in the oath of every knight, that he should defend, to the expence of his best blood, or of his life, if it so befel him, the honour and chastity of virgin or matron. From whence even then I learnt, what a noble virtue chastity sure must be, to the defence of which so many worthies, by such a dear adventure of themselves, had sworn. And if I found, in the story afterward, any of them by word or deed breaking that oath, I judged it the same fault of the poet, as that

which is attributed to Homer; to have written undecent things of the gods. Only this my mind gave me, that every free and gentle spirit, without the oath, ought to be born a knight, nor indeed to expect the gilt spur, or the laying of a sword upon his shoulder, to stir him up, both by his counsel and his arm, to secure and protect the weakness of any attempted chastity. So that even those books, which to many others have been the fuel of wantonness and loose living, I cannot think how, unless by divine indulgence, proved to me so many incitements, as you have heard, to the love and steadfast observation of that virtue, which abhors the society of Bordellos.

Thus, from the laureat fraternity of poets, riper years, and the ceaseless round of study and reading, led me to the shady spaces of philosophy, but chiefly to the divine volumes of Plato, and his equal Xenophon; where if I should tell you what I learnt of chastity and love, I mean that which is truly so, whose charming cup is only virtue, which she bears in her hand to those who are worthy (the rest are cheated with a thick intoxicating potion, which a certain forceress, the abuser of love's name, carries about) and now the first and chiefest office of love begins and ends in the soul, producing those happy twins of her divine generation, knowledge and virtue, with such abstracted sublimities as these, it might be worth your listening, readers, as I may one day hope to have ye in a still time, when there shall be no chiding; not in these noises, the adversary, as ye know, barking at the door, or searching for me at the Bordellos, where it may be he

has lost himself, and raps up without pity the sage and rheumatic old prelate, with all her young Corinthian laity, to inquire for such a one.

Last of all, not in time, but as perfection is last, that care was ever had me, with my earliest capacity not to be negligently trained in the precepts of the christian religion; this that I have hitherto related, hath been to shew, that though Christianity had been but slightly taught me, yet a certain reservedness of natural disposition, and moral discipline learnt out of the noblest philosophy, was enough to keep me in disdain of far less incontinencies than this of the Bordello. But having had the doctrine of holy scripture, unfolding those chaste and high mysteries, with timeliest care infused, that the body is for the Lord, and the Lord for the body, thus also I urged to myself; that if unchastity in a woman, whom St. Paul terms the glory of a man, be such a scandal and dishonour, then certainly in a man, who is both the image and glory of God, it must, though commonly not so thought, be much more deflouring and dishonourable; in that he sins both against his own body, which is the perfecter sex, and his own glory, which is in the woman; and that which is worst, against the image and glory of God, which is in himself. Nor did I slumber over that place expressing such high rewards of ever accompanying the Lamb, with those celestial songs to others inapprehensible, but not to those who were not defiled with women, which doubtless means fornication; for marriage must not be called defilement. Thus large I have purposely been, that if I have been

justly taxed with this crime, it may come upon me, after all this my confession, with a ten-fold shame, But if I have hitherto deserved no such opprobrious word, or suspicion, I may hereby engage myself now openly to the faithful observation of what I have profest.

Some account of the Rt Hon. Laurence, late Earl Ferrers, and a circumstantial and authentic narrative of the murder of Mr. Johnson, and the fatal consequences of that fact.

L Laurence Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, was descended from a family which held considerable rank, and large estates in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire, before the Conquest. Many of them bore arms, and received particular honours from their prince, particularly from Henry the Vth and VIIth. In the year 1615, Sir Henry Shirley married Dorothy, the youngest of the two daughters and heiresses of the earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Robert, the son of Sir Henry by this lady, having distinguished himself in the royal army for King Charles the Ist, was afterwards confined by Cromwell in the Tower, where he died. His second son, Sir Robert, who was born during his confinement (his elder brother being dead) succeeded to the estate and title, and, in 1677, was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, a title that was borne by Robert Devereux, the last earl of Essex of that family, upon whose death it became extinct, but thus was revived in the grandson of Dorothy, his youngest

youngest daughter. This nobleman had very considerable posts under king Charles II. and king William the III^d, and on the 3^d of September 1711, was advanced by Queen Ann, to the title of Earl Ferrers, Visc. Tamworth. He died in 1717, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to his estate and title, who dying without male issue in 1729, they devolved on Henry, his next brother and heir, who dying unmarried, his title and estate devolved to his nephew Laurence, the late unhappy Earl Ferrers. His lordship's uncle, from whom he derived his title, was put under confinement by the authority of a statute of lunacy that was obtained against him, and, after a short return of reason, relapsed into incurable madness, in which state he continued till his death. Lady Barbary Shirley, his lordship's aunt, was also a lunatic, and confined as such. His lordship had so far a tincture of this family disorder, as to be subject to sudden, causeless, and outrageous passion; he often walked hastily about the room, clenching his fists, grinning, biting his lips, and talking to himself, without having any thing to ruffle his temper, or being under the influence of liquor; he also sometimes talked to himself many hours after he was in bed, and he was observed to entertain causeless suspicions of those about him, to go about secretly armed, to be frequently absent when he was spoken to, to make mouths in the looking-glass, spitting upon it, and using gestures, that by those who saw him were thought indications of madness. In Sept. 1752, he married the youngest daughter of Sir William Meredith, whom he treated with great brutality, though

she was of the most mild and amiable disposition; he was also almost constantly upon ill terms with all his relations. About four years ago, his irregular sallies became more frequent than before, which was imputed to an unhappy quarrel with his lady: this quarrel was carried so far, that she was separated from him by an act of parliament, and it was also ordered by the same act, that a person should be appointed to receive the income of his estates, and apply it as the act appointed. He now appeared to Mr. Goostry, an eminent attorney, who had been used to transact affairs for him, to be so much disordered in his mind, that he declined being farther concerned for him. About a year and half ago, having been upon a visit at my Lord Westmoreland's, he quarrelled with Sir Thomas Stapleton, and went with manifest disorder in his countenance and deportment to Mr. Goostry, proposing to publish an extravagant advertisement in all the papers, tending to challenge Sir Thomas, and to post him for a coward if he did not give him satisfaction; yet he was at this time perfectly sober.

The outrage that he had committed at Lord Westmoreland's was, by his relations, considered as so much an effect of lunacy, that a consultation was held to take out a commission of lunacy against him; but they were deterred from it, by considering that, as his intervals of sanity were long, it was probable he would be able to defeat them, and that if the court should refuse a commission, my lord might sue them for *scandalum magnatum*, upon which the damages would be very great.

His lordship sometimes lodged and boarded at the house of one

Williams, an inn-keeper, and his behaviour being such as deterred persons of rank from associating with him, he kept low company, among whom he indulged himself in many extravagancies, and it was the common opinion of all the neighbours that he was mad; when he had ordered coffee, he would frequently drink it out of the spout of the coffee-pot; he used to threaten to break the glasses, to force open Mrs. Williams's bureau, and to throttle her if she opposed him; these freaks he frequently had, when he had drank nothing that had the least intoxicating quality. He is said to have lamented his fits of lunacy to one Philips, at whose house he was going to lodge, about ten years ago, with a view of cautioning the people, and that they might not be affronted at his behaviour. During all this time, however, he managed his affairs with great acuteness and penetration; he was even by his attorney, Mr. Goofry, thought to know so well what he was about that he suffered him to perform several legal acts that were necessary to cut off an entail, which, if he had considered him as a person *insane*, he neither ought, nor, as it is said he declared, would have suffered him to perform.

When his rents were ordered to be paid to a receiver, the nomination of a receiver was left to himself; and he appointed Mr. John Johnson, a person who had been taken into the service of lord F's family in his youth, and was then his lordship's steward, hoping, probably, that he should have had sufficient influence over him to have procured some deviation from his trust in his favour. But he soon

found Mr. Johnson would not oblige him at the expence of his honesty, and from that time he seems to have conceived an implacable resentment against him; and it is easy to conceive every opposition to the will of a man so haughty, impetuous, and irascible, would produce such an effect. He, from this time, spoke of him in opprobrious terms, said he had conspired with his enemies to injure him, and that he was a villain; with these sentiments he gave him warning to quit an advantageous farm, which he held under his lordship, but finding that the trustees under the act of separation, had, already, granted him a lease of it, it having been promised him by the earl, or his relations, he was disappointed, and probably from that time, he meditated a more cruel revenge.

He thought proper, however, to dissemble his malice to the man, as the most proper method to facilitate the gratification of it; so that poor Johnson was deceived into an opinion that he never was upon better terms with his lord in his life, than at the very time he was contriving to destroy him.

His lordship, at this time, lived at Stanton, a seat about two miles from Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire, and his family consisted of himself, Mrs. C—, a lady who lived with him, and her four daughters, and five servants; an old man and a boy, and three maids. Mr. Johnson lived at the house belonging to the farm, which he held under his lordship, called the Lount, about half a mile distant from Stanton.

On Sunday, the 13th of Jan. last, my lord went to the Lount, and after some discourse with Mr. Johnson,

Johnson, ordered him to come to him at Stanton, on the Friday following, the 18th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. My lord's hour of dinner was two, and soon after dinner, Mrs. C—— being in the still-house, his lordship came to her, and told her that she and the children might fetch a walk: Mrs. C——, who seems to have considered this as an order to go out, prepared herself and the young ladies immediately, and asked whether they might not go to her father's, which was not far off, to which he assented, and said they might stay till half an hour after five. The two men servants he also contrived to send out of the way, so that there was no person in the house but himself and the three maids.

In a very short time after the house was thus cleared, Mr. Johnson came, and was let in by Elizabeth Burgeland, one of the maids: He asked if his lordship was within, and the girl replied, yes, he was in his room: Mr. Johnson immediately went, and knocked at the door, and my lord came to the door, and ordered him to wait in the still-house. After he had been there about ten minutes, his lordship came out again, and, calling him to his own room, went in with him, and immediately locked the door. When they were thus locked in together, my lord first ordered him to settle an account, and, after a little time, produced a paper to him, purporting, as he said, to be a confession of his villainy, and required him to sign it; Johnson refused, and expostulated, and his lordship then drawing a pistol, which he had charged and kept in his pocket for the purpose, presented it, and bid him kneel down; the poor man then kneeled

down upon one knee, but lord F. cried out so loud as to be heard by one of the maids at the kitchen door, "Down on your other knee; declare what you have acted against lord F. your time is come, you must die;" and then immediately fired. The ball entered his body just below the last rib, yet he did not drop, but rose up and expressed the sensations of a dying man, both by his looks, and by such broken sentences as are usually uttered in such situations. My lord, though he at first intended to shoot him again, upon finding he did not drop, was yet forced out of that resolution by involuntary remorse, upon the complaints of the poor man, and the dreadful change that he perceived in his countenance: he then came out of the room, having been shut up in it with the unhappy victim about half an hour; and the report of the pistol having frightened the women into the wash-house, he called out, "Who is there?" One of them soon heard, and answered him: he ordered her to see for one of the men, and another to assist in getting Mr. Johnson to bed. At this time his lordship was perfectly sober, and having dispatched a messenger to Mr. Kirkland, a surgeon who lived at Ashby de la Zouch, he went back to the room where he had left Mr. Johnson with the maid, and asked him how he found himself. Johnson replied, that he found himself like a dying man, and requested his lordship to send for his children; his lordship consented, and a messenger was dispatched to the Count, to tell Miss Johnson that she must come to the hall directly, for that her father was taken very ill; upon coming to the hall she soon learnt what had happened, and

and lord F. sent one of the maids with her up to the room into which her father had been removed, and immediately followed himself. Mr. Johnson was in bed, but did not speak to her: Lord F. pulled down the cloaths, and applied a pledget dipt in arquebuse water to the wound, and soon after left him; from the time the fact was committed, lord F. continued to drink porter till he became drunk; in the mean time the messenger that had been sent for the surgeon, having at length found him, at a neighbouring village, about five o'clock, told him that his assistance was wanted for Mr. Johnson at Stanton; he came immediately with the messenger, but in his way to Stanton, called at the Lount, where he first heard that Mr. Johnson had been shot, the rumour of the accident having by that time reached all the neighbouring parts.

When he came to the hall, my lord told him that he had shot Johnson, but believed that he was more frightened than hurt; that he had intended to shoot him dead, for that he was a villain, and deserved to die; but, says he, now I have spared his life, I desire you would do what you can for him. My lord, at the same time, desired that he would not suffer him to be seized, and declared, if one any should attempt it, he would shoot them.

Mr. Kirkland, who wisely determined to say whatever might keep Lord Ferrers, who was then in liquor, from any further outrages, told him that he should not be seized.

The patient complained of a violent pain in his bowels, and Mr. Kirkland preparing to search the wound, my lord informed him of

the direction of it, by shewing him how he held the pistol when he fired it. Mr. Kirkland found the ball lodged in the body, at which his lordship expressed great surprize, declaring, that he had tried that pistol a few days before, and that it carried a ball through a deal board, near an inch and a half thick.

Mr. Kirkland then went down stairs to prepare some dressings, and my lord soon after left the room. From this time, in proportion as the liquor, which he continued to drink, took effect, his passions became more tumultuous, and the transient fit of compassion, mixed with fear for himself, gave way to starts of rage, and the predominance of malice: he went up into the room where Johnson was dying, and pulled him by the wig, calling him villain, and threatening to shoot him through the head. The last time he went to him, he was, with great difficulty, prevented from tearing the cloaths off the bed, which he attempted with great fury, that he might strike him.

A proposal was made to my lord by Mrs. C—, that Mr. Johnson should be removed to his own house, but he replied, He shall not be removed, I will keep him here to plague the villain. Many of these expressions were uttered in the hearing of Miss Johnson, whose sufferings, in such a situation, it is easier to conceive than express; yet after his abuse of her father, he told her that if he died he would take care of her and the family, provided they did not prosecute.

When his lordship went to bed, which was between eleven and twelve, he told Mr. Kirkland, that he knew he could if he would, set the affair in such a light as to prevent

went his being seized, desiring he might see him before he went away in the morning, and declaring that he would rise at any hour.

Mr. Kirkland, in prosecution of his plan, told him that he might go to bed in safety; and to bed he went.

Mr. Kirkland, for his own sake, was very solicitous to get Mr. Johnson removed, because if he died where he was, contrary to the assurances he had given his lordship, he had reason to think his own life would be in danger. As soon as my lord was in bed, therefore, he went and told Mr. Johnson that he would take care he should be removed with all expedition. He accordingly went to the Lount, and having fitted up an easy chair with two poles, by way of sedan, and procured a guard, he returned about two o'clock, and carried Mr. Johnson to his house without much fatigue, where he languished till nine the next morning, and then expired.

As soon as he was dead, the neighbours set about seizing the murderer; a few persons armed set out for Stanton, and as they entered the hall-yard, they saw him going towards the stable, as they imagined to take horse; he appeared to be just out of bed, his stockings being down, and his garters in his hand, having probably taken the alarm immediately on coming out of his room, and finding that Johnson had been removed. One Springthorpe, advancing toward his lordship, presented a pistol, and required him to surrender; but my lord putting his hand to his pocket, Springthorpe imagined he was feeling for a pistol, and stopped short, being probably intimidated, and suffered

his lordship to escape back into the house, where he fastened the doors, and stood upon his defence. The number of people who had come to apprehend him, beset his house, and their numbers increased very fast. In about two hours my lord appeared at the garret window, and called out, How is Johnson? Springthorpe answered, He is dead; upon which my lord insulted him, called him liar, and swore he would not believe any body but Kirkland; upon being again assured he was dead, he desired the people might be dispersed, and said he would surrender; yet almost in the same breath he desired the people might be let in, and have some victuals and drink; but the issue was, that he went away from the window swearing he would not be taken. The people, however, still continued near the house, and about two hours after his lordship had appeared at the garret window, he was seen by one Curtis, a collier, upon the bowling-green: my lord was then armed with a blunderbuss, two or three pistols, and a dagger; but Curtis, so far from being intimidated by supposing he had a pistol in his pocket, marched up boldly to him, in spite of his blunderbuss; and my lord was so struck with the determined resolution that appeared in this brave fellow, that he suffered him to seize him without making the least resistance; yet the moment he was in custody, declared he had killed a villain, and that he gloried in the fact.

He was carried from Stanton to a public house, kept by one Kinsey, at Ashby de la Zouch, where he was kept till the Monday following, during which time the coroner had sat upon the body, and the jury

Jury had brought in their verdict Wilful Murder. From Ashby de la Zouch he was sent to Leicester gaol; from thence about a fortnight afterwards, he was brought in his own landau and six, under a strong guard, to London, where he arrived on the 14th of February about noon, dressed like a jockey in a close riding frock, jockey boots, and cap, and a plain shirt. Being carried before the house of lords, and the coroner's inquest being read, he was committed to the custody of the black rod, and ordered to the Tower, where he arrived about six o'clock in the evening, having behaved during the whole journey, and at his commitment, with great calmness and propriety. He was confined in the round tower near the draw-bridge; two wardens were constantly in the room with him, and one at the door; two centinels were posted at the bottom of the stairs, and one upon the draw-bridge, with their bayonets fixed; and from this time the gates were ordered to be shut an hour sooner than usual.

Mrs. C — and the four young ladies, who had come up with him from Leicestershire, took a lodging in Tower-street, and for some time a servant was continually passing with letters between them; but afterwards this correspondence was permitted only once a day. During his confinement, he was moderate both in eating and drinking; his breakfast was a half pint basin of tea, with a small spoonful of brandy in it, and a muffin; with his dinner he generally drank a pint of wine, and a pint of water, and another pint of each with his supper. In general his behaviour was decent and quiet, except that he

would sometimes suddenly start, tear open his waistcoat, and use other gestures, which shewed that his mind was disturbed. Mrs. C — came three times to the Tower to see him, but was not admitted; but his children were suffered to be with him some time. On the 16th of April, having been a prisoner in the Tower two months and two days, he was brought to his trial, which continued till the 18th, before the house of lords assembled for that purpose, Lord Henley, keeper of the great seal, having been created lord high steward upon the occasion. The fact was easily proved, and his lordship, in his defence, examined several witnesses to prove his insanity, none of whom proved such an insanity as made him not accountable for his conduct. His lordship managed this defence himself in such a manner as shewed perfect recollection of mind, and an uncommon understanding; he mentioned the situation of being reduced to the necessity of attempting to prove himself a lunatic, that he might not be deemed a murderer, with the most delicate and affecting sensibility; and when he found that his plea could not avail him, he confessed that he made it only to gratify his friends; that he was always averse to it himself; and that it had prevented what he had proposed, and what perhaps might have taken off the malignity at least of the accusation.

His lordship, immediately upon conviction, received sentence to be hanged on Monday the 21st of April, and then to be anatomized; but in consideration of his rank, the execution of this sentence was respited till Monday the 5th of May.

During

During this interval he made a will, by which he left 1300 l. to Mr. Johnson's children; 1000 l. to each of his four natural daughters; and 60 l. a year to Mrs. C—— for her life. This will, however, being made after his conviction, was not valid; yet it is said that the same, or nearly the same provision has been made for the parties.

In the mean time, a scaffold was erected under the gallows at Tyburn, and part of it, about a yard square, was raised about 18 inches above the rest of the floor, with a contrivance to sink down upon a signal given, and the whole was covered with black bays.

In the morning of the 5th of May, about nine o'clock, his body was demanded of the keeper at the gates of the Tower, by the sheriffs of London and Middlesex. His lordship being informed of it, sent a message to the sheriffs, requesting that he might go in his own landau instead of the mourning coach that had been provided by his friends; and his request being granted, he entered his landau, drawn by six horses, with Mr. Humphries, chaplain of the Tower, who had been admitted to his lordship that morning for the first time; the landau was conducted to the outward gate of the Tower by the officers of the Tower, and was there delivered to the sheriffs. Here Mr. Sheriff Vaillant entered the landau to his lordship, and expressing his concern at having so melancholy a duty to perform, his lordship said, "he was much obliged to him, and took it kindly that he accompanied him."

He was dressed in a suit of light-coloured cloaths, embroidered with

silver, said to be his wedding suit: and soon after Mr. Vaillant came into the landau, he said, 'You may, perhaps, Sir, think it strange to see me in this dress, but I have my particular reasons for it.'

The procession then began in the following order:

A very large body of the constables for the county of Middlesex, preceded by one of the high constables.

A party of horse grenadiers, and a party of foot.

Mr. Sheriff Errington in his chariot, accompanied by his under-sheriff, Mr. Jackson.

The landau, escorted by two other parties of horse grenadiers and foot.

Mr. Sheriff Vaillant's chariot, in which was his under-sheriff, Mr. Nicols.

A mourning coach and six, with some of his lordship's friends.

A hearse and six, which was provided for the conveyance of his lordship's corpse from the place of execution to Surgeons Hall.

The procession moved so slow, that my lord was two hours and three quarters in his landau; but during the whole time he appeared perfectly easy and composed, though he often expressed his desire to have it over, saying, 'that the apparatus of death, and the passing through such crowds of people, were ten times worse than death itself.' He told the sheriff, 'that he had written to the king, to beg that he might suffer where his ancestor the earl of Essex had suffered, and was in greater hopes of obtaining that favour, as he had the honour of quartering part of the same arms, and of being allied to his majesty; and that

that he thought it was hard that he must die at the place appointed for the execution of common felons.'

Mr. Humphries took occasion to observe, that 'the world would naturally be very inquisitive concerning the religion his lordship professed,' and asked him, 'if he chose to say any thing upon that subject?' To which his lordship answered, 'That he did not think himself accountable to the world for his sentiments on religion; but that he always believed in, and adored One God, the maker of all things,—that whatever his notions were, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to gain any persons over to his persuasion;—that all countries and nations had a form of religion by which the people were governed, and that he looked upon whoever disturbed them in it as an enemy to society.—That he very much blamed my lord Bolingbroke, for permitting his sentiments on religion to be published to the world.—That the many sects and disputes which happen about religion, have almost turned morality out of doors.—That he could never believe what some sectaries teach, that faith alone will save mankind; so that if a man, just before he dies, should say only, I believe, that *that* alone saves him.'

As to the crime for which he suffered, he declared, 'That he was under particular circumstances, that he had met with so many crosses and vexations, he scarce knew what he did;' and most solemnly protested, 'that he had not the least malice towards Mr. Johnson.'

When his lordship had got to that part of Holborn which is near Drury-lane, he said, 'he was

thirsty, and should be glad of a glass of wine and water;'—but upon the sheriff's remonstrating to him, that 'to stop for that purpose would naturally draw a greater crowd about him, which might possibly disturb and incommode him, yet if his lordship still desired it, it should be done: 'he most readily answered,'—'that is true, I say no more, let us by no means stop.'

When they approached near the place of execution, his lordship told the sheriff, 'that there was a person waiting in a coach near there, for whom he had a very sincere regard, and of whom he should be glad to take his leave before he died; to which the sheriff answered, that 'if his lordship insisted upon it, it should be so; but that he wished his lordship, for his own sake, would decline it, lest the sight of a person for whom he had such a regard, should unman him, and disarm him of the fortitude he possessed.'—To which his lordship, without the least hesitation, replied, 'Sir, if you think I am wrong, I submit;' and upon the sheriff's telling his lordship that if he had any thing to deliver to that person, or any one else, he would faithfully do it; his lordship delivered to him a pocket-book, in which was a bank-note, and a ring, and a purse with some guineas, in order to be delivered to that person, which were delivered accordingly.

The landau being now advanced to the place of execution, his lordship alighted from it, and ascended upon the scaffold, with the same composure and fortitude of mind he had possessed from the time he left the Tower. Soon after he had mounted the scaffold, Mr.

Humphries

Humphries asked his lordship, if he chose to say prayers? which he declined; but upon his asking him, 'if he did not chuse to join with him in the Lord's Prayer?' he readily answered, 'he would, for he always thought it a very fine prayer;' upon which they knelt down together upon the cushions, covered with black bays, and his lordship, with an audible voice, very devoutly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards, with great energy, the following ejaculation, 'O God, forgive me all my errors,—pardon all my sins.'

His lordship then rising, took his leave of the sheriffs and the chaplain; and after thanking them for their many civilities, he presented his watch to Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, which he desired his acceptance of; and signified his desire, that his body might be buried at Breden or Stanton, in Leicestershire.

His lordship then called for the executioner, who immediately came to him, and asked him forgiveness; upon which his lordship said, 'I freely forgive you, as I do all mankind, and hope myself to be forgiven.'—He then intended to give the executioner five guineas, but, by mistake, giving it into the hands of the executioner's assistant, an unreasonable dispute ensued between those unthinking and unfeeling wretches, which Mr. Sheriff Vaillant instantly silenced.

The executioner then proceeded to do his duty, to which his lordship, with great resignation, submitted.—His neckcloth being taken off, a white cap, which he had brought in his pocket, being put upon his head, his arms secured by a black sash, and the cord put round his neck, he advanced by three

steps to the elevated part of the scaffold, and standing under the cross-beam which went over it, which was also covered with black bays, he asked the executioner, 'Am I right?'—Then the cap was drawn over his face, and, upon a signal given by the sheriff (for his lordship, upon being before asked, declined to give one himself) that part, upon which he stood, instantly sunk down from beneath his feet, and left him intirely suspended.

For a few seconds his lordship made some struggles against the attacks of death, but was soon eased of all pain by the pressure of the executioner.

From the time of his lordship's ascending upon the scaffold, until his execution, was about eight minutes; during which his countenance did not change, nor his tongue falter.

The accustomed time of one hour being past, the coffin was raised up, with the greatest decency, to receive the body, and being deposited in the hearse, was conveyed by the sheriffs, with the same procession, to Surgeons Hall, to undergo the remainder of the sentence.—A large incision was made from the neck to the bottom of the breast, and another cross the throat; the lower part of the belly was laid open, and the bowels taken away. It was afterwards publicly exposed to view in a room up one pair of stairs at the Hall; and on the evening of Thursday the 8th of May, it was delivered to his friends for interment.

The following verses are said to have been found in his apartment:

*In doubt I liv'd, in doubt I die,
Yet stand prepar'd the vast abyss to try,
And undismay'd expect eternity.*

An

An Abstract of the Life and heroic Actions of Balbe Berton, Chevalier de Grillon.

BALBE Berton de Grillon, descended from a very ancient family, was born at Murs in Provence, in the year 1541. The sports of his childhood distinguished a warlike genius; his greatest pleasure was in the clashing of arms, sound of trumpets, or neighing of horses. He followed, with the utmost ardor, parties of racing, wrestling, and other exercises which tended to give him vigour, dexterity, and courage. At the age of sixteen he obtained leave of his father to serve a campaign under the duke de Guise, and for that purpose repaired to Paris, where his birth, vivacity, graceful person, and ardor for glory, procured him the best reception, and highest distinctions. In quality of volunteer he attended the duke de Guise at the siege of Calais; and was the first who mounted the breach made in the important fort of Risban.

The officer who commanded in Risban no sooner discovered Grillon upon the breach, than astonished at so daring an attempt, and to punish him for such an excess of rashness, he attempted to throw him into the moat; but the chevalier de Grillon, being aware of his intention, attacked, disarmed, and threw him down first; and, without considering whether he was supported, he forced his way into the fort, put all he met to the sword, with so intrepid a courage, that alone and unassisted he sustained the united efforts of the besieged, till he was joined by those that followed him.

To the prowess of this hero our historian attributes the conquest of

Calais: from this moment he was considered as one of the greatest warriors of the age, and pitched upon by the duke for the execution of the most arduous enterprizes. At Guines he reaped fresh laurels, and had the honour of first mounting the ramparts of that place. Soon after he was introduced to Henry II. by the duke de Guise, with these words: 'This gentleman has no other fortune except his birth and his sword; but I have a strong presage, that he will one day become formidable to the enemies of your majesty.' Henry received him graciously, gave him a benefice, and appointed him captain of five hundred men, in a regiment of six thousand, commanded by the baron Desaudret. This post he soon quitted from dislike to the character of his colonel, and an eager desire to mix in busier scenes. By his means the duke de Guise suppressed that dangerous conspiracy of d'Amboise, formed by the prince of Conde, which threatened the lives of the Guises, the liberty of the king, and the extinction of the catholic religion.

We next find him performing wonders at the siege of Rouen, where he served as a volunteer, and then attaching himself with inflexible loyalty to the interest of his king, Francis II. against the prince of Conde, for whom he had the highest personal esteem and friendship. At the battle of Dreux, fought between that prince, as general of the Huguenots, and the constable, who commanded the king's army, Grillon was greatly instrumental in the defeat and captivity of the former. Observing that the right wing of the Huguenot infantry was not supported, he instantly assembled

bled a body of volunteers, attacked them with so much fury in flank that he put them in disorder, and changed the fortune of the day; a glory which he purchased at the price of his blood, having received two wounds. A second time he was wounded in the bloody action of St. Denis. Immediately after which battle the duke of Anjou sent Grillon, the count de Brisac, and the viscount Pompadour, to take possession of Mucidan. It was taken, and Grillon, though wounded, had all the glory of that action; his two associates being both killed in the beginning of the engagement. On this occasion it was that Charles IX. raised him to the post of colonel of horse.

Grillon next distinguished himself at the siege of Poitiers, where he appeared at the head of every sally made by the garrison. Our author speaks in raptures of his conduct, though he informs us of no particulars. At the battle of Moncatour, Grillon, after giving a thousand glorious proofs of his courage, gave a very signal one of his generosity.

A Hugonot soldier, believing that in him he should destroy one of the great supports of the Catholics, resolved to kill him, to revenge the death of so many Calvinists to whom the arm of this great warrior had been fatal: the soldier concealed himself in a place from whence he could put his design in execution, knowing that Grillon, when he returned from the pursuit of the fugitives, must pass that way: the soldier fired, but only wounded him in the arm; Grillon, incensed at this treachery, ran and seized the assassin; but at the instant his sword was lifted up, the soldier fell at his

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feet, and asked his life: 'Thank my religion, replied Grillon, and blush that it is not thine: go, I grant thee thy life; and could there be any reliance on the word of one who can be a rebel to his king, and equally faithless to religion, I would demand thy promise never again to draw a sword but in the service of thy lawful sovereign.' The soldier, confounded and penetrated at this instance of mercy, solemnly vowed to be no longer of the number of rebels, and to return to the Catholics.

At the siege of St. Jean d'Angely, he stormed the breach, and carried the town sword in hand at the head of his own troops, unsupported by the rest of the army. In this service he received a wound, which gave Charles IX. great uneasiness, as it was thought dangerous. During his confinement, he was honoured with a visit from the king; who giving him his hand, said, 'Your valour, zeal for my service, and the success which has followed your exploits, are above praise;' then embracing him, he added at taking leave, 'Adieu, brave Grillon,' a name he always with the justest title preserved.

After the recovery of his wounds it was that Grillon visited Italy, Malta, and combated with great zeal, the timid specious arguments of those powers who refused to accede to the christian league against the infidels. Our author acquaints us, that he was the great instrument of the confederacy formed about this time, in consequence of which the famous battle of Lepanta was fought. What share our hero had in this memorable victory, we are informed in these words:

"Don John of Austria, when he
E reviewed

reviewed his forces, had discovered some armed vessels; but they appeared to be in so defenceless a condition, that he thought it would be impossible to make use of them; and being informed that no officer chose to accept the command of them, he gave orders that they should be kept at a distance; apprehending they would rather be an incumbrance than of any service to the fleet. Grillon, a simple knight of the galleys of Malta, accustomed to give orders for victory, seized with eagerness an opportunity so agreeable to his bravery; assured of his own heart, and relying on his good fortune, he hesitated not a moment to ask Don John's permission to command those vessels; and promised he would meet either death or victory. This proposal, from any other besides Grillon, would have been rejected as rash: but his great courage, and resources in extremity, joined to the air and confidence of a hero assured of success, so charmed Don John, and all the generals, that he obtained what he so ardently wished for.

The Turks, who saw these boats so ill provided with soldiers, approached with the utmost disdain, believing that nothing was so easy as to seize them. They paid dear for this attempt; and were convinced that victory was not so certain as they had flattered themselves. Never hero fought with more resolution and calmness than Grillon.

The most daring were seized with terror; wherever he engaged, Turks fell in heaps around him: his followers, animated by his example, imitate him; attack, and conquer.

The barbarians, seeing the num-

ber of men in these victorious barks did not lessen, and that their fury and ardor for victory were still the same, cried out, That heaven certainly supplied this hero with Christians, or they must arise out of the waves, to fight under him. All their eyes were fixed on him: a cloud of arrows covered him; he received one, which pierced his arm; he drew it out, and, exasperated at the wound, made redoubled efforts, filling the vessels he attacked with slaughtered Turks. This bravery had few examples. The generals of the Ottoman fleet could scarce believe their enemy was mortal; and those of the Christian navy beheld, with the utmost admiration and astonishment, this prodigy of valour.

The glory of this action impelled those who were witnesses of it, to the generous resolution of devoting their lives to their religion and country; the combat became general; the bravery of the Christians made these barbarians feel, that valour can supply the place of numbers. A thousand times Grillon dared death by plunging himself into the midst of danger, or in assisting and rescuing those who wanted his aid.

The corsairs of Algiers and Tripoli, seeing victory declare in favour of the league, resolved to seize the Maltese galleys, that they might assume to themselves the glory of this important prize: success at first favoured their attempt; they surrounded the galleys, and were just upon the point of taking them, which Grillon perceiving, he immediately came up, and compelled the enemy to defend themselves: they fought the more resolutely, as they were eager to obtain such a prize;

prize; but all their efforts served only to render the glory of their conqueror still more conspicuous.

He was chosen as the most worthy to carry the news to the pontiff, which office he accepted, notwithstanding a wound he received in the arm, and was received by his holiness with very uncommon marks of distinction."

His fame rose so high, that it excited the jealousy and emulation of all the young cotemporary warriors: among these was Buffi d'Amboise, a man greatly esteemed at the court of France for his valour, but so insolent and presumptuous, as rendered all intimacy with him dangerous. Buffi, piqued at the superior reputation of Grillon, determined to fight with him. Grillon was not less jealous of his honour: they accidentally met in the Rue St. Honoré, and Buffi asked with a haughty air, What is it o'clock? The hour of thy death, replied Grillon, putting his hand upon his sword. A fierce combat began; courage and dexterity were employed with equal advantage on both sides; but they were parted by some lords of the court. Our author, inconsistently enough, gives the advantage to Grillon, though no circumstance, in the relation of the combat seems to shew the superiority on either side; but to be a hero, he must be made conqueror on every occasion. This rencounter produced an animosity, which must have terminated in blood, had not the greatness of Grillon's mind gained a more glorious victory than ever his arm could. Both the warriors had accompanied the duke of Anjou to Poland, on his election to that crown: passing through Germany, Buffi quarrelled

with some Saxon officers, several of whom he put to death or wounded in his cups; upon which he was tried and condemned to die by the laws of the country.

Grillon being informed of Buffi's danger, at that instant forgot that they were enemies, and in Buffi beheld a man whose bravery did honour to the French, and one who owed him satisfaction for the contemptuous look he gave him in the king's chamber. He reflected on the disgrace it would be to the French nobility for such a man as Buffi to perish with so much ignominy: that it was an insult on the king of Poland to proceed to such extremity with one who had the honour to be ranked among his attendants. Urged by these reasons, Grillon solicited, persuaded, searched for friends, who seconded him, and at length obtained Buffi's liberty.

Buffi, confounded at Grillon's generosity, was not recovered from the astonishment which had seized him, when he saw a gentleman enter his chamber, who told him, that Grillon desired to fight him: and that he had no other intention in the service he had done him; for which he owed him no acknowledgments.

Buffi, who could not fear that his refusal would be imputed to want of courage, answered the gentleman, that he should be blamed by all men of honour, and fix an eternal stain upon his character, if he was to draw his sword against a man who had just saved his life; and immediately mounting his horse, went to Grillon. After leaving his sword in his saddle, he approached him with an air of frankness and esteem; saying, To you I owe a life, which, as a proof of my gratitude,

I here protest shall be sacrificed for your service. When he had said these words, he advanced to embrace him: but Grillon, incapable of disguise, rejected his offer, and declared that he had no other motive in preserving his life, than to deliver him from a death unworthy of a man of honour, whose error had only been occasioned by wine, and in order to deprive him of that life in a combat, which he required of him to put to hazard, as a proof of his gratitude.

Bussi, amazed, confused, and distressed at Grillon's resolution, stood a moment silent, pensive, and motionless; at last, recovering himself, he asked Grillon with warmth, if he had only saved his life, that he might expose him to the world as a monster of ingratitude, unworthy his generosity; that he, Bussi, should purchase too dearly the service he had done him, were he to be compelled to draw his sword against his benefactor; that he should not think his honour stained, was he even tamely to bear an insult from him without revenging it.

These words, uttered with the air and tone of a man penetrated with the deepest anguish and gratitude, disarmed Grillon, who made no other answer, than giving him his hand, which Bussi, with tears in his eyes, tenderly pressed; thus these two great men embraced, vowing an eternal friendship for each other, of which Grillon gave Bussi many proofs.

Before this glorious action, he released by his valour another attendant of the duke's out of prison. The exploits he performed at the siege of Rochelle were proofs of undaunted courage; but they favour so much of rashness, that we cannot

rank them among the actions of a hero, especially as many of them were unnecessary, and done out of pure ostentation. What redounds more to his reputation than all these romantic acts of chivalry is the following anecdote:

After the dreadful massacre at Paris, the prince of Condé, who was made prisoner on that occasion, contrived his escape by means of three discontented courtiers, Fervaques, Lavardin, and Roquelaure. No sooner had he taken flight, than Fervaques gave the king information, that Roquelaure and Lavardin had agreed to follow him, and take possession of some towns. Fervaques was suspected to have delayed giving this intelligence, till he was assured they were out of reach. The suspicion was intimated by his enemies to Henry, who, in his wrath, declared that his head should answer for his treachery; adding, that whoever gave notice to the traitor should share his fate.

Grillon saw the king's fury without surprize; but, knowing him capable of destroying an innocent man, he trembled with horror when he heard him vow the death of Fervaques, a man of quality, and an officer of acknowledged bravery: prejudiced in his favour, he could not believe him capable of so mean an artifice: but even supposing him guilty; he did not think his crime deserved an ignominious death: to secure his person, and make him prisoner, was all the punishment that he thought his crime merited. But that moderation which can calmly proportion the punishment to the crime, was unknown to Henry III. of a disposition which inclined him always to extremes, his frenzy seldom knew any bounds.

Grillon,

Grillon, agitated by a thousand different reflections, was equally alarmed at the violent resolution of the king, and the imminent danger to which Fervaques was exposed: distinguished for a magnanimity which made him incapable of fear, he resolved to save him; and despising the danger of a discovery, the excessive delicacy of his friendship persuaded him that he ought to run all hazards to preserve the life of a man of honour, and hinder the king from doing an injustice which would render him still more odious to his subjects. He went to him, and said, My dear Fervaques, the king, who is persuaded that you have favoured the escape of Roquelaure and Lavardin, under pretence of giving them up to his vengeance, has vowed your death: I do not ask you to confess whether his suspicions are just; to justify myself for the step I am going to take, I am willing to believe you innocent: fly this instant, and save your life from the king's rage.

How sensible am I, replied Fervaques, of this heroic proof of your friendship: I am resolved to fly, not from a sense of guilt, but to escape the fury of a king, who so little merits the fidelity of his subjects, or the generous and inviolable attachment of the brave Grillon. Fervaques instantly fled, and joined the king of Navarre.

Henry was extremely incensed when he heard of Fervaques's escape; for he was some moments uncertain on which of those who had heard him vow Fervaques's death, to fix his suspicions; but at length they fell upon Grillon. His esteem for him, while it made him wish him innocent, added strength to those suspicions.

Henry was agitated with these different emotions, when Grillon appeared before him: Fervaques (said he to him, with a look of rage) has escaped my vengeance, and leaves me no other hope of executing it, but upon him who has been the instrument of his escape. Do you know who the man is? Yes, sire, replied Grillon: Well then, said the king with warmth, name him.

I will never be the accuser of any besides myself, answered Grillon; but the fear of exposing the innocent to your majesty's resentment, obliges me to give up the guilty: yes, sire, see before you the man you ought to punish; one who would have considered himself as the assassin of Fervaques, had he concealed from him a secret on which his life depended: mine is at your disposal; but it is less dear to me than the honour of saving a subject (possibly innocent of the crime laid to his charge) whose blood may be one day usefully shed in your majesty's service.

Henry III. resolving upon the death of the duke of Guise, pitched upon Grillon to accomplish this hazardous enterprize. He called the chevalier to his cabinet, and justified his design, by recalling to view the duke's whole conduct, his strict connections with the duke of Savoy, the terrible day of the barricades, the sad alternative this ambitious man had reduced him to, of condescending to a shameful and precipitate flight, of abandoning his crown and liberty to the power of a rebellious subject, whose criminal views extended even to the throne. Can there be a crime more worthy of death? continued the king. Are not you of opinion

that the duke de Guise deserves it? I am, sire, replied Grillon. It is well, returned Henry: it is your hand I have chosen to give it him. I fly, sire, answered Grillon; and your majesty may be assured, that my sword shall pierce his bosom, though the same moment that gives him death were likewise to be my last.

As soon as he had spoke these words, which he pronounced with the liveliness and fire that accompanied all he said and did, he flew to the door; but the king cried out, Stop, and hear what I have to say: it is not my intention that you should fight with the duke de Guise; I will not risk the life of a man so sincerely attached, and of so much use to me as you are. The title of chief of the league alone renders the duke guilty of high treason. Well, sire, replied Grillon, let him be pronounced worthy of death, and executed. But, Grillon, said Henry, are you not sensible what a risk I shall run, and what fresh troubles I may involve my kingdom in, if I command him to be seized? It is impossible for me to punish, in a legal manner, this enemy, who is become more powerful in the state than myself; he must fall by some unforeseen stroke: and it is from you that I expect this important service, which I promise you to recompense by the staff of constable of France; which I shall see in your hands, without fearing you will ever make an ill use of the unlimited power it confers.

At these words Grillon was struck dumb with grief and astonishment; but at length, recovering his speech, he said, The proof which your majesty has given me that my conduct, though uniformly irreproachable

has not been able to gain me your esteem, determines me to retire to my own family, whose name and reputation I will never tarnish by an unworthy action.

I know you, Grillon, replied the king, and no one has a higher share in my esteem; but do you consider, continued he, after a moment's pause, that my life and my dignity depend upon the death of the duke de Guise? It is that only that can secure my crown and safety: and, in order to prevent innumerable evils, I can think of no other method to get rid of him: can you then refuse me the only assistance I can have recourse to?

Ah, sire! replied Grillon, say no more—suffer me to fly far from this court, and blush in silence at the remembrance of having heard my king (for whom I am so ready to lay down my life a thousand times) desire me to sacrifice that love for true glory, which cost me so much blood to acquire an esteem I have not been able to obtain.—Ah, sire! I cannot support the thought, I shudder to see your majesty led away by the counsels of minions unworthy of your ear.

It is enough, said Henry, interrupting Grillon (who thought he read in the eyes of the offended monarch a concern for the confidence he had placed in him, as also the fatal resolution of securing his secrecy, perhaps by his death.)—Sire, proceeded the chevalier, the proof (and I may venture to call it a generous one) which I gave you of my way of thinking, when, to save Fervaques from your resentment, I exposed myself to it, ought to have convinced your majesty, that Grillon would never consent to commit an action beneath himself.

You

You may be led to imagine, that the same generosity will prompt me to forget the duke is my enemy, and to give him warning of the peril he is in; but to spare your majesty any trouble on that head, I intreat you (if my solemn promise of keeping this fatal secret is not enough) to make yourself easy by securing my person this moment.

No, Grillon, replied the king; I know, I esteem, and love you: your word is sufficient; and I forgive you a refusal, which is wholly owing to your too scrupulous delicacy.

Besieged with a handful of men in Quilleboeuf by M. Villars, at the head of the rebels, he refused to surrender, though the place was not tenable, making this resolute reply to the enemy's summons, 'Villars is without, and Grillon is within.' In effect, he foiled all the endeavours of that experienced officer. Yet, notwithstanding his valour and fidelity, which rendered him the favourite of five successive monarchs, he could never obtain preferment suitable to his merit; which his biographer attributes to the blunt honesty and frankness of his disposition, though it is probable, that Henry IV. in particular, would have elevated him to the dignity of mareschal, had he not perceived his talents were rather calculated for a subordinate capacity, than for the command of armies. Disgust, in some measure, induced Grillon to retire to his country estate, a little before the death of that glorious monarch, who preserved the highest regard for our hero, and a constant intercourse by letters, during the short period of his life. The following anecdote, perfectly of a piece with the super-

sition of the times, is related by our author:

'Henry III. was at Avignon in 1574, with Henry king of Navarre, Henry prince of Condé (who was poisoned at St. Jean d'Angely, the fifth of March, 1588) and Henry duke de Guise. These four princes were at play with dice in Grillon's house on a marble table; all on a sudden blood spouted out, and covered their hands, though they never could discover from whence it came. This accident broke up the party: they argued differently upon it; but, since the violent deaths of these four princes, those who were witnesses of this fact, looked on it as a fatal presage of the death they were to expect.'

Not long after the assassination of Henry the great, Grillon, whose health had been long impaired, became sensible, that he had depended too much upon his own strength; for he was so extremely weakened, that his body, covered with wounds, refused the assistance of medicine: the pains he suffered were acute and universal: yet his courage and resolution never deserted him: the day before he expired, the marquis de Javon, son of one of his sisters, whom he tenderly loved, standing by his bed-side, his eyes swimming in tears, he said to him, 'Nephew, do not weep for my death; my life is no longer useful to the state.' He bore his illness, not only without murmuring, but with the submission worthy of a Christian: he died the second of December, 1616, after having received the sacraments, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His body was carried to the church of the Cordeliers, and deposited in the tomb of his ancestors. His funeral

oration was pronounced by father Bening, a Jesuit.

In Grillon, the social and heroic virtues were remarkably united; superior to flattery, he was fond neither of giving nor receiving praises, and was only solicitous to deserve them: a slave to his word, no one ever had cause to repent being engaged with him: the secrets he was entrusted with were to him a sacred deposit: humane and generous to excess, he was a never-failing resource to those who wanted his assistance; adored by the soldiers, no danger had power to intimidate them, when they were commanded by Grillon. The obedience of the troops was less owing to the authority of his post, than the confidence they had in his valour: the officers and soldiers were so attached to him, that if a principle of duty and virtue had not secured their obedience to their king, gratitude and respect for their general would have confirmed it.

The king having once made him a present of ten thousand crowns (a very considerable sum for those days) he distributed it among the soldiers of his regiment, without reserving any for himself.

He was always inviolably attached to his kings; never deserting their interests, notwithstanding the contagious examples so frequent at court; where perfidy was rewarded with the highest dignities, and rebellion assumed the specious appearance of religion; he was not insensible to innocent pleasures; but never carried them to excess. So many united virtues were not without some defects; the character of Grillon is too great to make it necessary for his historian to flatter him. He took fire at an equivocal expression,

and often carried his resentments to excess. This captious delicacy was the source of a great number of combats and duels, which made his society dangerous; his frankness sometimes sunk into abuse: he had a habit of swearing, which he knew not how to conquer, even while he was at confession.

Such was the brave Grillon: he had few faults, and many virtues. While probity and valour are dear to the French nation, his name will be mentioned with honour.

Critical Review for May 1760,

An account of the origin, customs, manners, &c. of the Assassins of Syria.

VARIOUS conjectures have been made by the learned, on the particular clan or tribe in Persia and Syria, known among us by the name of Assassins: and chiefly with regard to the etymology of that appellation. Some have deduced it from the Hebrew, some from the Syriac, and from the Arabic, and some from the Greek; while others have endeavoured to find it in the Latin; and others, after many laborious researches, flatter themselves with having discovered the root of this famous word in the obsolete Teutonic language. But without pretending to support my opinion against those who may differ from me, I would believe that the word comes from Sikkin Assikin, an oriental term, signifying the poniard or knife, used by the Assassins in their inhuman practices. They were also called Ismaelites, as descendants from Ismael the son of Dylasser; and likewise Bathenrins, i. e. illuminated, or inward. These people probably owed

owed their origin to the Carmathians, a famous heretical sect among the Mussulmans, who first settled in Persia: whence, in process of time, they sent a colony into Syria, where they became possessed of a considerable tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon, extending itself from the neighbourhood of Antioch to Damascus.

The first chief and legislator of this remarkable tribe, appears to have been Hassan Sabah, a subtle impostor, who by his artifices made fanatical and implicit slaves of his subjects. Their religion was compounded with that of the Magi, the Jews, the Christians, and the Mahometans: but the capital article of their creed was to believe that the Holy Ghost resided in their chief, that his orders proceeded from God himself, and were real declarations of his divine pleasure. To this monarch, as he might well be styled, the orientals gave the name of Scheik; but he is better known in Europe by the name of the Old Man, or the Old Man of the Mountain. His dignity, instead of being hereditary, was confirmed by election; where merit, that is, a superior multiplicity and enormity of crimes, was the most effectual recommendation to a majority of suffrages.

This chief, from his exalted residence on the summit of Mount Lebanon, like a vindictive deity, with the thunderbolt in his hand, sent inevitable death to all quarters of the world; so that from one end of the earth to the other, Kalifs, Emperors, Sultans, Kings, Princes, Christians, Mahometans, and Jews, every nation and people execrated and dreaded his sanguinary power, from the strokes of which there was

no security. At the least suggestion or whisper that he had threatened the death of any potentate, all immediately doubled their guards, and took every other precaution in their power. It is known that Philip Augustus, king of France, on a premature advice that the Scheik intended to have him assassinated, instituted a new body-guard of men distinguished for their activity and courage, called Sergens d'Armes, with brass clubs, bows and arrows: and he himself never appeared without a club, fortified either with iron or gold. Most sovereigns paid secretly a pension to the Scheik, however scandalous and derogatory it might be to the lustre of majesty, for the safety of their persons. The Knights Templers alone dared to defy his secret machinations and open force. Indeed they were a permanent dispersed body, not to be cut off by massacres or assassinations.

This barbarous prince, assisted by the fanaticism of his subjects, no less barbarous than himself, furnished resources unknown to all other monarchs, even to the most absolute despotic tyrant. They would prostrate themselves at the foot of his throne, requesting to die by his hand or order, as a favour by which they were sure of passing into paradise. On them, if danger made any impression, it was an emulation to press forward; and if taken in any enterprize, they went to the place of execution with a magnanimity unknown to others. Henry, count of Champagne, who married Isabella, daughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem, passing over part of the territory of the Assassins in his way to Syria, and talking highly of his power, their chief came

came to meet him, "Are your subjects, said the Old Man of the Mountain, as ready in their submission as mine?" And without staying for an answer, made a sign with his hand, when ten young men in white, who were standing on an adjacent tower, instantly threw themselves down. On another occasion, Sultan Malek-Schah summoning the Scheik to submit himself to his government, and threatening him with the power of his arms, should he hesitate to comply; the latter very composedly turning himself towards his guards, said to one of them, "Draw your dagger, and plunge it into your breast;" and to another, "Throw yourself headlong from yonder rock." His orders were no sooner uttered than they were joyfully obeyed: and all the answer he deigned to give the Sultan's envoy was, "Away to thy master, and let him know I have many thousand subjects of the same disposition." Men so ready to destroy themselves were equally alert and resolute in being the ministers of death to others. At the command of their sovereign, they made no difficulty of stabbing any prince, even on his throne; and being well versed in the different dialects, they conformed to the dress and even the external religion of the country, that they might with less difficulty strike the fatal blow required by their chief. With the Saracens they were Mahometans; with the Franks, Christians; in one place they joined with the Mameluks, in another with the ecclesiastics or religious; and under this disguise, seized the first opportunity of executing their sanguinary commission. Of this we meet with an instance

in the history of Saladin, while he was besieging Manbedge, that celebrated Hieropolis of antiquity. Saladin being one day, with a few attendants, and they at some distance, reconnoitring the place for the better disposition of the attack, a man rushed on him with a dagger in his hand, and wounded him in the head; but the Sultan, as he was endeavouring to repeat his stroke, wrested the dagger from him, and after receiving several wounds, laid him dead at his feet. Before the sultan had well recovered himself, a second encountered him to finish the treachery of the former; but he met with the same fate: he was succeeded with equal fury by a third, who also fell by the hand of that magnanimous prince whom he was sent to assassinate. And it was observed, that these wretches dealt about their fruitless blows as they lay in the agonies of death. With such rapidity was this transacted, that it was over before Saladin's guards could come to his assistance. He retired to his tent, and in great perturbation throwing himself on his sofa ordered his servants to take a strict view of his household, and to cashier all suspected persons; at the same time asking with great earnestness, "Of whom have I deserved such treacherous usage?" But it afterwards appeared, that these villains had been sent by the Old Man of the Mountain; of whom the vizir Kamschlegin had purchased the murder of Saladin, to free himself from so great a warrior whom he could not meet in the field. To animate them in their frantic obedience, the Scheik, before their departure on such attempts, used to give them a small antepast

of some of the delights, which, he assured them, would be their recompence in paradise. Delicious soporific drinks were given them, and while they lay asleep, they were carried into beautiful gardens, where every allurements invited their senses to the most exquisite gratifications. From these seats of voluptuousness, inflamed with liquor and enthusiastic views of perpetual enjoyments, they sallied forth to perform assassinations of the blackest dye.

This people once had, or at least they feigned to have, an intention of embracing the christian religion. They reigned a long time in Persia, and on mount Lebanon. Holagow, a khan of the Mogul Tartars, in the year 655 of the Hegyra, or 1254 of the christian æra, entered their country, and dispossessed them of several places; but it was not till the year 1272 that they were totally conquered. This achievement was owing to the conduct and intrepidity of the Egyptian forces sent against them by the sultan Bibars. It has, however, been thought that the Druses, who still reside among the eminences of Mount Lebanon, and whose religion and customs are so little known, are a remnant of those barbarians.

H. J.

York, Sept. 1, 1760.

Some account of Francis David Stirn, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Matthews; and a particular relation of the fact.

FRANCIS David Stirn was born in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, about the year 1735. His fa-

ther was a minister, and his brother is now a metropolitan minister at Hersfeldt, having the superintendence over the Calvinist clergy of a certain district.

At a proper age he was sent to a public grammar-school in Hesse-Cassel, where he made a considerable progress, and was then removed to a college at Bremen, which is endowed with professorships as a university. While he was here, he preached some probationary discourses, according to the custom of the place; and tho' he was scarce twenty years of age, became tutor to the son of one Haller a doctor of laws, and burgomaster of the city. But he soon forfeited the favour both of Mr. Haller and his wife, by a suspicious and supercilious disposition, which broke out into so many acts of indecorum, that he was dismissed from his employment.

He was then taken home by his brother, who soon after placed him at the university of Hintelin, belonging to Hesse, where he pursued his studies from the year 1756, till the middle of the year 1758. During this time he improved his knowledge in the Latin and Greek classics to an uncommon degree; he also acquired a very considerable skill in the Hebrew, and became a great proficient both in vocal and instrumental music, dancing, fencing, and other polite accomplishments.

About this time, the French having made an irruption into Hesse, and impoverished the inhabitants by raising exorbitant contributions, his brother was no longer able to support him, and therefore sent him to England with very strong recom-

men-

mendations to a friend, who is in a station of great honour and interest.

This person received him kindly, and promised to procure him an appointment that should be agreeable to his friends; but as no opportunity immediately presented, he offered himself as an assistant to Mr. Crawford, who keeps a school in Cross-street, Hatton-Garden.

It was also proposed that he should assist the German minister at the chapel in the Savoy, where he preached several probationary discourses; but as he made use of notes, he was not approved by his auditory.

He then turned his thoughts towards a military life, in which some offer of advantage seems to have been made him; but his friends here were so well apprized of his infirmity, that, knowing it would be impossible for him to submit to the subordination established in the army, they earnestly dissuaded him from it.

He then formed a design of entering into one of our universities; and having communicated it to his friends, he obtained the interest of several clergymen of considerable influence; but some new sally of his jealous and ungovernable temper disgusted his friends, and disappointed his expectations. But instead of imputing this disappointment to himself, he threw out many threats against those whom he had already offended by his petulance and ill behaviour.

In the mean time, he continued in Mr. Crawford's family, where he gave frequent and mortifying instances of his pride and indiscretion; one of which is too remarkable to be omitted,

He set out one day with Mr. Crawford, and a Prussian gentleman, to dine with Mr. V——, a Dutch merchant at Mouswell-hill; in his way thither he quitted his company, and, by crossing the fields, got to the house before them. When he came there, he took such offence at something Mr. V—— said, in some trifling dispute which happened between them, that he called him fool, and proceeded from one outrage to another, till Mr. V—— ordered his servants to turn him out of doors, which was done before his companions, Crawford and the Prussian, got there. Yet Stirn, when they came back in the evening, fell into another fit of rage against them, and charged them with having got to Mr. V——'s before him, and concealed themselves in another room, to enjoy the injurious treatment which Mr. V—— was prepared to offer him; and insisting that he had heard them rejoicing and laughing at his disgrace.

While he lived with Mr. Crawford, he became acquainted with Mr. Matthews, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, who advertised the cure of fistulas, and other disorders of the like kind. Matthews is said to have insinuated to Stirn, that, though Crawford professed a great friendship to him, yet his intention was only to keep him in a state of poverty and dependence, and to render his abilities subservient to his own advantage, without giving him a valuable consideration; telling him, that it was in his power to provide much better for himself. From this time, Stirn's behaviour to Mr. Crawford was very different from what it had been before, and Mr. Crawford was proportionably less

satisfied

satisfied; so that, though he still continued with him, yet Crawford says, that he now kept him merely from the regard he had to him and his family.

Soon after, this Matthews made him a proposal to come and live with him, offering him an apartment ready furnished, and his board, upon condition that he should teach Mrs. Matthews and her daughter music, and Matthews himself the classics. This proposal Stirn inclined to accept; but Mr. Crawford, hearing of it, endeavoured to persuade Matthews to retract it, telling him that Stirn had failings which would render him a very troublesome inmate. Matthews, who seems to have had neither a good opinion of Crawford, nor good-will to him, immediately told Stirn that he had been attempting to persuade him to go back from his proposals, and mentioned also the reasons he gave for so doing. This threw Stirn into a rage, and he expressed his resentment to Crawford in strong terms, and a boisterous behaviour.

Stirn soon after accepted Matthews's proposal, and Matthews offered to secure him a continuance of what he had offered for twelve months, by writing; but Stirn refused the obligation, saying, that his honour was sufficient.

Crawford, having failed in persuading Matthews not to receive Stirn, now endeavoured to prevail upon Stirn not to go to Matthews; and, therefore, though, he says, he would not have kept him so long, but in regard to Stirn himself and his friends, he now offered to raise his salary, that he might keep him longer, at greater expence.

But this offer was refused, and Stirn took possession of his apartment at Matthews's house; a very little time, however, was sufficient to shew that they could not long continue together. Stirn's pride, and his situation in life, concurred to render him jealous of indignity, and so ingenious in discovering oblique reproach and insult in the behaviour of those about him, that finding one evening, after he came home, some pieces of bread in the dining-room, which had been left there by a child of the family, he immediately took it into his head, that they were left there as reproachful emblems of his poverty, which obliged him to subsist on the fragments of charity. This thought set him on fire in a moment; he ran furiously up stairs, and knocking loudly and suddenly at Mr. Matthews's chamber door, called out, Mr. Matthews! He was answered by Mrs. Matthews, who was in bed, that Mr. Matthews was not there: but he still clamourously insisted on the door's being opened, so that Mrs. Matthews was obliged to rise, and having put on her cloaths, came out, and asked him what he wanted, and what he meant by such behaviour; he answered, that he wanted Mr. Matthews, and that he knew he was in the room. It happened that at this instant Mr. Matthews knocked at the street door, and put an end to the dispute with his wife. The moment Mr. Matthews entered the house, Stirn in a furious manner charged him with an intention to affront him by the crusts; Mr. Matthews assured him he meant no such thing, and that the bread was carried thither by the child: Mrs. Matthews also

also confirmed it, and Stirn was at length pacified. He seems to have been conscious of the strange impropriety of his conduct, as soon as he had time for reflection; for the next morning he went to Mr. Crawford, and expressed a most grateful sense of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews's patience and kindness in suffering, and passing over, his fantastic behaviour.

It is, however, probable, that, from this time, they began to live together upon very ill terms; Matthews soon after gave him warning to quit his house, and Stirn refused to go. What particular offences he had given on each side does not appear; but they had been carried to such lengths, that Crawford consulted Mr. Welch, a Middlesex justice, about them, on Stirn's behalf. What directions he received are not known; but, on Wednesday the 13th of August, Stirn having been then in Mr. Matthews's family about two months, Matthews went to a friend upon Dowgate-hill, whose name is Lowther, and telling him that Stirn had behaved so ill he could no longer keep him in his house, and that he had refused to quit it, requested his advice and assistance to get rid of him. Mr. Lowther then went with Mr. Matthews to Mr. Welch, who, finding there was no legal contract between them, told Matthews he might turn Stirn out when he pleased, without notice. Matthews then determining to turn him out that night, Mr. Welch desired he would be cautious, and advised him to get a couple of friends to be with him; and when Stirn came in, first to desire him to go away peaceably, and if he refused,

to lead him out by the arm. Matthews then said, he was a desperate man, and if he should offer any rudeness to him, would make no scruple of stabbing him. He was then advised to take a peace officer with him. And having now received sufficient instructions, he went away with his friend, determined to put them in execution.

While Matthews and his friend were at Mr. Welch's, Stirn was making his complaint to Mr. Crawford, whom he met at Bartlett's Buildings coffee-house, near Holborn. He told him, with great emotion, that Mr. Matthews had villainously and unjustly charged him with having alienated the affection of his wife, and, by her means, having had access to his purse.

Mr. Crawford, who appears to have known that Matthews had wanted Stirn to be gone, and that Stirn had refused to go, advised him, as the best way of removing Matthews's suspicions, immediately to quit his house. Upon this he started up in a violent rage, and told him, if he spoke another word, he would—and muttered something else to himself, which Mr. Crawford could not hear.—But the next moment he told him, that he and Mr. Chapman (a surgeon in the neighbourhood) had conspired with Mr. Matthews to ruin his character, and oblige him to quit England with infamy. After some farther altercation, he sat down, and appeared somewhat more composed; but on a sudden, started up again, with a new fury in his look, and said, his honour was wounded, his character ruined, and his bread lost;

lost; that, under such circumstances, he could not live; and that if Matthews scandalously turned him out of his house, which he seems to have threatened, he would be revenged. Mr. Crawford attempted some farther expostulation, but finding it in vain, and it being now near eleven o'clock, he accompanied him to Mr. Matthews's door, and there left him.

Matthews, in the mean time, had got two friends, of which Mr. Lowther was one, and a constable, and having removed all that belonged to Mr. Stirn out of his room, into the passage, they were waiting for his coming in; Matthews having determined to turn him into the street at that time of the night, and leave him to get a lodging where he could.

When Stirn knocked at the door, it was opened to him by Lowther; and upon entering the passage, and seeing his cloaths and other things lying in it, he cried out, with great passion, "Who has done this?" Matthews replied, "I have done it.—You told me, you would not leave my house but by force, and now I am determined you shall go." Stirn then reproached Matthews with being a bad man, and told him that he was a coward, and would not have dared thus to insult him if he had not procured persons to abett and assist him. Some farther words passed on both sides; after which, Matthews desired Stirn to take a glass of wine, there being then wine and glasses upon the table, and said, "Let us part friendly." Stirn then said, he would not go till he had played his last tune: and there being a spinnet in the room,

he went and struck it five or six times: then he said, "I want but half a guinea; you may do what you will with my clothes and books." Matthews replied, "If you will tell me what you want with half a guinea, and have not so much, I will lend you the money." Stirn then put his hand in his pocket, and taking out some money, looked at it, and said, "No, I have as much money as I want; I have spoke to a man to-day who will write my life and yours." "Have a care, said Matthews, what you say; you have before said enough for me to lay you by the heels." "Why, what have I said before!" said Stirn. "Why, you have said, replied Matthews, that Crawford might thank his God he had got rid of you in the manner he had: but that you would have your revenge of me." Stirn then desired Matthews to give him his hand, and Matthews, stretching it out, Stirn grasped it in both his, and said, "I have said so, and here is my hand, I will have revenge of you." After this, a good deal of opprobrious language passed between them, and then Stirn went out of the house with a constable, though not in his custody.

Where this forlorn and infatuated creature passed the night, does not appear; nor is any thing related of the transactions of the next day, Thursday the 14th, except that Mr. Chapman endeavoured to procure a meeting of the parties with himself and Mr. Crawford that evening, to bring about a reconciliation, but without success, Mr. Matthews being unfortunately from home, when he called to make the appointment. It appears, —how—

however, from divers circumstances which happened afterwards, that, on that day, Stirn bought a pair of pistols, and that having loaded them, he sent Mr. Matthews a challenge, which Matthews refused to accept; and it is probable, that, from this time, he resolved upon the murder, no other means of revenge being left him. On Friday morning, the 15th, Mr. Crawford, hearing that Stirn was in great anxiety and distress of mind, gave him an invitation to dinner. This invitation he accepted, and behaved with great propriety and politeness till after the cloth was taken away; but just then he started up, as if stung by some sudden thought, and uttered several invectives against Matthews; saying, that none but an execrable villain could impute to him the horrid character of a thief and adulterer. He said this, without any mention having been made of his own situation, or of Mr. Matthews's name, and soon after went away.

About half an hour after five, the same evening, as Mr. Crawford was going down Cross-street, Stirn overtook him. Crawford at this time discovered such an expression of despair in his countenance, that he suspected he had formed a design to destroy himself, especially as it was said he had made an attempt of that kind six months before.

Stirn turned the conversation principally upon the point of honour, and the proper means of maintaining it. Crawford, who saw him greatly moved, so as frequently to start, and change colour, turned the discourse to religion; but observing he gained no attention, he

hoped to soothe his mind by mentioning the prospect he still had of doing well; but Stirn then hastily interrupted him: "Who, says he, will entertain a person under the horrid character of an adulterer and a thief! No, Sir, I am lost to God and to the world." Mr. Crawford then told him, that if he should fail of success here, he would assist him with money to return to his brother.—"To my brother! says Stirn, in an agony, neither my brother nor my country can receive me under the disgrace of such crimes as are imputed to me." As he pronounced these words, he burst into tears; and Mr. Crawford, not being able longer to support the effect of such a conversation upon his mind, was obliged to take his leave.

Mr. Crawford, in order to recollect himself, went out into the fields, where he could not help musing on what had passed; and finding his suspicions, that Stirn intended to destroy himself, grow stronger and stronger, he determined to return, and endeavour to find him out a second time. It happened that about half an hour after eight o'clock he met with him at Owen's coffee-house, where the conversation upon his quarrel with Matthews was renewed, though with much more temper than before; yet Stirn often started, saying, he expected that every one who opened the door was Matthews.

About ten o'clock he got up, and said he would go to an alehouse where Crawford, Matthews, Chapman, and other persons in the neighbourhood, frequently met to spend the evening. Mr. Crawford endeavoured to persuade him to go home to his lodgings, upon which Stirn, with-

without making any reply, caught him by the hand, and pressed it with such violence as almost to force the blood out of his fingers ends.

They went together to the ale-house door, where Mr. Crawford left him, and went home. There Stirn found Matthews, and with him Mr. Chapman; and Mr. Lowther; several other persons were in the room, but not of the same company. Stirn sat down at the same table with Matthews and his friends; but Chapman perceiving by his gestures and countenance, that he was in great agitation; called him out, and admonished him not to do any thing that might have disagreeable consequences either to himself or others. After this Stirn returned alone into the room, and Chapman went home. Stirn walked about the room by himself, and in the mean time Mr. Crawford came in, having heard who were in company, and fearing some fatal effect of Stirn's passion, which he hoped he might contribute to prevent. Stirn, after some time, applying himself to Mr. Matthews, said, "Sir, you have accused me of theft and adultery."—Matthews denied the charge; but said, if his wife's virtue had not been more to be depended upon than his honour, he did not know what might have been the consequence.——After some mutual reproaches, Matthews called him a dirty fellow, and said he ought to be sent into his own lousy country. Stirn, after this, took two or three turns about the room without reply, and then took a small piece of paper out of his pocket, and held it some time in his hand, as it appeared, with a design that Matthews should take no-

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tice of it; but Matthews not regarding it, he held it in the candle till it was burnt; he then walked about the room for a few minutes more, and Crawford observing uncommon fury and desperation in his looks, desired the company to drink his health; Mr. Lowther immediately did so, and, as he thinks, so did Mr. Matthews too; after which Stirn still walked about the room, but in a few minutes came and stood at Mr. Crawford's elbow. Mr. Lowther sat next to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Matthews next to Mr. Lowther.—He then went and stood between Mr. Lowther and Mr. Crawford, and having continued there about a minute, or a minute and a half, he drew out the two pistols he had procured for the duel, wrapped up in a piece of paper, and stretching his arm cross the table before Mr. Lowther, he discharged one of them at Matthews's breast, who gave a sudden start, and then falling forward, died instantly, without a groan. Stirn, almost at the same moment, discharged the other at himself; but by some accident, the ball missed him, without doing any other damage. As soon as the smoke was dissipated, and the company recovered from their first astonishment and confusion, Stirn was seen standing as it were torpid with amazement and horror. As soon as he saw the attention of all that were in the room turned upon him, he seemed to recollect himself, and made towards the door; but a person in the room, whose name is Warford, seized him, and after some struggle pulled him to the ground. Lowther immediately went up to him, and Stirn cried out,

F

"Shoot

"Shoot me, shoot me, shoot me, for I shall be hanged." Somebody then saying, Matthews is dead, Stirn replied, "I am not sorry, but I am sorry that I did not shoot myself."

After his commitment, he obstinately refused all kinds of food, with a view to starve himself, that he might avoid the infamy of a public death by the hands of the executioner; he persisted in this abstinence till the Friday following, the 22d of August, being just a week, drinking only a dish or two of coffee, and a little wine; this conduct he endeavoured to justify, by saying, that his life was forfeited both by the law of God and man, and what does it signify, says he, by whose hands this forfeit is paid. The ordinary used various arguments to dissuade him from this horrid resolution, but without any great effect, for he never eat any solid food, till he had, by the assistance of some who visited him, procured a quantity of opium sufficient to answer his purpose a nearer way.

On Wednesday, the 10th of Sept. having then in some degree recovered his strength, he was brought to the bar and arraigned; he was decently dressed in a suit of black cloth, but, contrary to the general expectation, he pleaded Not guilty, and requested that his trial might be put off till Friday the 12th, which was granted.

On the 12th he was brought to the bar again, but, instead of his suit of black, he appeared in a green night gown; he had been advised to feign himself mad, but this advice he rejected with disdain.

During his trial, which lasted

about four hours, he was often ready to faint; he was therefore indulged with a seat, and several refreshments; when sentence was passed upon him, he quite fainted away; but being recovered by the application of spirits, he requested the court that he might be permitted to go to the place of execution in a coach with the clergyman; upon which the court told him that was in the sheriff's breast, but that such a favour, if granted, would be contrary to the intention of the law, which had been lately made to distinguish murderers by exemplary punishment; upon this he made a profound reverence to the court, and was taken back to prison.

About six o'clock the same evening, he was visited by the ordinary, who found in the press-yard a German, who said he was a minister, whom Stirn had desired might attend him: the ordinary therefore took him up with him to Stirn's chamber, he having been removed from the cells, by the assistance of some friends. They found him lying on his bed, and as he expressed great uneasiness at the presence of the ordinary, and a prisoner that had been set over him as a guard, they withdrew, and left him alone with his countryman; soon after this, an alarm was given that Stirn was extremely ill, and supposed to have taken poison; he was immediately visited by the sheriff, and Mr. Akerman, the keeper of the prison, who found him in a state of stupefaction, but not yet convulsed; a surgeon was procured, and several methods tried to discharge his stomach of the poison, but without effect; he was then let blood, which apparently rendered him worse.

About

About nine o'clock he was pale and speechless, his jaw was fallen and his eyes were fixed, and about five minutes before eleven he expired.

It does not appear what reason Matthews had for charging Stirn with an attempt upon his wife; but Stirn solemnly declared in his last moments that there were none. He expressed many obligations to Mr. Crawford, who often visited him in prison with great kindness and humanity; and, perhaps, if he had been in a situation more suitable, not only to his hopes, but to his merit and his birth, he would

have been less jealous of affronts; and, conscious of undisputed dignity, would have treated rudeness and slander with contempt, instead of pursuing them with revenge.

He spent his life in perpetual transitions from outrage and fury, to remorse and regret; one hour drawing his sword upon his dearest friends, to revenge some imaginary affront; and the next lamenting his folly, and entreating their pardon with contrition and tears. How many are there whose keen sensibility; and violence of temper, keep them nearly in the same situation, though they have not been pushed to the same excess!

NATURAL HISTORY.

A remarkable nervous case.

The following very extraordinary story appeared first in the Gentleman's Magazine, and seems to have been well attested. Histories of enthusiasm, wanderings, and madness, are always very deserving of attention, as they may possibly tend much to advance our knowledge in the manner of the operation of the mind, and its connection with the body, matters in which we are yet extremely ignorant: or, at least may shew how far we are able to advance in such inquiries.

ABout the beginning of the year 1759, one Joseph Payne, a country lad about 16, came to live with Capt. Fisher of Reading, as a foot-boy. He had before been servant to a farmer, at Lambourn Woodlands, and, till this time, followed the plough, and other farming business: he was wholly unacquainted with letters, but was, notwithstanding, of a very serious turn, attended constantly at church, and was very attentive to what he heard there. His master, the farmer, was a quaker, a man of strict morals, and the lad profited much by the example set before him in so regular a family; where, reading the Scriptures, and conversing upon religious topics, was a principal part of the employment of the leisure hours of the master and his children, at which the lad was often present.

After he had been some time in

the service of Capt. Fisher, his fellow-servant was one day alarmed by his falling into a fit. Being much frightened, she went to call other assistance, and several people were soon got about him, who were astonished to find that he had begun a very pertinent and regular discourse, which he continued for half an hour, and then, as if rising from a trance, or waking from a profound sleep, he came to himself, and declared in the most solemn manner, that he neither knew what had happened, nor what he had said. This was reported to his master, who ordered that the boy should be watched more narrowly, both as to his behaviour and conversation, fearing lest he should have been made the instrument of some enthusiastical bigot, no man detesting enthusiasm more. In a few days he was seized with a second fit, in which he again discoursed as rationally as before; and in a little more than a week with a third; at which time Dr. Hooper, late an eminent man-widwife in Reading, and now of Queen's-street, being upon a visit at his son's, Capt. Fisher dispatched a billet to the doctor, requesting his presence immediately, upon a matter of much curiosity. The doctor hastened to the captain, and being told what he had to expect, sent for his son, who wrote short-hand, being determined to convince himself of the truth of the fact.

By the time that young Mr. Hooper arrived, the lad had begun

to speak, sitting up, with great composure, but with his eyes fixed. Master, said he, will you go to church to-day? It is Good-Friday, we will have a sermon.—Ah! neighbours, be you going to church to-day? I have asked my master to let me go; and though he don't hold with saints days himself, he has given me leave.—After a few more unconnected but sensible expressions, as if talking to the farmer, his first master, he supposed himself to have been at church, named a text, and repeated a kind of sermon, of which the following (so far as we think it necessary to insert it) is an exact transcript.

They led him away to crucify him.

DOn't you know what was then done? Or do you know the meaning of this day, Good-Friday? why it is to be kept holy? You read in the Scriptures, "They honour me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me; they hear, but do not understand;" we find that the chief priests and rulers led him, or caused him to be led away to crucify him; they attempted to do it before, but had not power, for his time was not then come. Christ himself, before he came upon earth, knew he was to suffer. And this day was the son of man nailed to the cross, whilst his inveterate enemies the Jews, with jeers, and scoffs, telling him, if he would shew himself to be the Son of God, to come down from the cross and save himself, but he prayed for them, and said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Dear heart! if we did but duly and rightly consider these things, we should act very differently from what we do

at present. Did he not break bread, and bless it? Observing, at the same time, that one of his disciples that dipped with him at the table should betray him. "Good were it for that man, if he had never been born." When he was about to suffer, he cried out, "There is no sorrow like unto my sorrow;" for the sins of the whole world bore more heavily upon him, and were more painful by much than the nails in his hands and feet. During these things, all nature was darkened, and seemed to be put out of order; the temple was rent, and those who had been dead appeared out of their graves. Notwithstanding these terrible appearances, the Jews remained hard-hearted, and unbelieving; and when he was laid in the sepulchre, the priests and rulers caused a guard of soldiers to take care that his disciples did not steal away the body. On the sabbath-day, the angel of the Lord came and rolled away the stone, and sat upon it, and for fear of him, the keepers did shake and became as dead men. When the women came, and were informed by the angel, that Christ was risen, they went back towards the city, and in their way met with him. When this was reported in Jerusalem, the Jews were so far from being inclined to believe in him, that they gave the soldiers that watched large sums of money to say his body was stolen away by his disciples. They even then would not be convinced of their stubbornness, and there are too many remain so to this day. As Christ was raised from the dead on Sunday, or the first day of the week, we keep that day in commemoration of it, and it is called Easter-Sunday. After his resurrection he was seen of many. Why do you

ask how I know these things? I have it from the scriptures. I take pains, and I search for them. Is it not said, "Seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you, ask and it shall be given you; for every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened? How then can any man expect to find, unless he seek? Or expect mercy without asking for it? Or is it reasonable to suppose, in a natural sense, a door will be opened to you, unless you first knock at it? No, seek mercy and you shall find it, and then you will say at the last day, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept my faith." Now, we go to church from Sunday to Sunday, confessing our manifold sins and wickedness, and come away with no alteration in our former conduct. We say, "Almighty and most merciful Father, We have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts. We have offended against thy holy laws. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us." Now, what benefit can any person expect from this confession, unless he does it with a sincere mind, and full resolution to lead a better life? Do not we see the contrary of this every day? Instead of composed and serious behaviour, how many run it over with a light, airy, and laughing countenance, and are glad when the task is finished? "But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders." When sinners go to

church and crave mercy, with what face can they do it, unless it be with a full determination to change their ways? Do they not know they thereby add sin to sin? Has not the Lord declared, the prayers of the wicked are an abomination to him? But God looketh at that man that is of a broken and a contrite heart, and trembleth at his word, for God is a spirit, and will be worshipped in spirit and in truth.

Now, what I have said, I hope you will keep in remembrance; be sober, not rioting in drunkenness and other wicked things; leave the broad way and chuse the narrow way, for there is a broad way and narrow way; the broad way leads to destruction, but the narrow to life everlasting. Now for a comparison; suppose every one who went a forbidden way, was to be soundly whipt, when he came to his journey's end; would that man be in his senses that made choice of it before the narrow, where, instead of punishment, he should find a reward? "For he that knoweth my Father's will, and doth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." Was you never chastised? Your father never whipt you for not doing your duty? Perhaps you do not know what is required of you: Why, it is "to honour your parents, and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit yourself to all your governors; to order yourself lowly and reverently to all your betters; to hurt nobody, by word or deed:" that is, not to speak ill, or use abusive language, but you must carry yourself soberly and with charity towards your neighbours; "to be true and just in all your dealings,"

that

that is, to do to every body as you would they should do unto you.

Take not the Lord's name in vain; and yet you say, "O Lord our heavenly father, almighty and everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by thy mighty power; and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger:" which begs of God Almighty to govern and protect us with his good Spirit. But it is plain you do not know the true meaning of the words, and we may well say, "We have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep;" by which there is too much reason to fear we shall stray into everlasting destruction. "For my thoughts are not as your thoughts, neither are my ways like your ways, saith the Lord:" "You honour me with your lips, but your hearts are far from me," as was observed before, behaving not as worshippers, but as hypocrites; for God is not to be mocked; is not to be deceived: you may indeed deceive yourselves, and one another. We are commanded to retire in secret to our chamber, and commune with our own hearts. "Seek the Lord while he may be found; call upon him while he is near: Let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, and he will abundantly pardon."

You will say, perhaps, how are these things to be known? They are to be found in the Old and New Testament; wherein it is said, "that God has subjected every creature to man's use; that the beasts of the field and the fowls of

the air are his by appointment, and that he is made governor of all things." And did not God put his blessing on them, and every thing, for man's benefit? Come ye out, and be separate, and touch not the unclean thing; come out from amongst them.

Your servant, your servant; very well, very well indeed. So we have had a good sermon. My master is very good, he never denies me any thing when I ask him.

He began now to recover, and in another tone, uttered a few rambling expressions, as at the beginning, and then roused himself, as coming out of a profound sleep.

Dr. Hooper, to be certain whether he might not be an impostor, who by habit had contracted a method of fixing his eyes in his head, and by memory repeating such discourses, ordered, upon one of these occasions, a candle to be lighted, the flame of which he held in his hand, as he stretched it out in his discourse, and, though it raised a blister, yet it did not seem to give the lad the least sensation of pain whatever.

The following extraordinary phenomenon is transmitted from Paris.

JANE Molisson, of the town of Richlieu, was, on the 6th of September 1733, struck into a state of insanity, and refused to see either husband, relations, or friends; nor would she walk, but was carried to bed, hiding her face with her hands, that she might neither see nor speak to any body, though she was sensible of her condition, as she has since declared.

She still kept her bed, would not

not eat before any body, but often complained of pains all over her body: she was obliged to be taken out of bed, like a child, when it was thought necessary to make it, and replaced in the same manner, not suffering any body to look at her, and still hiding her face with her hands.

About ten years ago her husband died; this gave her no uneasiness; her effects were carried off, and she was taken to her husband's brother without uttering a single word: the priests attending her often, without being able to get any thing out of her but continued sighs: her brother died about four years ago; but she remained insensible: in short a thousand surprising circumstances attend this little affair.

On the 6th of last September, just seventeen years on that day since this unaccountable malady seized her, she came down from her chamber, embraced her sister-in-law, and her nephews, as if she had been ill but one night, and recollected all that had passed during the seventeen years: she went to mass, and at her return fell to her usual occupation; she perfectly remembered every thing that she had learnt, even her prayers, which she had not once said during her illness: the sudden air had no effect upon her, though she had been so long confined; she says she never slept one hour together during the whole time, and never was in any other attitude than sitting with her head leaning upon her breast. Now she eats, drinks, and works, and is as well as ever she was; she appears to be about fifty-five.—This extraordinary case, says the letter-writer, I had ocular proof of; and it can be attested

by almost every inhabitant of this place.

A remarkable story of a gentleman walking in his sleep, as related by a foreigner.

PAYING a visit to a friend in the country, I met there an Italian gentleman, called Agostino Fofari, who was, it seems, a night-walker, or a person, who, whilst asleep, does all the actions of one awake. He did not seem to exceed the age of thirty, was lean, black, and of an extreme melancholy complexion; had a sedate understanding, a great penetration, and a capacity for the most abstracted sciences; his extraordinary fits used generally to seize him in the wane of the moon, but with the greater violence in the autumn and winter, than in spring and summer. I had a strange curiosity to be an eye-witness of what was told me, and had prevailed with his valet de chambre to give me notice when his master was likely to renew his vagary. One night, about the end of September, after supper, the company amused themselves with little plays, and signior Agostino made one among the rest. He afterwards retired, and went to bed about eleven; his valet came soon after, and told us, that his master would that night have a walking fit, and desired us, if we pleased, to come and observe him. I came to his bedside with a light in my hand, and saw him lying upon his back, with his eyes open, but fixed, which was a sure sign, it seems, of his approaching disorder. I took him by the hands, and found them very cold; I felt his pulse, and found

found it so slow, that his blood seemed to have no circulation. At or about midnight signior Agostine drew the curtains briskly, rose, and dressed himself well enough. I approached him with the candle at his very nose, found him insensible, with his eyes still wide open and immovable. Before he put on his hat, he took his belt, out of which the sword had been removed for fear of accidents, for some of these night-walkers will deal their blows like madmen without any reserve.

In this equipage did signior Agostine walk backwards and forwards in his chamber several times; he came to the fire-side, sat down in an elbow-chair, and went some little time after into a closet, where was his portmanteau; he fumbled in it a long time, turned every thing topsy-turvy, and after putting every thing in order, he shut again the portmanteau, and put the key in his pocket, whence he drew a letter, and put it over the chimney. He went to the chamber door, and opened it, and proceeded down stairs. When he came to the bottom, one of the company getting a great fall, signior Agostine seemed frightened at the noise, and mended his pace. The valet bid us walk softly, and not to speak, because when any noise was made near him, and intermixed with his dreams, he became furious, and ran with the greatest precipitancy, as if pursued.

He traversed the whole court, which was very spacious, and proceeded directly to the stable; he went in, stroaked and caressed his horse, bridled him, and was going to saddle him, but not finding the saddle in its usual place, he seemed very uneasy, like a man disappointed; he mounted however his horse,

and galloped to the house door, which was shut. He dismounted, and taking up a cabbage-stalk, he knocked furiously against the door; after a great deal of labour lost, he remounted his horse, guided him to the pond, which was at the other end of the court, let him drink, went afterwards and tied him to his manger, and then returned to the house with great agility. At the noise some servants made in the kitchen, he was very attentive, came near to the door, and clapped his ear to the key-hole; but passing all on a sudden to the other side, he entered a low parlour, where was a billiard-table; he walked backwards and forwards, and used the same postures as if he had been playing effectually. He proceeded thence to a pair of virginals, upon which he could play pretty well, and made some jangling. At last, after two hours exercise, he returned up stairs to his chamber, and threw himself in his cloaths upon the bed, where we found him next morning at nine in the same posture we had left him. For upon these occasions he ever slept eight or ten hours together. His valet told us, there were but two ways to recover him out of these fits; one was to tickle him strongly upon the soles of his feet; the other to sound a horn or trumpet at his ears.

An account of the case of a boy, troubled with convulsive fits, cured by the discharge of worms. By the Rev. Richard Oram, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ely.

JOSEPH, son of John and Mary Postle, of Ingham, in the county of Norfolk, was subject to convulsive

vulſive fits from his infancy ; which were common and tolerable, till he was about ſeven years of age. About that time they began to attack him in all the varieties that can be conceived. Sometimes he was thrown upon the ground ; ſometimes he was twirled round like a top by them ; at others he would ſpring upwards to a conſiderable height, &c. and once he leaped over an iron bar, that was placed purpoſely before the fire, to prevent his falling into it. He was much burned ; but was rendered ſo habitually ſtupid by his fits, that he never expreſſed the leaſt ſenſe of pain after this accident. His intellect was ſo much impaired, and almoſt deſtroyed, by the frequency and violence of his fits, that he ſcarce ſeemed to be conſcious of any thing. He did not acknowledge his father or mother, by any expreſſions or ſigns ; nor ſeemed to diſtinguiſh them from other people. If, at any time, he eſcaped out of the houſe, without the obſervation of the family, he had not underſtanding to find and return to it ; but would purſue the direction or road he firſt took, and ſometimes loſe himſelf. Once he was miſſing for a whole night, and found the next morning, in the middle of a fen, ſtuck faſt in mud, as deep as his breaſt. He was very voracious, and would frequently call for ſomething to eat ; which was the only indication he gave of his knowing any thing. No kind of filth or naſtineſs can be conceived, which he did not eat or drink without diſtinction. He appeared to be as ill as he really was ; for he was become a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle. He was ſo much emaciated, that he ſeemed to have no fleſh upon his bones ; and his body ſo diſtorted, that he was rendered quite a cripple. His pa-

rents conſulted a phyſician at Norwich, who very judiciously (as it will appear) conſidered his diſorder as a worm caſe, and preſcribed for it accordingly ; but (being afraid, I preſume, to give too violent medicines to the boy) without ſucceſs ; in ſhort, he was ſo ſingularly afflicted, that his parents told me, they could not help thinking him under ſome evil influence.

It was obſerved, that his diſorder varied, and grew worſe at certain periods of the moon.

In theſe miſerable circumſtances the poor boy continued to languish, till he was about eleven years of age (July 1757) when he accidentally found a mixture of white lead and oil, which had ſome time before been prepared for ſome purpoſe of painting, ſet by on a ſhelf, and placed, as it was thought, out of his reach. There was near half a pint of this mixture when he found it ; and, as he did not leave much, it is thought, he ſwallowed about a quarter of a pint of it. There was alſo ſome lamp-black in the compoſition, which was added to give it a proper colour, for the particular uſe it was intended for in painting. It was, as I ſuppoſe it uſually is, linſeed oil, which had been mixed with the lead and lamp-black.

The draught began to operate very ſoon, by vomiting and purging him for near twenty-four hours, in the moſt violent manner. A large quantity of black inky matter was diſcharged ; and an infinite number of worms, almoſt as ſmall as threads, were voided. Theſe operations were ſo intense, that his life was deſpaired of. But he has not only ſurvived them, but experienced a moſt wonderful change and improvement after them ; for his parents aſſured me, in November 1757, when I ſaw

saw him, that he had daily grown better from the time of his drinking the mixture, both in body and mind. Instead of a skeleton, as he almost was before, he is become fat, and rather corpulent; and his appetite is no longer ravenous, but moderate and common. His body too is become straight and erect. His understanding is, at least, as much benefited by this peculiar remedy. It cannot be expected, that he should already have attained much knowledge, as he seemed, before he was so wonderfully relieved, to be almost destitute of ideas: but he appeared, when I saw him, to have acquired nearly as much knowledge in four months, as children usually do in four years, and to reason pretty well on those things, which he knew. He is now capable of being employed upon many occasions; is often sent a mile or two on errands, which he discharges as carefully, and then returns as safely, as any other person.

An account of the remarkable alteration of colour in a negro woman: in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Alexander Williamson of Maryland, from Mr. James Bate, surgeon in that province. Communicated to the Royal Society by Alexander Ruffel, M. D. F. R. S.

S I R,

IN compliance with your desire, I send as particular an account of the extraordinary metamorphosis observable in Colonel Barnes's negro woman, as I have been able to procure.

Frank, a cook maid of the above-named gentleman, a native of Virginia, about forty years of age, remarkably healthy, of a strong and

robust constitution, had her skin originally as dark as that of the most swarthy Africans, but, about fifteen years ago, observed that membrane, in the parts next adjoining to the finger-nails, to become white; her mouth soon underwent the same change, and the phenomenon hath since continued, gradually, to extend itself over the whole body; so that every part of its surface is become, more or less, the subject of this surprising alteration. In her present state, four parts in five, of the skin, are white, smooth, and transparent, as in a fair European, elegantly shewing the ramifications of the subjacent blood-vessels; the parts remaining sooty daily lose their blackness, and in some measure partake of the prevailing colour; so that a very few years will, in all probability, induce a total change. The neck and back, along the course of the vertebræ, maintain their pristine hue the most, and in some spots proclaim their original state: the head, face, and breast, with belly, legs, arms, and thighs, are almost wholly white; the pudenda and axillæ, partly coloured; the skin of these parts, as far as white, being covered with white hair; where dark, with black. Her face and breast, as often as the passions of anger, shame, &c. have been excited in her, have been immediately observed to glow with blushes; as also, when, in pursuance of her business, she has been exposed to the action of the fire upon these parts, some freckles have made their appearance.

After having described her present appearance as well as I am able, I shall not pretend to offer any conjectures of my own upon this subject, lest, being led away by a train of reason-

reasoning, I shall lose myself in endeavouring to establish a favourite hypothesis; but, on the contrary, shall confine myself to a simple narration of such facts as may prevent mistakes, or obviate difficulties, arising in the investigation of this difficult piece of physical history. And, in the first place, lest the change should be thought the consequence of a previous morbid state, she declares, that, excepting about seventeen years ago, when she was delivered of a child, she hath never been afflicted by any complaint of twenty-four hours continuance; and that she never remembers the catamenia to have been either irregular or obstructed, only during this pregnancy: she has never been subject to any cutaneous disorders, or made use of any external applications, by which this phenomenon might be produced. The effects of the bile upon the skin are well known to physicians, and have given rise to an opinion, that its colour was determined thereby. For my own part, I cannot believe it has any thing to do here, since, from all the circumstances I have been able to collect, I cannot find the least reason to suspect, that this fluid, whether cystic or hepatic, has undergone any alteration. As uction is known to make the skin of negroes become white, and as she is daily employed in the business of cookery, it may perhaps be supposed the effect of heat: but this can never be the case, as she has ever been well clad, and the change is as obvious in the parts protected from the action of that element, as in those the most exposed thereto. As an emunctory, the skin seems to perform its office as well as possible, the sweat with the greatest freedom

indifferently pervading the black and white parts. The effects of a blister I mentioned to you I am yet a stranger to, as that which I applied upon the outside of the arm did not answer the intended purpose: whether this was owing to its being laid upon a part too much exposed, or that, the *corpus reticulare* being destroyed, there may be such an adhesion of the cuticle to the *cutis*, as may render them inseparable, a second experiment must determine. If, upon your sending this to Dr. Russel, he, or any of his learned acquaintance, to whom he may communicate it, shall think any future experiments necessary, I shall be glad to execute them under their directions, not only for my private satisfaction, but in order to convince you how much pleasure I take in doing every thing that may oblige Mr. Williamson or his friends.

An account of the case of William Carey, aged nineteen, whose tendons and muscles are turning into bones. In a letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan, F. R. S. from the Rev. William Henry, D. D. F. R. S.

Castle Caldwell, near Enniskillen,
March 1, 1759.

My LORD,
HAVING come hither with the Earl of Shelburne, on a visit to Sir James Caldwell and his lady, we met with a young man, whose case is of so extraordinary a nature, that we thought it might be of public utility to examine into it strictly, and transmit it to your lordship.

A great part of his body is, within the space of two years, ossified; and

and the ossification is continually seizing more of the muscles.

I have in the case barely set down the facts without any reasoning thereon; but so far as I can conjecture, there seems first to ooze out of the joints a kind of jelly, which by degrees grows hard, fills up gradually the smaller vessels, and concretes into bone. If it goes on, I believe, within a very few years, the man, if he can live, will be completely ossified. Perhaps it may be of some benefit to mankind, to have his case made known to the royal society, or to the college of physicians. Your lordship's judgment will determine best, how proper this may be.

My Lord Shelburne, and all his family, join in all possible respects with,

Your lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant,
WILLIAM HENRY.

The case of William Carey.

HE was born in an island in Lough Melvil, a large lake in the northern point of the county of Leitrim, in Ireland, and has continued therein, or in the adjacent lands, ever since.

He was bred up to work as a labourer, and continued in very good health from his birth until two years ago. About that time he first felt an unusual pain in his right wrist, which in August, 1757, began to swell; this obliged him to cease from his usual labour. In the space of a month more, this swelling grew into a hardness, like to a bony substance, and continually shooting on, in December reached up as far as the elbow; all the muscles continually growing into a bony substance, and dilating so that his wrist

and arm are as thick and broad as in the beginning. About the space of a week after the pain began in his right wrist, he was seized with the like pain and swelling in the left wrist: this has proceeded, in all respects, in the same manner as in the right arm. The whole substance of each arm, from the elbow down to the wrist, feels as if it were one solid bone.

The ossification is shooting downwards into the fingers, and upwards into the elbows, so as already to prevent the bending of the fingers or elbow of the left arm: it has likewise shot upwards, so as to seize the great muscles of each arm between the elbows and shoulders.

The continual pain and dilation of the arms occasioned a bursting of the skin, and fleshy parts about each elbow, in November, 1757; out of which oozed a thin yellowish humour, with a little digested pus. Some of these breaches have healed up of themselves: one small orifice in each elbow continues to run.

In March, 1758, he was seized with the like pain and swelling in his right ankle, whence such another bony substance soon grew as in his arms. This bony substance has shot up from his ankle, both in the inward and outward side of the right leg, half way up to the knee; and the like bony substance has, in the inward side, shot downward from the pan of the knee, eight inches along the shin-bone, and is daily increasing; so that he walks with much pain and difficulty, and, after resting in his walk, grows very lame. This person is of a very thin habit of body, and is in size five feet nine inches; somewhat inclined to an hectic, though he has no cough.

The abovementioned William Carey was inspected, and closely examined,

examined, as to all the above particulars, at Castle-Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh, this 1st day of March, 1759, by us,

This is exactly SHELburnE.
my case. JA. CALDWELL.
William Carey. WM. HENRY.

A further account of the same case: in a letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan, F. R. S. from the Rev. William Henry, D. D. F. R. S.

MY LORD,

I Have now standing by me Wm. Carey, the young man, of the ossification of whose limbs I had the honour formerly to acquaint your lordship: and now, in obedience to your commands, give an account of his case since that time.

I had sent him up in March last, to Mercer's hospital, in this city. After examining his case, the physicians and surgeons concluded, that the only probable chance to prevent the progress of the ossification, and to remove the evil already effected, was, putting him into a mercurial course. This they tried; and, after some slighter mercurial medicines, they, in the latter end of April, laid him down in a salivation, through which he passed with safety.

This dried up the running sores at his elbows, occasioned by the bursting of the skin, through the ossification. Some lighter *callus*, which was shooting into bones, seems to be softened; in consequence of which he can move his elbows, and the joints of his fingers, with more ease; and he has a little more clearness and vivacity in his countenance: but none of the ossified parts are reduced, nor is there any appearance of their reduction; and he still continues to wear an hectic

look. To reduce the ossified parts, they have applied to them mercurial plaisters; the effect of which, time will shew.

As he is now discharged out of the hospital, they have directed him to bathe continually in the ocean, which happens to be very convenient to his habitation; and have directed him to anoint his limbs with the soapy juice of the *quercus marina*, which lies in plenty along the shore. I shall attend to the event of this process, and send your lordship a particular account of it.

I am, with all regard,

Your lordship's much obliged,
and most obedient,
humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY.

Dublin;

May 24, 1759.

Account of a Polish dwarf now at Paris.

M. Borwlsky, who came over with the countess of Humiecska, is twenty-two years of age, and but twenty-eight inches high: he is well proportioned, and has nothing shocking about him: his eyes are fine, and full of fire; his features agreeable, and his physiognomy spirited, which indicates the gaiety and sprightliness of his mind.

He enjoys a perfect state of health, drinks nothing but water, eats little, sleeps well, and can bear a great deal of fatigue; he dances well, and is very nimble. Nature has refused nothing but size to this amiable creature; for which she has made him ample amends by the beauties of his body and mind.

His manner is extremely graceful, and his repartees smart and spirited: he

he speaks sensibly of what he has seen, and has a very good memory: his judgment is sound, and his heart susceptible of the most tender impressions: he has never shewn any passion or ill-nature, is extremely complaisant, loves to be treated with the decorum due to his rank, yet is not offended with those who make free with him on account of his stature.

His father and mother are above the middling size, have six children, the eldest of whom is but thirty-four inches high; his three other brothers, who were both within a year of each other, are above five feet six inches high, strong, and well made: the sixth is a girl, but six years old, handsome and well made, but not above twenty or twenty-one inches high at most, but forward in every other respect as any child of that age.

The father and mother of these little creatures did not think them worth bestowing education on; and they probably had remained ignorant and illiterate, if the countess of Humiecska and a near relation of her's, had not, about two years ago, taken them under their protection. Our little gentleman has so well improved that short time, that he writes and reads very well, and understands arithmetic: in four months he learned the German tolerably well, and French sufficiently to express himself with ease and in chosen terms.

This account was sent by count Tressau, fellow of the royal academy of sciences, to the society at Paris.

Account of the Irish giant.

DUBLIN, May 20. Friday
died, in College-green, Cor-

nelius M'Grath, born in the county of Tipperary, within five miles of the Silver mines, in the year 1736. His parents were no way remarkable for their stature, being of the middle size, and were common country people; nor were their other children taller than ordinary. In July, 1752, Cornelius was in the city of Corke, being then about sixteen years of age, and was followed about by crowds of people, on account of his extraordinary size, for he then measured six feet eight inches and three quarters. The preceding year he was much afflicted with violent pains in his limbs, for which he bathed in salt water: however, these were no other than growing pains; for he actually grew from little more than five feet to the above-mentioned stature in the space of one year. The good Dr. Berkley, then bishop of Cloyne, kept him at his house for two or three months, and was very charitable and humane to him, and caused great care to be taken of him until he recovered the use of his limbs. His hand was then as large as a middling shoulder of mutton; and the last of his shoes, which he carried about with him, measured fifteen inches. He always eat and drank very moderately; his drink was then chiefly cyder, and that he took only at meals. When he was at Corke, he was persuaded to exhibit himself as a show: and he went for that purpose to Bristol, and from thence to London; and an account was given of him in the London Magazine for July, 1752. He afterwards went to Paris, and to most of the great cities in Europe. At Florence, one Bianchi, a physician there, wrote a small tract concerning him. About two months ago

ago he returned to his native country, and then measured seven feet eight inches without shoes. When he arrived he was in a very bad state of health, owing, as he said, to an intermitting fever that he had been first seized with in Flanders. His complexion was miserably pale and fallow; his pulse very quick, at times, for a man of his extraordinary height, and his legs were swollen. Upon his death, his body was carried to the dissecting house in the college, where his skeleton, on account of its extraordinary size, will amuse the curious, and fill posterity with wonder.—He was not the only person, of gigantic size, born of late years in Ireland; for in the third volume of Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, the late Dr. Molyneaux has given an account of one Edmund Malone, whom he measured in this city, with his shoes off, and who was seven feet and seven inches high. Cornelius M'Grath, was equal, in stature, to Daniel Cajanus, the Swedish giant, who was seven feet and eight inches high, and whose pulse, according to the late doctor Bryan Robinson, beat fifty-two times in a minute; but M'Grath's, on his arrival here in March last, beat near sixty times a minute.—Besides his skeleton, (now in preparation) there is at present, in the college anatomy-house, that of Clarke, the famous ossified man, whose bones grew altogether into one, (the property of Dr. Edward Barry) of whom figures and an ample account may be seen in the second volume of Dr. Charles Smyth's Natural History of the county of Corke: A case so extremely rare and curious, that no other instance of the like has ever yet appeared.

Our giant wanted but four inches of the height of a skeleton which was dug up in the place of a Roman camp near St. Albans, by an urn, inscribed MARCUS ANTONINUS; which, by the dimensions of the bones, was judged by the late celebrated anatomist Mr. Chiselden, to be eight feet four inches high; and who published an account of it in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 333. Goliath, mentioned in Samuel, chap. xvii. 4. was six cubits and a span, which, according to bishop Cumberland, is somewhat above eleven feet English. Maximinus the emperor was nine feet high: and in the reign of Augustus, other persons are mentioned to have been as tall.

An essay to explain the reason why the Atlantic Ocean constantly runs into the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar; by M. Waix of the Royal Society of Stockholm.

Navigators unanimously attest, that in the Straits of Gibraltar, between Cape Trafalgar and Cape Spartel, a strong current carries the water of the Atlantic, or Spanish sea, into the Mediterranean. This current, which is not at all times equally strong, is perceived in the Mediterranean at the distance of twenty English miles from the Straits towards the coast of Malaga. Some assure us that they have observed it at the distance of seventy miles near Cape Geata.

The existence of this current is confirmed by the chart of the Strait, published in 1700, by M. d'Ablancourt, who observes that the constancy of the current is such in the middle of the Strait, that the tides make

make no variation in it; but that towards the two sides the water follows the ordinary laws of the flux and reflux in the twenty-four hours. This chart is the more to be depended upon, as it was drawn by order of the king of Portugal, from careful observations made by the most able and experienced engineers and mariners.

Hudson adds, in the Philosophical Transactions, that in the middle of the Strait; which is about five English miles over, the current is carried towards the Mediterranean with such rapidity, that it runs at the rate of two miles an hour, and is so deep, that the longest line of a ship of war cannot reach the bottom of it. Other relations inform us that the strength of this current will carry a ship into the Mediterranean against the wind, if it be not very high. A few years ago a celebrated admiral confirmed this fact by his own experience. But he found, at the same time, that the upper part of the water in the Strait was indeed always carried into the Mediterranean; but that the water at bottom had a directly opposite direction, and ran from the Mediterranean into the Atlantic.

As the Mediterranean has no other sensible issue, but by the Straits of Gibraltar, and that, instead of emptying its water by this issue, it, on the contrary, continually receives fresh supplies by it, an embarrassing problem arises: either the Mediterranean runs off by some unknown passage; or the water it receives is carried off by some secret power in nature. Mr. Khun adheres to the first of these opinions, and, in his treatise of the origin of springs, endeavours to prove that the Mediterranean hath a subterraneous gulph;

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by which its redundant water is discharged. But this supposition is confuted by facts; since it would be impossible for the water to run in with the rapidity we have just mentioned, if the Atlantic were not higher than the Mediterranean. If the two seas were of equal height, and the water of equal gravity, no reason could be assigned for the invariable direction of the current, which, according to the laws of hydrostatics, demonstrates that the Atlantic is the highest; consequently no water can run out of the Mediterranean into the other seas by subterraneous channels, even supposing there were such; on the contrary, those seas would supply the Mediterranean till it should obtain the requisite height and gravity.

Nevertheless, not only the Atlantic discharges itself into this sea, but also many great rivers run into it, to which must be added the water which falls in rain: as, therefore, its water cannot have any subterraneous issue, nature must employ some other method. Some naturalists have thought evaporation sufficient: and this opinion hath gained great probability, since Mariotte proved that all the rain that falls annually is not sufficient to cover the globe of the earth to the height of eighteen or twenty inches: whereas the annual evaporation is about thirty or thirty-two inches.

Supposing then that the rain which falls annually in the Mediterranean, bears the same proportion to that which evaporates as at Paris, this sea would lose annually ten or twelve inches of water more than it receives. But what is carried to it by the Atlantic ocean and by rivers which exceed that quantity,

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tity. And if we should even carry the evaporation much further, it would not account for the influx in a satisfactory manner: for we may admit that the water of the Mediterranean, being in a warmer climate than that of Paris, suffers an evaporation of twelve or fourteen inches more, that is to say, the quantity evaporated exceeds the rain that falls by twenty-four inches. The length of this sea is about a thousand leagues, of twenty-five to the degree, and its mean breadth may be about an hundred of those leagues; so that we can determine pretty exactly its surface to be 100,000 square leagues. For the rivers, then, to repair the annual diminution occasioned by evaporation; they must furnish, besides what is supplied by rain, a surface of 100,000 square leagues, with water, to the height of twenty-four inches. Now, according to Mariotte, the river Seine in France furnishes annually water enough to cover 561 square leagues the height of twelve inches. Riccioli, in his Geography Reform'd, says, that the quantity of water furnished by the Po is to that of the Seine as $26\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; so that it would cover annually, to the height of twelve inches, a surface of 15,586 square leagues; which is about the fourteenth part of the water required to repair the evaporation of the Mediterranean. It would then only remain that we should consider the other rivers which empty themselves into it, as amounting all together to fourteen times as much as the Po. Now as Riccioli attributes to the Nile seventeen times more water than to the Po, the Nile alone would furnish five times more water than would be necessary to supply the decrease

made by evaporation. Supposing, therefore, that Riccioli has made the quantity of water carried by rivers to this sea too much by one half, as Sideleau proves that he hath done, there will still remain enough to make up the deficiency by evaporation.

Let us suppose the breadth of the Straits of Gibraltar to be a league of twenty-five to the degree, and that the water runs one such league in one hour; instead of a bottomless depth, let us take a depth of two hundred feet only; the Mediterranean will then receive annually by the Straits a quantity of water, of 3,723,000 square leagues, and twenty-four inches in height, which will raise it annually $74\frac{1}{2}$ feet. But as the velocity of the current is not at all times equal, and that it is only in the middle of the Straits that the water is constantly carried towards the Mediterranean, it being subject at each side to the flux and reflux; to which must be added, what we observed before, that the water beneath follows a contrary direction, and is carried towards the Atlantic; these circumstances will oblige us to make a considerable abatement in the quantity of water which runs through the Straits. However, we may venture to assert that the water which the Mediterranean receives annually by the Straits and by the Nile increases its height at least twenty feet.

But if we farther add the great rivers, such as the Danube, the Don, the Dneiper, the Dniester, and several others, which fall into the Black Sea, and flow through the Straits of Constantinople into the Mediterranean, as also that multitude of rivers, great and small, which run on all

all sides into the Mediterranean, it will be evident that the height which this sea receives annually by this means cannot be less than thirty feet. That evaporation should carry off all this water, seems impossible; for in that case it would be twenty-five times stronger than at Paris, which is not situated in a cold climate. A lake of between forty and fifty feet in depth, without any issue, would not dry up probably in a year, even under the line. M. de Buffon has nevertheless asserted, that evaporation is sufficient to carry off the surplus water which the Mediterranean receives annually. It was the authority of this celebrated naturalist that engaged M. Waiz to examine the subject with more exactness.

For this end, he considers the manner in which salt is made in the Mediterranean by a natural evaporation, by receiving the water on a smooth surface to the height of an inch and half only. This water evaporates in twenty-four hours, in the hottest season of the year, provided no rain falls. Dr. Hoffman tells us, that a pound of the Mediterranean water contains two lots [a lot is the 32d part of a pound] of salt: but according to the Swedish academicians's own experiments, salt water doth not deposite its salt till the evaporation is carried so far that there remain only five lots of salt to thirteen lots of fresh water. According to this calculation, evaporation on the coasts of the Mediterranean in the hottest days, should carry off from each pound of water in the twenty-four hours, $24\frac{1}{2}$ lots of water, which makes two thirds of the inch and half which the water had in the depth at the beginning. In deep cavities the eva-

poration must be more slow. In this manner the evaporation would, in twenty-four hours, be one inch and a half. But if we grant that this inch and half of water is entirely evaporated in twenty-four hours, the salt remaining quite dry; and making the 32d part of the whole mass; the daily evaporation will then amount to $1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, and the annual evaporation to $44\frac{5}{12}$ feet, if it be equally hot all the year, and no rain falls. But as the hot weather lasts for some months only, and there are few days without rain, and that there are even some whole seasons in which it rains constantly in the Mediterranean, and the evaporation is less, we cannot make the evaporation amount annually to forty-four feet, especially, as Lemery assures us, in his Course of Chemistry, that at Rochelle, in fifteen days in the most proper season, from water of the depth of six inches, there did not evaporate enough to make the salt precipitate.

This lays us under a necessity of seeking other discharges for the Mediterranean. Some have imagined that they found one in the contrary direction of the water at the surface, and that at the bottom; by virtue of which the Mediterranean should regularly furnish as much water to the Atlantic as it receives from it. This hypothesis appears at first sight repugnant to the laws of hydrostatics, especially if we suppose the water of the two seas to be equally salt, and consequently equally heavy; for water never runs but from a higher to a lower place; so that the surface and the bottom must both be carried the same way. Building on these hydrostatic truths,

M. de Buffon has not scrupled positively to deny the fact, and taxes the experiments on which it is founded with falsity.

It cannot be denied, that the principles of hydrostatics furnish an argument against the existence of this double current that seems unanswerable: and our academician would have adopted the hypothesis of evaporation, if it could have been supported. But all who know any thing of salt-works, know that it is only the fresh water that evaporates, and that the salt remains. The same process is observed in making salt from the water of the Mediterranean. If then this sea had lost annually since it first existed, this quantity of water by evaporation, it would long before now have been reduced to a vast mass of indurated salt. The sixteenth part of its water is pure salt; and, by calculation, it will appear that the salt separated from the water would form in 500 years a mass of salt 250 feet high. Now according to the enquiries of count Marfigli, many places of the Mediterranean are not of this depth: so that in the aforesaid space of time, this sea would have been wholly changed into salt, if the salt water continually emptied into it by the neighbouring seas, had no issue: but in the many thousand years since this sea has been known, not only this metamorphosis hath not taken place, but even its waters, as far as we know, are not become more salt. We are obliged therefore to give up evaporation, and seek some other expedient to get rid of its redundant water. For this end we must not wholly neglect the double current, but ascertain the fact with all possible exactness, and afterwards

endeavour to reconcile it to the laws of hydrostatics.

Besides the testimonies related above, a Dutch transport vessel having been beat to pieces by a French man of war in the middle of the Straits of Gibraltar, between Tariff and Tangier, the wreck of this vessel, with some casks and other light things, appeared after some days on the surface of the water, four English miles to the west towards the Spanish sea. If the direction of the current were the same at bottom, as on the surface, from west to east, these wrecks could not have raised themselves against the current so as to swim at top, but would have followed the declivity, which would have carried them towards the Mediterranean.

The impossibility of reaching the bottom of the Strait with the longest line, does not prove that it is without a bottom; but it is highly probable that this difficulty arises from the contrariety of the currents, which bends the line of the lead, and hinders it from getting to the bottom. Count Marfigli made the same observation in the Straits of Constantinople, where the Black Sea has its outlet; and the Turkish fishermen told him that it was always so. There are other authentic examples of opposite currents; it would be in vain therefore to deny the fact; but the natural causes of it remain to be enquired into.

In order to discover them, M. Waiz recapitulates what he had said before, namely, that the water of the Mediterranean contains much salt; secondly, that this sea, being in a very warm climate, suffers a great evaporation; thirdly, that the salt is not carried off by this evaporation, but remains behind; fourthly,

ly, that salt is about three times specifically heavier than water: fifthly, that salt water is so much diminished by evaporation, that eighteen lots of water contain five lots of salt, and the water is then much heavier. The author found by his own experiments, that the weight of salt water becomes five times greater before the salt begins to crystallize.

As then there is a continual and copious discharge of salt water into the Mediterranean, and that a great part of this water deposits its salt by evaporation, what is left always remains more salt and consequently more weighty. Supposing then the surface of the two seas, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, to be equal, their gravity would not be equal; but the water of the Mediterranean, as the more weighty, would press on that of the Atlantic, and the two seas would run together through the Strait, till their waters became of equal weight; so that the Mediterranean would necessarily be lowest. When this happens, the water of the Atlantic, which is highest, cannot take its course through the Strait but by a higher current, by means of which it spreads itself in the Mediterranean; but this would augment the weight, already the greatest, of the water of the latter, which cannot get away, but by opening itself a passage underneath, and forming an inferior opposite current in the Straits. This is sufficient to produce the two currents, and to perpetuate them without interruption.

There is an experiment which confirms the agreement of this hypothesis with the laws of hydrostatics. Take a long box, divide it into two by a board fixed in the

middle, let there be a small hole in the board, which you can shut at pleasure. Fill one end of the box with water, and the other with oil to an equal height. On hastily opening the hole in the board that divides them, the water, which is heaviest, will be seen to run into that end of the box where the oil is. On the contrary, the oil will be carried in the same manner, and at the same time, into that end where the water is, over which it will spread itself. It may indeed be objected, that as oil cannot mix with water, it must get at top; but the same thing happens to two waters of unequal gravity, when one is coloured and much saltier than the other. If the box be made of glass instead of wood, you will have a distinct idea of the two opposite currents.

The air in like circumstances acts exactly like water, and it is easy to make the experiment. Let there be two rooms with a door from the one to the other; let one room be warmed that the air in it may dilate itself and become lighter, this will be the Atlantic. The other cold room, the air of which is not so thin and light, will represent the Mediterranean; let the door, which is the strait between the two seas, be opened, and a lighted candle placed on the threshold, whilst another is held at the top; it will be seen by the flame of these two candles that the cold air passes from the cold room into the hot at bottom towards the threshold; and the warm air into the cold room at top. The warm air soon cools in the cold room, but the heat of the warm room being kept up by a fire, the double current of the air will appear very evident for some time,

till the air of the two chambers be equally warm, and consequently, equally heavy.

If there be a warm room on each side of a large cold room, the same thing will happen at the doors, that is to say, the cold air will enter at bottom, and the warm at top. This explains what count Marfigli says of the currents in the straits of Constantinople, where the salt water of the Mediterranean enters at bottom into the Black Sea, and is there rendered lighter by the quantity of fresh water that runs into it; after which it flows again, in the same Strait above the salt water, into the Mediterranean; as is seen in the Strait of Gibraltar. The currents are stronger at Constantinople than at Gibraltar, because the difference in the degrees of saltness of the water, which comes in, and that which goes out, is greater, namely, according to Marfigli, seventy-three to sixty-two, whereas it is not so great in the Straits of Spain.

There is one very plausible objection to this theory, namely, that as the Atlantic sea is in the same climate with the Mediterranean, the evaporation must be the same in both; and consequently their water be of the same gravity, especially if we consider the great quantity of fresh water which so many rivers carry into the Mediterranean. To this it is answered, that it is well known that the sea is less salt towards the poles than near the equator; an invariable current brings this fresher water from the poles towards the equator; some large rivers, as the Guadiana and the Guadalquivir, empty themselves at the two sides of it at the same time, and pass by the Strait with their fresh water, to run into the

Spanish sea; and, lastly, a daily flux and reflux incessantly agitate and mix these waters from top to bottom: these different circumstances united, shew that the water of the Atlantic cannot be so salt as the Mediterranean, the evaporation of which continually augments its weight and saltness.

What we have said above of a perpetual current running from the poles to the line, is supported by sufficient authorities. Navigators attest that they always go quicker in this, than in the contrary direction, and they every year see large shoals of ice carried from the north to the south. Several causes may contribute to the formation of this current, and it may be proved that the water it carries along doth not contain much salt. When the water freezes it becomes lighter, and the ice swims at top. Though this ice be composed of salt water, there is but very little salt in it, as might be shewn by many experiments, and by what happens in salt works. On these shoals of ice from salt water, there fixes a quantity of snow, rain, vapours, &c. the wind drives these shoals upon one another till they form vast mountains of ice, which, according to Riccioli, are some hundred Italian leagues in length, and some hundred feet in height above the water, and the same dimensions below it. When these mountains come to melt, they produce an immense quantity of fresh water, which does not easily mix with the salt, but remains at top. It cannot flow back towards the poles, where there is still more ice and fresh water; it is therefore continually carried to the south, where the water is saltier, and consequently lower.

In

In fine, it remains only to enquire, why, on the two sides of the Straits of Gibraltar, the current of water is subject to the flux and reflux, and does not run into the Mediterranean, as in the middle. Ships coming from the Mediterranean are wont to observe this current, and commonly keep on the African side, to wait for and follow it; partly because the coast is less dangerous, and partly because the flux and reflux is much greater than on the Spanish side. These side currents prove the possibility of several currents existing at one time in the same channel, running one below another, and in contrary directions.

When two drops of water touch, and unite according to the laws of attraction and cohesion, if one be considerably larger than the other, and be put in motion, it draws the other to it, and carries it along. A current is nothing else, but a multitude of cohering drops in motion; it must therefore carry with it a part of the water on its sides,

Observations upon the North sea, commonly called the Ice Sea, and upon the communication of several rivers with it. From the French of the celebrated geographer M. Buache.

UPON considering this subject attentively, and comparing ancient and modern accounts, and noting the direction of mountains, the course of rivers, and the temperature of the air, it has been found, that several things which appeared to be impossible, are nevertheless true, of which some examples will be given. The sea within

the polar circle was long thought to be unnavigable, and to be a kind of gulph intirely covered with ice; and this opinion suits well with the notion of those who suppose that Asia is joined to America on the N. W. in order to account for the peopling of America from Tartary.

Others imagining that there was a vast sea to the N. E. of Asia, long thought it impossible to come from India into Europe, or to go from Europe to India, by navigating the frozen sea, on account of the quantities of ice which have been found about Zembla and Spitzbergen; but they have not attended to the relations of voyages performed cross the frozen sea, many of which have appeared in Holland, but have been suddenly suppressed.

Mercator and Ortelius were of opinion, that the Ice Sea communicated with that which washes the east of Asia, by a strait called Anian; which so exactly corresponds with later discoveries, that there can be no doubt of his having read relations which have not come to our hands; though some have thought the Straits of Anian to have been the mere creatures of his imagination.

Plancius, a Dutch geographer, who, about the end of the 16th century, proposed a voyage to Nova Zembla, which was not performed according to his plan, was of opinion that the sea surrounded all the north coast of Asia, and even washed the coast of that country to the east; and consequently believed the existence of a northern passage to India.

In 1619, one Scotto, a Genoese, proposed a like expedition to Louis XIII. and Henry the VIth would

have undertaken the project, if he had not been prevented by death.

These particulars prove irrefragably that the sea was formerly believed to go round Northern Asia; and this opinion was confirmed by some Samoids, with whom the Dutchmen conversed near Waigat's Straits, by means of the Russian interpreter.

These Samoids; whom we now know to inhabit all the coast, from the Dwina to the Lena, affirmed, in the year 1594, that beyond Waigat's Straits there was first a little sea, which having passed, they came to a second strait, and then came into a sea of vast extent, which, passing by Tartary, reached to the hot countries. This fact has been since confirmed, and the sea is laid down accordingly in the Russian Atlas lately published, and was considered as a new discovery.

We are also told by Benjamin de Tudele, a Jewish author of the 12th century, a remarkable particular, which he had learnt of the Chinese, viz. "that beyond the seas of China and Japan there was a coagulated sea (Nikpha) with which that sea communicated; and that such as had ventured into that sea, were shut up in it, and died of hunger and cold."

These accounts are confirmed by others of a much later date: and if, upon considering this separation of the two continents, the navigation of the Ice Sea does not appear to be impracticable towards the east, the navigation of it to the west seems more easy, and has been generally thought so, for obvious reasons; yet the Russians, having forgot the discoveries formerly made, still concluded Asia and America to

join, till the late discovery of Cape Schelghinski.

There are known to be three passages or straits to the west in the Ice Sea, at the entrance on the European side, after doubling the points of Stade, and the island upon which is the chain of mountains, which separates the Ice Sea from the ocean.

Waigat's Strait, and its continuation, separates New Zembla from the continent; but it was long believed in Russia, that Zembla was joined to Tartary, and that Waigat's Strait was no more than a gulph.

The second strait is between Zembla and Spitzbergen, and is not often easy to navigate, though it is of a great breadth, because it abounds with ice, which is never melted till the middle of July.

The third is between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and is much the most eligible, as we learn from very good authority; being incumbered with much less ice, it is passable in the month of May; and we are told, in the Journal of Frederic Martens of Hamburgh, a man of great credit, that he saw the ice to the west of Spitzbergen broken and dispersed southward towards the isle Mayen so early as April, being probably driven thither by the northerly winds; and when Spitzbergen is doubled three or four degrees to the north, no more ice is to be seen; and it is proved by the testimony of Capt. Baffin, that the northern parts of Greenland are less incumbered with ice than the southern, for he found no ice in his bay, which is beyond seventy-four degrees; and as he advanced still farther north, he found the air soft and

and temperate, very different from what he had felt in David's Straits, and on the south of Greenland.

Near Smith's Bay there is an isthmus, called the Isthmus of Greenland, which is part of Baffin's Bay. This isthmus gives reason to suppose that, in this place, there is a chain of mountains, which is the continuation of those in the south of Greenland, but lies nearer that part of the Ice Sea which is most practicable, and, in consequence of this vicinity, these mountains should have no considerable river, any more than the Cordeliers of Chili and Peru; and for that reason the neighbouring sea must be less incumbered with ice.

In the chart of these seas, with which Mr. Buache has favoured the public, there appears a neck of land, or a long strait peninsula, which extends from the isthmus to the north of Baffin's Bay, to the strait which separates Asia from America; and this, in common with all other peninsulas, must have a chain of mountains, and they must join on one side those of Greenland, and on the other those near the north strait. These mountains being near the sea, can have no large river, so that neither do they furnish the neighbouring sea with ice, except in a small quantity, and this accounts for Capt. Beering's finding the Ice Sea open to the north.

It is indeed probable, that the ice in this strait may, during the winter, form a kind of bridge, by which both men and wild beasts may pass from one coast to the other; yet is it not less probable that it may be navigable in the summer.

There is also another passage

from the Ice Sea, which is to the west of the north strait, and of Cape Schelghinski, which the Russians represent as always filled with ice; this passage is between the north part of eastern Siberia and the Bolchaia Zembla, discovered in 1723; and though it is usually incumbered with ice, yet the Russians fish there in the summer, and it has been entirely traversed by several navigators, as appears by journals of good authority.

David Melguer, a Portuguese, who commanded a vessel called the *Eternal Father*, affirms, that he set out from Japan, on the 14th of March 1660, and running along the coast of Tartary as far as lat. 48, he steered between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and passing by the west of Scotland and Ireland, returned that way to Portugal.

This testimony is confirmed by several collateral proofs of a north passage to India; the captain and crew of a vessel called the *Epervier*, who having suffered shipwreck in 1653, near the islands of Japan, were thirteen years prisoners at Corea, affirm that many of the whales, which they saw in the sea between Corea and Japan, had hooks and harpoons in them belonging to the French and Dutch, who generally fish for these animals at Spitzbergen, the northern extremity of Europe.

Capt. Wood also reports, in a paper published before he performed his voyage, that two Dutch vessels had proceeded as high as lat. 89. which is within one degree of the pole, and there found the sea free and open, though of an unfathomable depth, as appears by four of their journals, which, though separately kept, concurred in this fact.

fact. Wood adds, that a Dutchman of great veracity had assured him, that he had even passed under the pole, and found the weather as warm as at Amsterdam. Nor will this appear strange, when it is considered that there being no ice in this part, for the reasons already assigned, the sun must necessarily give a considerable warmth to the air, by remaining so long above the horizon; so that, upon the whole, the reality of a passage through the North Sea to India seems to be a fact supported by every kind of proof that the subject will admit, except the living testimony of mariners who have made the voyage.

Account of the ostrich, from Mr. Adanson's description of Senegal.

THE same day (viz. July 5th, 1749.) two ostriches, which had been bred near two years in the factory, afforded me a sight of so extraordinary a nature, as to deserve a place in this narrative. These gigantic birds I had seen only by the way, as I travelled over the burning sands on the left of the Niger, but now I had a full view of them at my ease. Though they were but young, still they were very near of an equal size with the largest. They were so tame, that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest; no sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as ever he could, till he carried them several times round the village; and it was impossible to stop him, otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so well, that I would have it repeated: and, to try their strength, I made a full-

grown negro mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burthen did not seem to me at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went a pretty high trot; when they were heated a little, they expanded their wings, as if it were to catch the wind, and they moved with such fleetness, that they seemed to be off the ground. Every body must, some time or other, have seen a partridge run, consequently must know there is no man whatever able to keep up with it; and it is easy to imagine, that if this bird had a longer step, its speed would be considerably augmented. The ostrich moves like the partridge, with both these advantages; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of, would have distanced the fleetest race-horses that were ever bred in England. It is true, they would not hold out so long as a horse; but without all doubt they would be able to perform their race in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of the ostrich; and of shewing what use it might be of, had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse.

Experiments on the evaporation of ice, by M. Baron.

THE evaporation of liquids exposed to the air is a thing well known, even to those who have not made natural philosophy any part of their studies. Yet as general as this phenomenon seems to be, it will admit of some exceptions. Quicksilver, for instance, will not evaporate at all but with a considerable degree of heat; and the vitriolic

trifolic acid, when well concentrated, instead of suffering a diminution in the open air, is considerably increased in weight, by the humidity which it absorbs.

But are solids totally exempt from evaporation? The great Boyle asserts that they are not, and urges several experiments to prove it; particularly with regard to ice: and several have even maintained, that, in the most rigorous frost, the evaporation of ice surpasses that of water unfrozen; to which M. Mairan, in his ingenious dissertation on ice, also subscribes.

But, notwithstanding such a number of testimonies to the fact, the difficulty of reconciling it with the known principles of physics, induced M. Baron to make use of the opportunity of the cold winter of 1753, to try some new experiments on the subject.

And first, he placed in a chamber where there was no fire, and the window open, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of water in a china bowl; the next day the water, then become ice, was weighed, and had lost three drams of its weight; the day after the weight had not altered, and in the evening, though in a place almost warm enough to thaw it, a few grains only had escaped.

This seemed to shew that water evaporates notwithstanding an increase of cold; but that being reduced to ice, it seems to do so, contrary to the observation of others. M. Baron was, however, willing to try the effect of a greater degree of cold, by the following experiments.

In the forenoon he put near a pound of ice into a bowl, which he placed on a chimney-piece near a good fire; in the evening, the ice being entirely melted, had lost five

drams and a half. He put then into the vessel thirteen ounces of boiling water, which froze into a solid mass in the night time: he let it stand all the next day in the same chamber, but very far from the fire; and when he weighed it, the weight was diminished but a single dram, though entirely dissolved; a proof that ice, at least when thawed, loses less of its weight, as it is exposed to an air less hot: contrary to the opinion of many, who will have it that ice evaporates most in the most intense cold.

For his farther satisfaction, M. Baron took three similar cups, with two ounces of water in each, one of which, about nine o'clock in the evening, he placed in a closet near the chimney where was a good fire: the second stood on a marble table in the same chamber, but fifteen feet distant from the fire; the third was exposed to the north, on a stand without doors. The next morning he weighed them: the first had lost one dram; the second but twenty-four grains; and the third, which was frozen to ice, no more than twelve grains.

M. Baron began now to suspect, that in the experiments recited by others, some other cause, complicated with cold, might have been mistaken for cold itself; and first he thought of wind, which is well known to favour the evaporation of liquids. He therefore placed in an elaboratory, whose windows were left open, several vessels full of water: and as it did not freeze at that time, he contented himself with weighing them daily, to see how much of its weight each had lost. The frost coming on, the vessels were placed in a window exposed to the north, and examined day by day;

day; and he added upon this occasion a piece of ice, having first exactly weighed it, before he exposed it to the air.

He was now fully satisfied of the justness of his suspicion: the evaporation of the ice was always greatest when the wind blew upon it with the greatest force, and this without any relation to the intenseness of the cold, which frequently varied in that interval of time.

He was willing to be more particular, and therefore placed two of his vessels in a chamber without fire, which looked to the east, with the window open; at which the north wind, which then blew, could not directly enter. In this circumstance the evaporation was greatly diminished, though the cold was sharper.

He concludes upon the whole, 1. That cold, as cold, is so far from favouring the evaporation of ice or water, that, on the contrary, it helps to restrain and diminish it, provided they are guarded from the agitation of the air. 2. That the evaporation of water depends on an intestine motion, which it retains as long as it remains liquid, and which the air can assist only by waisting away the particles which are detached from its surface. 3. That water ceases to evaporate as soon as it becomes ice, provided it be kept out of the agitation of the air, 4. That the diminution observable in ice, exposed to the open air, is not the effect of any evaporation, but of a kind of exquisite rasure of its surface by the wind.

An account of the heat of the weather in Georgia: in a letter from his excellency Henry Ellis, Esq; gover-

nor of Georgia, and F. R. S. to John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S.

Georgia, July 17, 1758.

DEAR SIR,

THOUGH some weeks have passed since I wrote to you, yet so little alteration has happened in the state of our affairs, that nothing occurs to me, relative to them, worth committing to paper. This, indeed, I need not regret, as one cannot sit down to any thing, that requires much application, but with extreme reluctance; for such is the debilitating quality of our violent heats in this season, that an inexpressible languor enervates every faculty, and renders even the thought of exercising them painful.

It is now about three o'clock; the sun bears nearly S. W. and I am writing in a piazza, open at each end, on the north-east side of my house, perfectly in the shade: a small breeze at S. E. blows freely through it; no buildings are nearer, to reflect the heat, than sixty yards: yet in a thermometer hanging by me, made by Mr. Bird, and compared by the late Mr. George Graham, with an approved one of his own, the mercury stands at 102. Twice it has risen this summer to the same height, viz. on the 28th of June, and the 11th of July. Several times it has been at 100, and for many days successively at 98; and did not in the nights sink below 89. I think it highly probable, that the inhabitants of this place breathe a hotter air than any other people on the face of the earth. The greatest heat we had last year was but 94, and that but once: from 84 to 90 were the usual variations; but this is reckoned an extraordinary hot summer. The weatherwise

therwise of this country say it forebodes a hurricane; for it has always been remarked, that these tempests have been preceded by continual and uncommon heats. I must acquaint you, however, that the heats we are subject to here are more intense, than in any other parts of the province, the town of Savannah being situate upon a sandy eminence, and sheltered all around with high woods. But it is very sufficient, that the people actually breathe so hot an air as I describe; and no less remarkable, that this very spot, from its height and dryness, is reckoned equally healthy with any other in the province.

I have frequently walked an hundred yards under an umbrella, with a thermometer suspended from it by a thread, to the height of my nostrils, when the mercury has rose to 105; which is prodigious. At the same time I have confined this instrument close to the hottest part of my body, and have been astonished to observe, that it has subsided several degrees. Indeed, I never could raise the mercury above 97 with the heat of my body.

You know, dear Sir, that I have traversed a great part of this globe, not without giving some attention to the peculiarities of each climate; and I can fairly pronounce, that I never felt such heats any where as in Georgia. I know experiments on this subject are extremely liable to error; but I presume I cannot now be mistaken, either in the goodness of the instrument, or in the fairness of the trials, which I have repeatedly made with it. The same

thermometer I have had twice in the equatorial parts of Africa; as often at Jamaica, and the West-India islands; and, upon examination of my journals, I do not find, that the quicksilver ever rose in those parts above the 87th degree, and to that but seldom: its general station was between the 79th and 86th degree; and yet I think I have felt those degrees, with a moist air, more disagreeable than what I now feel.

In my relation of the late expedition to the north west, if I recollect right, I have observed, that all the changes and variety of weather, that happen in the temperate zone, throughout the year, may be experienced at the Hudson's-Bay settlements in twenty-four hours. But I may now extend this observation; for in my cellar the thermometer stands at 81, in the next story at 102, and in the upper one at 105; yet these heats, violent as they are, would be tolerable, but for the sudden changes that succeed them. On the 10th of December last the mercury was at 86; on the 11th it was so low as 38 of the same instrument. What havock must this make with an European constitution! Nevertheless, but few people die here out of the ordinary course, though indeed one can scarce call it living, merely to breathe, and trail about a vigourless body; yet such is generally our condition, from the middle of June, to the middle of September.

DEAR SIR,

Yours most affectionately,

HENRY ELLIS.

Remarks

Remarks on the different temperature of the air at Edystone, from that observed at Plymouth, between the 7th and 14th of July, 1757. By Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S.

S I R,

ON the reading of Dr. Huxham's letter at the last meeting, some observations occurred to me, concerning the different temperature of the air, which I had observed at the Edystone, from what had been observed by the doctor at Plymouth, between the 7th and 14th of July last: which having been desired by some members to be put in writing, I beg leave to trouble you with the following.

Edystone is distant from Plymouth about sixteen miles, and without the head-lands of the sound about eleven.

The 7th and 8th were not remarkable at Edystone for heat or cold: the weather was very moderate, with a light breeze at east; which allowed us to work upon the rock both days, when the tide served.

About midnight, between the 8th and 9th, the wind being then fresh at east, it was remarkably cold for the season, as I had more particular occasion to observe, on account of a ship that was cast away upon the rocks. The wind continued cold the 9th all day; which was complained of by some of the shipwrecked seamen, who had not time to save their cloaths; and so fresh at east, as prevented our going near the rocks, or the wreck; and so continued till Sunday the 10th; when, seeing no prospect of a sudden alteration of weather, I returned to Plymouth in a sailing-boat, wrapped up

in my thick coat. As soon as we got within the head-lands, I could perceive the wind to blow considerably warmer; but not so warm as to make my great coat uneasy. Having had a quick passage, in this manner I went home, to the great astonishment of the family, to see me so wrapped up, when they were complaining of the excessive heat: and indeed it was not long before I had reason to join in their opinion.

This heat I experienced till Tuesday the 12th, when I again went off to sea, where I found the air very temperate, rather cool than warm; and so continued till Thursday the 14th.

In my journal for Wednesday the 13th, I find the following remarks, viz. "This evening's tide" (from 6 A. till 12 A.) "the wind at east, but moderate, with frequent flashes of lightning to the southward. Soon after we got on board the store-vessel, a squall of wind arose from south-west on a sudden; and continued for above a minute; part of which time it blew so hard, we expected the masts would go by the board: after which it was perfectly calm, and presently after a breeze returned from the east."

And in the journal of the 14th, is entered, "This morning's tide" (viz. from 1 M. to 1 A.) "the air and sea quite calm."

Hence it appears, how different the temper of the air may be in a small distance; and to what small spaces squalls of wind are sometimes confined.

It may not be amiss further to observe upon this head, that once, in returning from Edystone, having got within about two miles of the Ramhead, we were becalmed; and here we rolled about for at least four

four hours; and yet at the same time saw vessels, not above a league from us, going out of Plymouth Sound with a fresh gale of wind, whose direction was towards us, as we could observe from the trim of their sails; and as we ourselves experienced, after we got into it, by tacking and rowing.

I am, SIR,
Furnival's Inn Your humble
Court, Jan. 12, 1758. servant,
J. SMEATON.

Extract of a letter from Cockermouth in Cumberland, dated October 15, 1760; giving an account of the havock made by a water-spout, which happened in the village of Brackenthwaite, about six miles from that place, on the 9th of the preceding September.

THE village of Brackenthwaite, which is part of a large valley extending from N. to S. about five miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, is bounded on the E. by a ridge of very lofty mountains, running from N. to S. the southermost of which, Grassmere, is reputed the highest in England, except Skeddow: its top is quite level, and exceeding spacious, so as almost to equal in area its base; and three others, northward of it, pretty nigh regularly ascend, with a greater or lesser acclivity, according to the different distance of their rise from the plain; so as all to unite in one narrow summit, somewhat lower than Grassmere; with the extremity whereof it is connected by a narrow inclined plain. Down the gullies, between these several mountains,

descend three small brooks, Lizza, Hopebeck, and Habcarton, in streams little more than sufficient to turn an ordinary mill; the first of which enters the plain about the middle, and the second the most northern part of Brackenthwaite, and the third further northward at the village of Larton. On the summit, which is common to all the three mountains, and forms, as it were, their joint top, seems to have been one of the breakings, or falls of water, as all the three brooks were affected by it, and perhaps pretty nigh equally. But what made the mischief produced by the others less considerable than that by Luzz, was a second spout on the extremity of the top of Grassmere, the whole of whose waters fell into its channel. This second was the chief cause of the damage which ensued in the valley, not only as it produced, in all probability, a much greater quantity of water than the other, but principally by the vast quantity of rubbish which it brought along with it, the whole side of the mountain, down which it rushed with inconceivable rapidity, being covered with vast heaps of stones, beds of gravel, sand, earth, &c. which lying loose, were easily carried away with so impetuous a torrent. Such a mixture, carried with the velocity it must necessarily acquire down a slope of a mile in length, and so steep as to make an angle of 60 degrees with the horizon, could not but make terrible havock in the valley. The channel of the brook being rocky, and its bank rising to a considerable height on each side from the place of the water of the second spout's falling into Lizza, and mixing with that of the other down to the plain, 'twas so far kept within pretty

pretty good bounds; but it was no sooner freed from those restraints, than it made the most dreadful devastation. Of the first field it entered, it has swept away both the soil and the gravel quite to the rock; and the second, consisting of ten or twelve acres, is entirely buried under a sand-bank of such a thickness, as never to be removed, nor the field recovered. Instead of the old channel, which did not exceed five or six feet in breadth, and one in depth, a new one is now made at least 18 or 20 yards in breadth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep. Notwithstanding which, it overflowed its banks on each side, in such a prodigious stream, as to be able, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, to wash away a remarkably thick and strong wall; and what is more wonderful, on the other side, even where on the smooth surface of the meadow there seemed nothing to resist its progress, in some places, to tear up some masses of earth, which can no where be found, so as to leave a pit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, and of 800 or 1000 yards in area. Several other pits, it is thought, were made, and afterwards filled up again with stones and sand, otherwise it is difficult to imagine how the vast quantities of stone, which composed the walls nigh the brook, not one of which is remaining, should have disappeared.

Such was the ruin it made in the meadows and arable ground, when at full liberty to spread itself, and, as it were, to roam at large. But, impatient of restraint, it was no sooner, by the inclination of the ground, reduced within more scanty limits, than it began to rage indignant, with redoubled fury. Two meadows were entirely taken away, and a bed of sand left in

their place. Its course being afterwards through a wood, not a tree within its reach was left standing. Two stone bridges, well built, and exceeding strong, were carried away with the torrent, and not one remnant of the materials which composed them to be found: nay, what is more strange, a causeway of prodigious breadth, supported by a most enormous bank of earth, which is remembered to have maintained its identity these hundred years, and which seemed by its venerable antique face, to have survived the deluge, and to bid defiance to tempest, has been swept from its foundation, and its place left in the possession of the victorious stream. In short, not to insist longer on particulars, for what followed would only be a repetition of what precedes, with difference of place, nothing which fell in its way was able to resist its fury; but earth, trees, hedges, stones, walls, bridges, piers, mounds, and whatever opposed its course, was swept away by the torrent, till the place where the brook discharges itself into the river Cocker. Here an end was put to its fury: for though the channel of the river was far from being capacious enough to receive the whole of the water, yet, on account of the vast level plain on each side, its overflowings were innocent, as it could only deluge to be stagnant. Happily no houses were within its reach, though one very narrowly escaped, the ground being all carried away to a considerable depth within two yards of it, where the solid rock began, on which the house was founded; and a mill only escaped by the channel's accidentally diverting its force from it to the opposite bank, which was all torn to pieces.

I endeavoured, but in vain, to get data sufficient on which to build a calculation of the quantity of water which came down; for as it happened at midnight, neither the time of its continuance could be ascertained, nor could it be determined whether it was constant and regular, or variable. A clergyman in the neighbourhood was of opinion, that all the water of Crum-mack, an adjacent lake of two square miles surface, and very deep, could not have done half so much harm. It is certain, indeed, from one circumstance, that it must have been very great; as the water remained the next morning in a widow's cottage, twelve feet perpendicular above the ordinary surface of the water, and at the distance of thirty yards from the brook; and as the ground was lower on the opposite bank to the distance of fifty yards, there must have been a stream of at least four or five yards deep, and eighty or ninety in breadth, and this where it run with the greatest rapidity, at the foot of the mountain.

The effects of the brooks of Hopebeck and Habearton need not to be so particularly described, being of the same kind with those, only in inferior degree, both on account of their being swelled by one of the spouts only, and their channel being deeper. However, the damage done by those, though inferior to the other, was by no means inconsiderable. One circumstance relative to the former, may perhaps deserve to be mentioned. Having burst its banks just at the place crossing the highway, it continued its course along a lane to a considerable distance before it found a passage into the fields; and when the brook subsided, and the supply failed, much

V o L. III.

water remained stagnant in the hollows of the lane, particularly in one before the door of a house situated on the road. At this the people, not knowing how it could possibly come there, were greatly surprized; but much more, when they afterwards found in it a very fine dish of trout.

With regard to the physical cause of this uncommon phenomenon, I imagine, that one so distant from the seats of science need make no apology for passing it over in silence, and leaving it to the adepts in natural history. However, as some circumstances preceding this appearance seemed to me irreconcilable to either of the theories which I have seen, I thought it not improper to take notice of them; that some of your readers may either reconcile them, if possible, or acquaint me with it, if any better theory hath been given; or, should neither of these be the case, that they may stand as objections to those already given. The cause assigned in the first theory, viz. various and contrary winds, could not be the real cause in the above case, as there was very little wind all the day preceding the event: what there was, came constantly from the same quarter, and it entirely ceased in the evening. Neither was there more probability of the other cause's operating, viz. an extraordinary rarefaction of the air by igneous meteors, as there was not the least lightning seen, or thunder heard, nor any other diagnostic of the atmosphere's being carried with a more than ordinary shock of sulphureous exhalations, and nitrous acids at that time.

Here I shall conclude this tedious account; assuring you, that

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you

you may depend upon its being a true one. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

ROB. DIXON.

From the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Kirkaldy, Dec. 1759.*

I have sent you some *observations upon our lime-stone quarries*. If you chuse to give them a place, it may encourage others to pursue the subject, who may have more time and greater opportunities than, &c. J. M.

SOME lime-stone quarries in Fife are highly worthy the attention of the curious, on account of an amazing mixture of sea-bodies found in them. One of this kind was opened about a year and a half ago, at a farm called Enderdeel, in the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy, belonging to General St. Clair. A description, with a few observations upon it, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to those who have never seen any of the kind; especially considering the different hypotheses by which naturalists have endeavoured to account for such appearances.

The flakes of the stone, which are of unequal thickness, most of them from eight to ten inches, lie horizontally dipping towards the sea. Each of these flakes, when broken, presents to our view an amazing collection of petrified sea bodies, as the bones of fishes, stalks of sea-weed, vast quantities of shells, such as are commonly found in our coasts, besides several others, of very uncommon figures. In some places the shells are so numerous, that little else is to be seen but prodigious

clusters or concretions of them. In the uppermost stratum, the shells are so entire that the outer crust or plate may be scraped off with the finger; and the stalks of the sea-weed have a darkish colour, not that glossy whiteness which they have in the heart of the quarry. The smallest rays or veins of the shells are deeply indented on the stone, like the impression of a seal upon wax. In short, no spot at the bottom of the ocean could exhibit a greater quantity of sea-bodies than are to be found in this solid rock; for we have the skeletons of several fishes, the *antennæ* or feelers of lobsters, the roots and stalks of sea-weed, with the very *capsulæ* which contain the seed. The place where all these curiosities are found, is on an eminence about an English mile from the sea; and as the ground is pretty steep the whole way, it may be 200 feet higher at least.

There are two or three things to be remarked here. 1. That among all the bodies I have mentioned, there are none but what are specifically heavier than water. This holds so constantly true, that the sea-weed, which floats in water when the plant is entire, has been stripped of the broad leaves, which make it boyant, before it has been lodged here. 2. The shells have been all empty; for the double ones, as those of the flat kind, are always found single, or with one side only. 3. The rock seems to have been gradually deserted by the sea, and, for a long time, washed with the tides; for the upper surface is all eaten, and hollowed in many places like an honey-comb, just as we observe in flat rocks exposed every tide to the access and recess of the waters.

This rock proves beyond dispute the

the vegetation of stone*, and a gradual retreat of the waters ever since the deluge. These two causes, in a long series of ages, alter the face of our globe entirely; or rather have reduced the earth into its present form, by creating rocks at the bottom of the sea; and then leaving them in dry land, where they turn into inland mountains. This seems to be the method which nature observes: for all along our coasts there are lime-stone rocks, and some of them within low water mark, which have the very same inclination, and the same mixture of petrified sea-bodies, as in the quarry I have described; but since we see rocks of this kind arising out of the sea, we must, of necessity, ascribe the same origin to such as are more remote from the shore, and left up in the country.

All rocks, therefore, where such extraneous bodies are found, seem to be formed from the common sediment of the sea, as sands of several kinds, with the bones of fishes, stalks of sea-weed, and empty shells,

which are all rolled into beds by the agitation of the waters. These different bodies, thus blended together, are, by the violence of the flux and reflux, banked up towards the shore: which is the cause of the inclination or dipping of the rock. No sooner is one stratum laid, than, by a continual accession of the same matter, a second is super-induced; and so on successively, till the mass has reached a certain height in water. These loose materials, as soon as the vegetation commences, are fastened by a very strong cement, and, as at the sight of Medusa's head, begin to assume the consistency of stone. For the petrific matter fills up all the interstices, pervades the pores of the solid bodies, and lodges every where the particles that enter into its own composition: which seem to be a fixed salt, or very powerful astringent, together with a mixture of mineral juices, or metallic ores, which run in small veins, like wire, in several places of the rock.

The shells, being of a close and compact

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* A Scotch gentleman, who was at Boulogne in the summer 1750, has favoured us with a remarkable instance of this petrifying quality in sea-water. He observed, that the British channel, which washes the bottom of a hill near that place, (commonly called Cæsar's Fort, from a Roman incampment still visible on it, said to have been constructed by Julius Cæsar when he invaded Britain) had worn in through a great part of the hill, which consists mostly of mixed sand, with about three or four feet of a strong blueish clay soil above. As the sandy part is washed away, the clay falls down, in large masses, and, as the inhabitants there affirm, is petrified by the salt-water. In fact, one sees, about forty or fifty yards within the present high-water mark, a large stratum of rocks, much resembling the black rocks at Leith, and between these and the hill many huge masses of rock, though there appears nothing rocky on the bare side of the hill next the channel. And the inhabitants of Boulogne are every day seen blowing up these rocky masses with gun-powder, burning the stones into lime, and using them also as stone for their buildings. This gentleman, walking one day on the sands, saw a large lump of clay fallen from the hill, and so lying to be washed by the tide. He impressed a mark on it with his stick, which, being soft, it then easily received. But passing the same way about three weeks afterwards, he could not force his stick into the same lump. Though this single instance, joined to the constant affirmation of the inhabitants, convinced him that the clay was capable of petrification by the washing of the tide, it would, perhaps, be too rash to affirm, that, in all instances, any thing like petrification can be so quickly observable.

past texture, and therefore refusing admission to the grosser parts, seem to have received only the finer parts of the mixture, which has converted them into a transparent substance, something resembling crystal. The sea-weeds, of a more porous and spongy nature, have imbibed the whole lapidific matter; which has changed them into a fine white marble, capable of a very high polish. The like may be said of all the other bodies, as they are more rare or dense in their texture, and fitted to receive more or less of the petrific matter.

The only difficulty in this hypothesis, and what we must endeavour to surmount, is, that we must conceive the sea to be so high, as to cover all the hills where such sea bodies are found. So in the present case, we must suppose it to have been above 200 feet higher than it is at present. Now, though neither history nor tradition could assist us in the inquiry, yet still the fact may be ascertained from indelible monuments, and more to be depended upon than any human testimony whatever. For since our inland hills have the very same inclination, and the same mixture of shells, &c. as the rocks have which stand within low-water mark; what can we think, but that the former once stood where the latter stand now? why may we not conclude for certain, that according to their distances, they have all successively arisen from the sea, as the only proper matrix for such productions, and the only place, too, where the materials that enter into their composition can be found? In short, by means of these petrified sea-bodies, we trace the waters which drowned the old world, like an enemy who

leaves his spoils behind him in his retreat, from the tops of our highest inland hills down to the shore, and there see them all confined within the limits of our present sea, which seems still to be making the proper dispositions for leaving us. Historians, when all our helps fail, produce medals and old coins, as an authentic evidence of certain facts; in like manner, we may look upon sea-rocks, turned into inland hills, to be an undeniable proof, that our earth hath arisen, inch by inch, from the sea.

The age of man bears so small a proportion to the age of the world, that the insensible changes made on the face of nature, pass unobserved. We see so few alterations in our own times, that we conclude, too hastily, that there are none at all; - or, when the land makes any encroachments in one place, the sea, we imagine, takes her revenge by inundations in another, and in this manner their limits are pretty well secured. But this is undoubtedly a very lame account of the matter. For inundations seldom happen, and are but partial; where the recess of the waters is universal, and, like the other great laws of nature, acts incessantly at all times. An earthquake in one place, the washing of loose sands and earths in another, may lay some particular spots under water; but these will by no means balance the incroachments of the land, remarkable more or less over all the globe. I will give but two or three instances out of many, which, with equal facility, may be produced.

The island Pharos, according to Homer, who, perhaps, spoke from experience, stood a day's sailing with a fair wind from the continent.

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That island, however, was joined to the land, in very ancient times, by a causey of 900 paces, and makes now a part of the city of Alexandria.—The city of Tyre, before the times of Alexander the Great, and for some ages after, was surrounded with a very deep sea of four stades over; and yet we know for certain, it has been joined to the continent upwards of a thousand years.—Æneas landed at Lavinium, if we can believe Virgil; but Lavinium stands now above twelve miles from the sea, and as rich vineyards and corn-fields as are in Italy, must for ever go by the name of the Lavinian shores.—Ostia too has undergone the same fate, and become an inland town. Nothing but the express authority of historians, and its own stately ruins, could convince us that it was the celebrated Ostia built at the mouth of the Tiber.—The same observations may be extended to all the maritime towns famous in ancient history: their old harbours are now all choaked up, buried under ground, or deserted by the sea, and left far up in the country.

Nor is their much weight in an objection that may be started in this place, namely, That there are several sea-port towns, famous in the ancient world, which have the same character in our own times. So London, under the Emperor Nero, was, as it still is, a rendezvous of merchants, and a place of great foreign trade. But are we sure, that these towns, though they have the same names, occupy also the same spots of ground with the old ones? Is it not more probable, that the inhabitants, not out of choice, but absolute necessity, and for the conveniency of shipping,

draw gradually down towards the sea as the rivers choke up towards their sources? This, we know, has happened to some, and we have great reason to believe the same of all.

We may produce several very strong circumstances, which, taken all together, will amount to the force of a direct proof, that the land has gained very considerably on our coasts. Whoever views the Karse of Falkirk from Stirling castle, will think it extremely probable, that all that champaign country, as the ancients believed of the Lower Egypt, has been gained from the sea, by the vast quantity of sand and mud brought down the river. To confirm this conjecture, whenever the ground is digged in several places thereabouts, they meet with vast collections of shells, and other spoils of the sea. A ship's anchor was found, some time since, in the same country, buried under ground, at two miles distance from the Forth. These two circumstances put it out of all doubt, nor need we any farther proof of the matter. We have nothing, but the name, to inform us, that ever Burntisland was surrounded with the sea; but whoever views the situation of that place, will be convinced, that, not many centuries ago, it has been joined to Fife by a narrow and flat neck of land to the north. The inhabitants of Kirkaldy, even those of a middle age, remember to have seen the tides flow a great deal higher than they do at present. The truth of it is, our shores are insensibly rising, not only from the huge sand banks, but from a vigorous vegetation of stone, which prevails, along all our coast, at the bottom of the sea. For nature is as

hard at work now as ever; and it is not improbable, that these rocks, where there is such a mixture of sea-bodies, which but just shew their heads above water, will occasion as much speculation to future ages, as their elder brothers, in the inland places in the country, do to us.

The incroachments of the land in the frith of Tay are more remarkable, and seem to be of a more recent date. The whole Karse of Gowrie, has been, I may say, but a late acquisition from the sea; as the flat face of the country, and names of the towns, sufficiently evince. Most of their towns names begin or end with *inse*, that is, island; as *Meg-inse*, *Inse-tower*, &c. probably the very names they went by when they were sand banks, or islands surrounded by the sea. — Some old written instruments mention Errol as a place standing to the south of the Tay, though it stands a long mile to the north of the river at present. The inhabitants of the country have a tradition, that the course of Tay, in former ages, was by the foot of the hills to the north of Errol, and, to this day, shew the very holes in rocks to which the ships cables were fastened. But if the Tay ran so far to the north, as there is great reason to believe, all the lower ground to the south of Errol would be drowned, and that frith would be twice, if not thrice as broad, as it is in our times. — The inhabitants of Perth remember to have heard their fathers say, that, in the high hill of Kinnoul, they have seen the remains of staples and rings, with other conveniencies for shipping, as in a harbour. At a village two miles above Perth, and far from the Tay, some workmen draining a

peat-marsh, found the ring, stock, and shaft, of an anchor, with a great log of wood standing erect in the earth, to which it was conjectured the ships cables were fixed. The children of the workmen are still alive to attest this fact.

These circumstances make it probable, that the land is continually usurping upon the sea, and also may reconcile us to what follows. For if the lime-stone quarry in the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy was a sea-rock, as it undoubtedly was, our frith must have covered twice the extent of ground that it does at present. All the lower part of Fife, for some miles up the country, except some islands here and there, and which are now hills or high lands, would be laid under water. The Lothians must have shared the same fate with Fife: for the very spot on which Edinburgh stands, would be covered with water; the Castle rock, Calton hill, and Salisbury craig, would be sea-rocks; Arthur's seat would be diminished almost to its head, and, with respect to the coast then, might appear what *Inse Keith* does to us. Northumberland and the Merse must have been in the same situation with the counties bordering on the Forth. The lower part of these two counties would be deluged with a great sea, whose shores would be five or six miles westward from Berwick. The Tweed must have been so great a frith, that the largest ship in the present navy of England might have gone up the river, as far as Kelso, if not farther. I call places by their names, which then had none. In this manner I might make the tour of Great-Britain, and, by imagining the sea to be two or three hundred feet higher than it is at present,

present, demonstrate, that our island is larger, by a third at least, than it was at that time.

Such has been the state of our island, in a very remote period of time, no doubt; though I am not inclined to think it was in the ages immediately succeeding the deluge: on the contrary, it may be presumed, that as many ages must have passed from the deluge to the period I am speaking of, as from thence to our own times. For we have all the reason in the world to believe, that, ever since the old world was drowned, the waters have fallen equally in equal times, and not faster at one time than at another, as is commonly imagined. The bare rocks on our highest hills, shew sufficiently, both the place where they have vegetated, and that for many ages they have borne the violence of that dreadful element: for it is impossible to conceive, that they could have come out of nature's hands in the miserable and ruinous condition in which they appear. Their ragged tops, shattered surfaces, and rifted sides, are the wounds they have received from an obstinate foe; who, tho' vanquished at last, has made many furious attacks, and disputed every inch of ground, before he has retreated.

It is very probable, that, in the earlier ages after the flood, the country between the Tweed and the Tay might appear in the following manner. The Chiviot hills to the south, and Lamermoor hills to the north, would be the limits of the frith of Tweed; the same Lamermoor hills to the south, and the Lomond hills to the north, would be the boundaries of the frith of Forth; the Lomond hills to the

south, and a like ridge of hills to the north of the Tay, would be the confines of the frith: so that in all the space betwixt the Tweed and the Tay there would be three very great friths, with no inland intervening but the backs of these bare hills, which would shew like long tongues of land running out a great way into the sea.

In reality, when one views the country around, from any of the high hills I have mentioned, and observes it sloping gradually from the inland parts down to the sea, and on each hand towards the beds of the rivers, one can hardly forbear thinking it was once in such a situation, and that it still looks like the shore of a great sea, which has now, after a long succession of ages, almost disappeared. For, not only the earth slopes, as I said before, towards the sea, or towards the rivers; but the very rocks, contrary to their natures, conform themselves to this inclination. The flat rocks, where the growth or vegetation runs horizontally, dip all at one extremity; whereas we might expect to find them all lying in the plane of the horizon. Again, in some kind of flint rock, where the vegetation shoots directly upwards, the flakes of the stone are all reflected from the perpendicular, and make a very obtuse angle with the horizon, not under 120 degrees as nearly as I can guess. Now, it is absolutely impossible to account for such an inclination, unless we suppose that the sand banks of which these rocks are originally formed, having been shored up towards the land, by the flux and reflux of the waters, before they were fixed by vegetation.

*Description of an extraordinary Cave
in Lancashire.*

Lancaster, August 26, 1760.

S I R,

LAST Sunday I visited a cavern, about five miles from hence, near the road to Kirby Lonsdale, called Dunald Mill-hole, a curiosity I think inferior to none of the kind in Derbyshire, which I have also seen. It is on the middle of a large common, and we are led to it by a brook, near as big as the New River, which, after turning a corn mill just at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by several beautiful cascades, continuing its course two miles under a large mountain, and at last makes its appearance again near Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance of this subterraneous channel has something most pleasingly horrible in it; from the mill at the top, you descend for about ten yards perpendicular, by means of chinks in the rocks, and shrubs of trees; the road is then almost parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little winding, till you have some hundreds of yards thick of rocks and mineral, above you. In this manner we proceeded, sometimes through vaults so capacious, we could not see either roof or sides; and sometimes on all four, from its narrowness, still following the brook, which entertained us with a sort of harmony well suiting the place: for the different height of its falls were as so many keys of music, which all being conveyed to

us by the amazing echo, greatly added to the majestic horror which surrounded us. In our return we were more particular in our observations. The beautiful lakes (formed by the brook, in the hollow parts of the cavern) realize the fabulous Styx; and the murmuring falls from one rock to another, broke the rays of our candles, so as to form the most romantic vibrations and appearances upon the variegated roof. The sides too are not less remarkable for fine colouring; the damps, the creeping vegetables, and the seams in the marble, and lime-stone parts of the rocks, make as many tints as are seen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual varnish from the just weeping springs that trickle from the roof. The curious in grottos, cascades, &c. might here obtain a just taste of nature. When we arrived at the mouth, and once more hailed all chearing day-light, I could not but admire the uncouth manner, in which nature has thrown together those huge rocks, which compose the arch over the entrance, but, as if conscious of its rudeness, she has clothed it with trees and shrubs of the most various and beautiful verdure, which bend downwards, and with their leaves cover all the rugged parts of the rock.

As I never met with an account of this place in any author, I therefore think it the greater curiosity; but its obscure situation I take to be the reason.

Your's, &c.

A. W.

Useful!

Useful or curious Projects, Discoveries, Inventions, &c.

Extracts from a pamphlet lately published, and intituled, An essay on the medicinal nature of hemlock, &c. translated from the Latin original of Dr. Storck, of Vienna.

PLINY writes, that the green stalks of hemlock were eaten by many, without the least injury. Ray affirms that a person of the name of Boulle gave the root of hemlock, to the quantity of a scruple, in malignant and quartan fevers, and preferred it to all diaphoretics. Renealmus, in observation 3 and 4, administered a scruple, or half a dram of hemlock in substance, for the resolving the schirrus of the liver, spleen, and pancreas, or gave an infusion made with a dram or two of the root of it. Many officinal plaisters and unguents receive the juice of hemlock into their composition. Excepting this, it is, however, marked with black by almost all authors, reckoned among the poisons, condemned, and of course wholly banished out of medicinal practice.

It is found plentifully every where, yet has neither any use or place in gardens, nor is at present applied to the healing cattle, much less to the curing men. Hence it is always produced in vain, and withers again without having answered any purpose. We all know, nevertheless, that nothing has been created by God, which was not designed for some good end and use.

I was determined, by these circumstances, to examine the virtues of this herb preferably to all others; and, pursuant to such intention, I consulted many of the ancient and modern writers on the subject, I

found, however, in the course of my reading, that this herb had, in ancient times, been much used by external application, for the dispersing cold tumours, resolving schirruses, and mitigating the pains in cancers, and with great effect. But that, internally given, all agreed in exclaiming against it as a most deleterious poison.

The first attempt was, therefore, to be made in the external use. Accordingly I sewed up this herb, dried and cut, in a mattrafs, betwixt two pieces of linen, in the manner of quilting. This mattrafs I let remain in boiling water for some minutes; and then, having pressed out the superfluous fluid, I applied it warm to the parts affected. By this method I sometimes stopt the progress of the worst gangrenes, and procured a separation of the mortified part from the sound. To those who could not bear, on account of the disagreeable stink, and the itching produced by them, the mattrafses that were boiled in water, I applied others boiled in milk. These they bore with ease, and did not perceive any inconvenience from them; but all, on the contrary, found then relief. In the case of a man, sixty years of age, for many years afflicted with the gout, I not only in a short time quieted the pains, but softened and dispersed the gout-stones. The further consequence was, that, when the fits returned, they were neither so violent, nor lasted so long. In rheumatisms of long standing, and in the gout, I gave great ease to some patients, and wholly freed others, by the pills below described, and the hemlock fomentation. I failed, nevertheless, of doing service to some,
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even by a long continued course; but I did not, that I know of, do the least harm to any. In schirrous strumas, indurations of the glands, and breasts, and very bad cancers, I saw and experienced very considerable effects. But where tumours that are inflammatory, or arise from hot humours, occur, with them such hemlock fomentation is less proper. It may, notwithstanding, be of avail even in those cases, provided due evacuations be previously made.

Plaisters, into the composition of which hemlock enters, have also great utility in medicine, and they often resolve and disperse what resists all others. I began from thence to doubt, whether that resolving, penetrating, discutient power, might not reside in the juice of the hemlock. I therefore pressed out the juice from this herb, and evaporated it with a very gentle heat in an earthen vessel, to the consistence of an extract. As it would, however, have been criminal to have made the first trial of this extract on men, I gave a scruple of it, with a piece of flesh, three times a day, to a little dog that was hungry. I then watched carefully what changes might be produced in him. He remained, nevertheless, well, lively, and waiting with eagerness for the piece of flesh. The second day, the same quantity being given, I found no difference in the result; nor even on the third did I perceive any bad symptoms in him. Encouraged by this, I made the experiment on myself. I took morning and evening one grain of this extract, and drank a cup-full of tea after it. I attended then carefully to my regimen, that I might discover from thence, if any unusual effect was produced in my body.

I continued this dose for eight days, without perceiving the least

inconvenience from it. I was active and strong, had my memory perfect, enjoyed a good stomach, and slept soundly. The next week I increased the dose, and swallowed then, morning and evening, two grains; nor did any thing ill or unusual happen in my body from thence. I was therefore now justified in reason and conscience to try this on others.

The fresh root, when it is cut in pieces, emits a milk, which is acrid and bitter to the taste. I rubbed a small drop or two of this milk on the end of my tongue; it presently became stiff, swelled, and was very painful, and, soon after, I lost the power of speaking. This untoward event frightened me, and gave me great apprehensions of the consequence. I recollected, however, from what I had met with in reading, that acids resist the power of such simples, and deprive them of their virulence. I therefore washed my tongue all over with the juice of a lemon, and rubbed the end with it, after which I immediately felt great ease, the pain and tension went off, and I was able to stammer. I repeated the same a quarter of an hour after, and then began to speak more freely. The juice being thus applied several times more, at the expiration of two hours, my tongue regained its liberty, and all my fears vanished. May it not be reasonably questioned from hence whether the strongest poison does not reside in the milk of the root? When, however, the root is dried and reduced to powder, it becomes less noxious; for I have taken a grain, or sometimes even two, of such powder, without any ill consequence.

As soon as I was certain of this, I prepared the following pills: take of the fresh hemlock as much as may be sufficient; press out the juice,

juice, and let it be boiled, while fresh, with a gentle heat, in an earthen vessel (often stirring it lest it burn) to the consistence of a thick extract. Let this extract be formed, with as much of the powder of the leaves as may be necessary, into a mass for pills, from which let pills be made of two grains each. If the juice be expressed from hemlock, previously boiled for some time in a sufficient quantity of water, it will then make an extract less efficacious, but yet of some virtue. The pills may be covered with silver or gold, or sprinkled with various powders, that the disagreeable smell may be avoided.

The same extract may otherwise be administered in bolusses, mixtures, or any other convenient form, lest the patients may be disgusted with the continued use of the pills, and nauseate them.

In the early time of my practising this method, I always begun with the least dose, and only administered at first one pill morning and evening; on the third or fourth day I gave the small pill three times; after eight days, I began to give two pills thrice every day; and, by increasing in this proportion, I gradually rose (if occasion required it) till I came to a dram, or a dram and a half, in the space of twenty-four hours. Though I have given these pills in a continual course for a year or two, or more, even to persons in health, I never observed any bad effects to result from it. Since then I have constantly entered on the cure with a greater dose of the pills; and, where there was an appearance of a good habit and strength, I have given at first two, three, or four pills, twice or thrice in the day. It is, notwithstanding, always best to begin with a

small dose; for there are idiosyncrasies, in which medicines, otherwise greatly innocent, are hurtful. Hence, that we may incur no damage from these, and that we may gradually attain to the knowledge of the peculiar habits of such patients, it is best to proceed in the safe road. At each time that the pills are taken, a basin of tea, or of mutton broth, should be also given after them.

If the powder of the root of hemlock be made into pills with a sufficient quantity of the mucilage of gum tragacanth, a medicine is produced of great efficacy, but which requires greater circumspection in the use of it.

[We have added two of his most remarkable cases.]

Case XIII. A girl, eighteen years of age, had had, for many years, the parotids, submaxillary glands, and whole neck schirrous, and so much swelled, that her neck was grown much thicker than her head.

The remedies prescribed by the most skilful physicians and surgeons, offered her no relief.

On the contrary, several parts began to grow livid, to be excessively painful, and at last to turn into stinking ulcers. Nocturnal sweats, depression of the strength, and wasting of the flesh, also came on.

There were innumerable sinusses and fistulas; and the patient was, moreover, very weak, and complained that pains in the night prevented sleep.

It was requisite, on this account, to use opium in the evening.

I then gave her twice every day three of the pills, with an infusion of ground ivy, scabious, male speedwell, and a large quantity of milk. Externally we applied the hemlock fomentation.

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The third day the pains were much gentler, and the ichor ran plentifully; it was acrid, indeed, but not so stinking. The patient's neck also seemed somewhat less swelled.

The eighth day there seemed to be good pus; several of the glands were become moveable, and the patient began to sleep without opium: the night sweats were also less profuse.

On the fourteenth day, the pus was good in almost every part, and the schirrous tumours less.

I increased then the dose of the pills, and gave four morning and evening: the hemlock fomentation was also diligently applied.

The thirtieth day, the nocturnal sweats were wholly gone off; many of the sinusses were closed; the ulcers were of a perfectly good colour; and some were even disposed to heal. There remained, nevertheless, three callous fistulas, which required to be cut according to the practice of surgeons.

On the forty-fourth day, some of the ulcers were healed, and the rest yielded good pus: the swelling of the neck was much less, and the patient had recovered both her appetite and her strength.

The sixtieth day, nearly all the ulcers were closed: the swelling of the neck was gone down; the skin had regained its natural colour; and all the glands were less and moveable. But, above the left clavicle, there stuck a schirrus, bigger than a goose's egg, which sounded like a cartilage on being struck. This tumour had not suffered the least change, during the whole time the remedies had been used.

The seventy-fourth day, many of the schirruses were found divided

into several small portions. One gland, in the left part of the neck, turned again into an ulcer, and ran purulent matter for three days; after which the whole bag collapsed, and within a few days a cicatrix was formed.

The ninetieth day, the neck had its natural colour and magnitude, and not a tenth part of the swelling remained. The schirrus, above the clavicle, continued, nevertheless, in the same state: and as it was immoveable, and resisted all the powers of medicines, we thought it advisable to cut it out; but the patient would not consent: and, as she had now recovered her strength, and could move her neck easily, she went from the hospital home.

For two months she omitted taking any medicines: during all which time, the schirruses neither became bigger nor less.

At length she came to me again, to ask whether she might not take the pills in the house where she was a servant.

I advised her to it, and I gave some to be taken, three every morning and evening.

After three weeks, having used her quantity of pills, she came back to me, and the schirruses were become less, and moveable.

At the end of the fifth week she returned to me, and shewed me, with great joy, that the schirrus above the clavicle, which had been most obstinate, and which we before believed to be cartilaginous, was now less, and divided into six small lumps.

I was surprised to see the effect I had so long time wished for; and I advised that she should now take four pills morning and evening.

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After a month I saw her again, and every thing was grown better.

She has now used these pills five months, and at present takes six thrice every day. She is strong, sleeps well, breathes freely, which before she could not, enjoys a good appetite, and all things promise a slow, but yet a perfect recovery.

Case XV. A man, 53 years of age, contracted the venereal disease, which, partly from shame, and partly from want of money, he neglected.

At length the left testicle grew excessively painful, and became wholly schirrous; and the penis increased so much in bulk, as greatly to exceed that of a horse.

At last, fungous excrescences arose in three places on the penis, and in a short time turned into cancers, which stunk extremely.

The scrotum itself was likewise exceded by a cancerous ulcer; and the left testicle, being wholly laid bare, hung out of the scrotum in an ulcerated cancerous state.

In this condition he entered the hospital. The left testicle, hanging out of the scrotum, was wholly cancerous, and more than twice as big as a man's fist.

Neither the penis, scrotum, nor testicle, could bear to be touched with the least force, for it occasioned a great quantity of blood to issue out.

The patient frequently fainted from weakness; and the stink was so great, that we were obliged to put him in a separate room.

In this desperate case, I began with giving him six pills thrice every day, and I made him use a fomentation of the leaves of hemlock on the parts affected.

The pains abated the very same

evening, and the poor man began to sleep naturally.

The next day, many putrid cores separated, the penis was less swelled, and the bad smell was less.

The third day, every thing appeared to be still better.

The fourth day, the pus was good in all the cancerous ulcers; and the penis was less by one half; the testicle was also diminished in size, and softer; the ulcers had a kindly colour; and the patient slept without opiates, and began to have some appetite.

The eighth day, the penis was almost reduced to its natural size; the cancerous parts were much mended; the pus continued every where to be good; great cores separated themselves from the scrotum: and the testicle was soft, and scarcely bigger than an egg.

The twelfth day, every thing appeared to be still mending.

The eighteenth day, no remains of the cancer could be seen; the testicle recovered its natural size and colour: and what had been eaten away by the cancerous ulcer, appeared to be growing again.

The lips of the scrotum, which were now of a perfectly good colour, began to unite; there appeared on the penis, in the place of the cancerous excrescences, flat ulcers that were very clean, and the patient was better in all respects, and had more strength. I went on therefore to the thirtieth day with the same dose of these pills, and the hemlock fomentation, and then the scrotum was entirely healed, and the ulcers on the penis much less, and clean. But the patient complained of being continually troubled with a disagreeable itching all over his body: on which account,

account, lest any thing venereal, lurking in the blood, should produce other deplorable scenes, I performed the rest of the cure by antivenereal remedies.

Corollaries and queries.

From the above premises, it may be inferred, that a remedy highly innocent may be prepared from the juice of hemlock, inspissated by a slow fire; and which, in every habit of body, sex, age, &c. may be given in considerable large doses.—2. That this remedy does not hinder any of the natural functions of the body, the secretions, nor the excretions.—3. That it acts in an insensible manner, neither exciting stool, vomit, urine, nor sweat.—4. That it discusses indurations, and schirruses, even in those cases where other medicaments, the most penetrating, are not of the least avail; it is therefore a medicament greatly discutient.—5. That what indurations and schirruses it does not discuss, it brings, for the most part, to a kindly suppuration.—6. That it stops the further progress of cancers.—7. That it corrects cancerous acrimony, and removes the bad smell.—8. That it converts the cancerous ichor into good pus.—9. That it quiets pains.—10. That it cures cancers.—11. That it heals ulcers incurable by other means.—12. That it closes and consolidates such fistulas and sinusses, as resist all other remedies.—13. That it disperses œdematous tumours, even by external application.—14. That it restores the sight when taken away by cataracts, that are not of long standing.—15. That it removes, or, at least, stops, the further progress of recent cataracts.

Admonitions.—1. That women

who are afflicted with cancers of schirruses avoid great exercise, and all brisk motions of the body.—2. Country air and gentle exercise promote the cure.—3. That anger, sorrow, and sudden fright, do harm.—4. That acrid, vinous, and austere substances, are injurious; as are also farinaceous, crude, and unfermented.—5. That attrition, friction, and pressure, are hurtful in schirruses of long standing, and in cancers. Hence hard and strait stays, and rough shifts, must be avoided.—6. That violent coughing is injurious; for it irritates the cancers, and makes them worse, causes hæmorrhages, and impairs the strength, by which means it retards the cure, and renders it almost impossible. Women, who have a difficulty of respiration, and shortness of breath, and who in coughing feel very acute pains in a schirrus, or cancerous breast, attended with a violent constriction of the breast, as it were, by a cord, and a dragging of it seemingly into the chest by the action of coughing, have, for the most part, the lungs schirrous, and cohering in that part strongly with the pleura. Hence a more difficult, if not impossible, cure. I have learnt from experience, that these pills are not in the least injurious in cases of the phthisick; nor do they hinder spitting, but rather promote it.

Queries.—I have, in a great variety of cases, tried the juice of hemlock, reduced to pills alone, that, by this means, I might accurately inform myself what it could simply and solely perform; but, sometimes, I have found a quick effect, and, at other times, a very slow one. From whence it may be questioned, whether, in cases where its action is slow, the effect may not

be accelerated by external remedies applied in various manners.

Query 1. Whether it may not be proper to apply, several times in the day, the hot vapours of the decoction of hemlock to the part affected?—Query 2. Whether, perhaps, it may not be more effectual to keep a cataplasm prepared from hemlock continually on the diseased parts? Many trials demonstrate, that such a fomentation is highly efficacious in these circumstances. There are, nevertheless, patients, who cannot bear this when laid on the naked skin. Whence, Query 3. Whether it is not better to cover the skin of such patients with a dyachylon plaister, and to foment the part with the cataplasm while so covered?—Query 4. Whether, while it is allowable to irritate the schirrus, it would not be of advantage to put on a plaister of hemlock and labdanum, or galbanum?—Query 5. Whether it is not requisite that purges should be given to patients under the regimen of these pills, where their strength appears to admit of it, as the discussed matter is not discharged by any sensible evacuation? Trials, respecting this query, seem to render it adviseable to do what is proposed; but necessity does not exact it.—Query 6. If cases occur, in which acrid cancers send forth very deep roots, corrupt all the humours, and debilitate the solids, in such manner, that the pills alone cannot suffice; whether then would it not be proper to join the Peruvian bark to them? As by this means, a medicine endued with the virtue of each, and which would fully answer all intentions, might be prepared. It is necessary, therefore, that every physician should vary the method, according to the

attendant symptoms, by his own proper observation and judgment. On the merits of what has been premised, I beg of all physicians whatever, that they will try and administer this extract on every occasion that shall present itself. But I intreat, that, at the same time, they will lay aside every kind of prejudice and jealousy; from the consideration how much the health of their neighbours is concerned in these matters. If any bad consequence may be found to result, let them enquire carefully, whether it arises from the irresistible violence of the disease, from any mistake made by the patients, or those about them, or from the medication itself; and let them not from thence condemn the remedy as hurtful, or inefficacious, without the strictest examination of the facts, and the maturest judgment on them. But if, after all, they know any better remedies, I do not desire they should neglect them in favour of this.

Advertisement of the translator.

As the due trial of the virtues of the juice of hemlock seems to be a matter of the greatest importance to the public, I thought it necessary to insert here a caution, that experience has already shewn to be necessary with respect to the preparation of it as an internal remedy, in the form recommended in this work. Dr. Storck has not explicitly directed, that the juice of hemlock, used in making what he calls the extract, should undergo any depuration before it be inspissated, in order to bring it to the consistence proper for forming pills. In consequence of this, some apothecaries, who have attempted to prepare these pills, have suffered the juice to settle

tle, and used the depurated fluid freed from the sedimentary part, imagining, inadvertently, that in so doing, conformably to what is generally practised in similar cases, they were proceeding rightly. But, by this treatment, the extract loses all the specific and peculiar flavour and smell of the plant, and, doubtless, in a great degree, its medicinal virtue. The direction given by Dr. Storck himself is, to boil the juice while fresh (*recens*): which implies, that it should not undergo any previous change. Though this is not so clearly expressed in words, but that it leaves room for the mistake I have mentioned to have been already made by some, and for the prevention of which in others this intimation is intended.

An essay on schirrous tumours and cancers, having lately been published, by a very able surgeon, Mr. Richard Guy, who has purchased of one Mr. Plunket the secret of a remedy, which entirely eradicates the schirrus, without the use of the knife, and which he has experimented the success of in numbers of cases.

THIS author in his preface, speaking of Mr. Plunket, from whom he obtained the secret of the medicine for curing cancers, says, p. 4. "I could not help conceiving, that if a person unacquainted with even the rudiments of physic or surgery, could accomplish such cures, the same remedy in the hands of one versed in either science, must greatly contribute to the benefit of mankind. It was for this reason I entered into a treaty with Mr. Plunket, &c." P. 5. "As soon as I became thoroughly acquainted with

it, I found it capable of great improvements, and that its utility might be extended to other purposes than had been originally thought of, &c. But to this I may add, from experience, that it is also more certain in its consequences, &c. &c." He then begins with a description of schirruses, as being the general preceding symptom of cancers, and says, p. 1. "A schirrus in general is a preternatural, cold, indolent, hard, renitent, tough tumour, attended with little or no pain upon being touched or handled, nor any heat, redness, or change of colour in the teguments surrounding it, &c." P. 2. "A schirrus is of an unfavourable kind, when it happens in a bad habit of body, grows large, rough, uneven, begins to shoot and give pain; when the veins appear varicose or knotty, &c. Wiseman says, if a schirrus be the original disease of the part, and not the effect of some other that hath been ill handled; it begins usually like a small vetch, or pea, and by degrees increaseth without shifting or changing place, and such schirruses often appear spontaneously, without any evident cause, &c." P. 3. "But those parts which are of a glandulous structure, are most frequently affected with this disorder, &c." P. 5. "Of all the external parts of the body, the breasts (in women especially) are most subject to schirrous disorders, not only as being most liable to suffer outward injuries, but likewise from the nature of the fluids which they secrete, &c." P. 6. "This disorder may likewise owe its origin to a bruise, external compression, an *attrabilious* disposition, sorrow, fear, hard or improper diet, a sedentary and unmarried life, and hereditary labe,

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barrenness, &c." P. 9. "Upon the declension or cessation of the menses, at which time of life it also frequently happens, that schirruses from other causes, such as have probably remained long in a quiet unincreased state, begin to grow larger, become troublesome, and of dangerous consequence, &c." P. 10. "A schirrus of the favourable kind, may continue a long time almost harmless, unless it compresses the neighbouring vessels pretty much, as is observed by Van Swieten, though that learned physician says, that so long as a schirrus possesses any part of the body, it is plain there is reason to be in continual dread of something worse succeeding, &c. for whatever incites the motions of the humours, and quickens circulation, as passions of the mind, errors in diet, motions of the body, bruises, falls, fevers, &c. may change a benign schirrus into a deplorable cancer." P. 15. "We should be induced early to attempt the cure of a schirrus, though it be not very troublesome, for fear of what may happen, and because the necessary functions of the gland it occupies, are thereby impeded." Mr. Guy then gives an account of many different applications, that are recommended by authors of the best note, and some of his own, to be applied to schirruses, too long to be inserted here; and he refers those who desire to be informed of the methods of extirpating schirrous glands by the knife, or ligature, to Mr. Sharp, and other systematical writers. Near the conclusion of his history of the schirrus, he says, p. 25. "And it may be expected I should say something in support of the remedy, which I have so happily used in a great number of those

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cases, as well in occult, as in ulcerated cancers, the success of which will more fully appear, even from those few cases annexed to this treatise; and as to such schirruses as have come under my care in their early stages, while the tumour was benign, and not advanced to a very large size (though it had resisted every attempt to resolve it) I can truly say, I have met with as little difficulty in accomplishing their cures, as of any other disorder, proper for surgical treatment, many of which by this means have been extirpated from the breasts, from the size of a walnut, to that of the largest orange, without cutting, or loss of blood, and with so little pain or inconvenience too, in some cases, as not to require confinement, during the course of their cures, &c." Ibid. "I may justly presume cures wrought by means of my remedy, to be preferable to the knife, as the success attending that terrifying operation, is well known to be very uncertain and precarious, as well in respect to the wounds healing, as that more dangerous consequence, a cancer succeeding, from the dis-tempered roots, if left behind, &c. whereas it is reasonable to conceive such events will be averted from the peculiar operation of the medicine in question, which causes the schirrus or cancer, with its roots, to separate, and fall out, leaving a clean well-digested sore, that afterwards heals with as little trouble as any sore whatever, &c." P. 27. "Many terrible calamities among those unhappy persons afflicted with cancers in the breast might be prevented, would they apply for proper assistance *in time*, before the schirrus or lump is grown too large; &c." P. 28. "The too common advice,

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to leave to nature such schirraſſes as will not readily ſubmit to diſcutient applications, has, it is much to be feared, greatly contributed to render this malady more fatal, &c." Ibid. "For from the general confequences of leaving ſchirraſſes to nature, it will be found that in twenty caſes, eighteen will turn out cancers, ſooner or later, &c." P. 29. "Therefore it ought to induce every ſurgeon to recommend and enforce ſuch treatment in time, as may be moſt likely to prevent thoſe fatal miſfortunes when the ſymptoms threaten, and not leave them to chance. It may perhaps be thought that I expreſs myſelf too generally on this head; but I can ſincerely declare, that the many miſerable inſtances I daily ſee, from the above-mentioned delays, are the motives that urged me to ſpeak freely on this particular, as I could ſay much more in proof of it, were it poſſible to avoid giving offence to ſome, who might think themſelves pointed at, which I would always avoid, my deſign being to caution, not to cenſure." The author then proceeds to a deſcription of an occult cancer, by the integuments of a ſchirrus, changing to, p. 30. "a carnation, red, copper, leaden, purple, livid, or blackiſh colour, the veſſels of the tumour, and its neighbourhood, to become ſwelled, turgid, &c." Ibid. "A troubleſome itching or titillation, ſucceeded by heat, pricking and darting pains; theſe are ſigns that the diſeaſed juices of the diſorder are put in motion, &c. &c." P. 31. "All the ſymptoms mentioned in the foregoing ſections, are perhaps never known to happen in one and the ſame caſe, but variously to different perſons, in ſome fewer, and in others more, &c." Mr. Guy

again mentions ſome remedies and precautions to be obſerved, and ſays p. 33. "But when the gentler methods fail, it then remains only, that the cancer be removed entirely with its roots, &c." Ibid. "Yet every prudent ſurgeon, before he proceeds to an operation, will conſider whether the malady cannot be cured by ſome other means." At the concluſion, he ſays, p. 34. "It may be asked, whether there is a poſſibility of affecting the ſeparation of a cancer (in all its circumſtances) from the ſound parts, without greatly irritating, or increaſing the diſorder, or endangering the life of the patient? To which I can very ſafely reply, the method made uſe of by me, in the treatment of theſe diſorders, doth fully answer the purpoſes here mentioned, &c. &c." Then proceeding to the deſcription of an ulcerated cancer, p. 35. he ſays, "If a cancer be arrived to ſuch a degree of malignity, that the ſuperjacent teguments are eroded, the ſkin excoriated, and a thin, ſharp ichor, or ſanies, is diſcharging through it, the diſorder degenerates into a manifeſt, or exulcerated cancer, &c. &c." In p. 36. he relates the terrible ſymptoms that uſually ſucceed; and p. 37. quotes Van Swieten's opinion of cancers being local, and himſelf ſays, *ibid.* "I have likewise obſerved ſo many inſtances to ſtrengthen this opinion, that might not make it appear preſumptuous to ſuppoſe, the greater part of cancers are local in the beginning." P. 38. "There are but very few medicines which can with ſafety be applied to an exulcerated cancer, for whatever ſtimulates, or irritates, increaſeth the miſchief, &c. &c." P. 38 to 42. he gives an account of a variety of medicines

medicines recommended by authors for ulcerated cancers (among others the solanum) but concludes, "There seems to be no adviseable means left to free the poor sufferers from this deplorable malady, but either by the knife, or by method." P. 43. Mr. Guy does not pretend that any remedy can be infallible, in cases of long duration, and in bad habits of body, accompanied with other disorders, yet says, p. 43. "I have been happy enough to evince, by many undeniable facts, that my peculiar method, in this branch, hath succeeded, after fruitless attempts of some of the most eminent in the profession, and where they had pronounced the patient incurable." He then treats of cancers in general, and why this disease is so called; describes it; and quotes Egineta, who says, p. 45. "A cancer most stubbornly grasps, and adheres to the parts affected, and those in its neighbourhood, in the same manner that a crab, with its claws, holds so firmly its prey;" hence he deduces their great similitude, &c." Ibid. "As a cancer is, for the most part, the consequence of a preceding schirrus, the general causes of which are mentioned, sect. 11. we refer our readers thereto." Our author says, p. 47. "I have met with many cases which I have declined, that have continued but a few months from their first appearance, to the total destruction of the patients," and gives the names, and histories in his notes; also says, "women are more subject to cancers than men, particularly the former who are unmarried, or those that do not bear children, &c. P. 54. "and where the menses are irregular, or deficient in quantity, and at

the period they begin to cease, &c."

P. 55. "There is no external nor internal part of the body, where a cancer may not fix itself." He relates cases of cancers in the eyes, temples, behind the ear, nostrils, cheek, chin, gums, tongue, breasts of men, bladder, liver, urethra, anus, legs, &c. from p. 54 to 60. P. 62. he speaks doubtfully whether cancers are contagious or not, and quotes the opinion of several authors.—Also recommends issues before a cancer is totally healed, especially in such that have been open any length of time, and where the menses are about to cease, or are irregular. At the conclusion of the history, he says, p. 67. "It is not two years since I became acquainted with it, (Mr. Plunket's medicine) from which time, having employed it in more than a hundred schirrous and cancerous cases without failing in ten instances where I gave hopes of succeeding, to specify them all, would be rather tiresome than useful, &c. &c." The book concludes with twelve remarkable cases of cancers, cured by Mr. Guy, in persons of distinction, which are related in full length, and twelve more cases cured by Mr. Plunket, from four years to fourteen last past, all the persons being now living, their names and places of abode mentioned, and refers to them for the truth of this assertion.

There are a great number of quotations, and extracts from other authors, and above twenty more cases of cancers, cured by Mr. Guy, among them, that are briefly related at the bottom of the pages, serving to illustrate the work, many of which are both curious and interesting.

Method for the speedy recovering of the use of the foot, or hand, that has been violently sprained.

IT may lead us to a right management of the part strained, if we consider the effects of a strain, when it is very great, viz.

1. Such an extension of the tendons and vessels of the muscles strained, that they cannot contract themselves to their natural lengths.

2. That the great elongation of the vessels, (which deprive them of their contractive power) lessens the diameter of their cavities, obstructs the free course of their fluids through them, makes them swell, and become painful, and incapable of their useful services, or of being moved by the acts of the will, as before the accident happened.

These effects of violent strains may lead us to conclude, that the best remedies are those applications which may best attenuate the obstructed fluids, recover an easy circulation of them, and sufficiently contract the elongated vessels.

For these purposes I advise vinegar, the rectified spirit of wine, such as is burnt in lamps, friction, and motion, in the following manner, viz.

Suppose the ankle to be sprained.

1. Let it be fomented with vinegar, a little warm, for four or five minutes at a time, once every four hours: this will render the circulation of the fluids in the parts affected more easy, and either prevent a swelling, or promote its subsiding.

2. Let the person stand three or four minutes at a time on both his feet in their natural posture, and sometimes move the strained foot:

and sometimes when sitting with his foot on a low stool, let him move it this way and that, as he can bear it: this will contribute much to contract the over-stretched vessels, and to recover a due circulation of their fluids through them.

Let a gentle dry friction with a warm hand be sometimes used to the parts affected, which will conduce much to the same ends.

4. Two hours after every application of the vinegar, let the part affected be just wetted with the rectified spirits of wine, and then gently rubbed.

By these means persons to whom I have advised them, have recovered from the effects of very violent sprains in as few days, as some others have been weeks in recovering by different ways of management, such as a continual resting of the strained foot, and disuse of its motions.

Yours, &c.

THEOPH. LOBB.

Bagnio-Court, Newgate-st. Mar. 24.

A remedy for the lameness produced by a fixed contraction of the parts affected.

IT may lead us into a right notion of the cause of this disease, if we consider that every fibre, vessel, membrane, and muscle of the body, which is dry, rigid, contracted, and immoveable, becomes such through the want of particles of fluid in their interstices, sufficient to keep them in their natural state of distention and mobility, or moveableness.

This want of fluid in their interstices (as I apprehend) is occasioned by a viscid state of the blood's obstructions in the course of its circulation:

ulation; and a deficient secretion of the lymph from it.

The internal remedies I do not now take into consideration; but it may be observed, that those outward applications are proper, which can fill the interstice of the contracted vessels and muscles, with such a fluid as will bring them to their natural distention, and render them duly distractile and moveable.

I shall now acquaint you with an external remedy, which has been very effectual for recovering the use of a limb that had long been disabled by a fixed contraction of some of the muscles.

Many years ago (while I lived at Yeovill in Somersetshire) my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy of about eight or nine years of age, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair: he could not stretch it out, or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which currier's oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it, but it was of no great service.

The probable just consequences of this poor boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity; and, while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought their lamb and kid-skins (which were dry, stiff, and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with the yolks of eggs and water.

Hereupon I thus reasoned with myself, viz. Since this egg-liquor is so efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal

fibres, vessels, and membranes (by art made dry, stiff, and hard) why may it not be as effectual when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres, vessels, and membranes in a state of contraction? And resolved to try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg-liquor, and, by this means, easily recovered the perfect use of his leg.

The egg-liquor I advise to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, and three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk-warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success, and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in such cases.

And as this communication may be useful to persons lame by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it will be acceptable to the public, from, SIR, Yours, &c.

THE. LOBB.

*Bagnio-court, Newgate-street,
July 25, 1760.*

Yesterday Mr. Morris came and returned me thanks for my account of the egg-liquor, which gave me an opportunity of writing
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from his mouth the narrative of his case.

It proves that the outward application of the egg-liquor (related in my former paper to you) is not only an effectual remedy against fixed contractions of any muscles of the body, but also against the palsy.

This is a discovery worthy to be communicated to the public.

Bagnio-court, THE. LOBB:
Newgate-street,

A remedy against the palsy.

Mr. William Morris, of New-street in Cloth-fair, aged 61 years, a barber by trade, and the watchman in Bartholomew-close, was taken on Friday, June 13, 1760, about eight o'clock in the evening, with the palsy in his right hand, so far as his wrist.

He had no pain, and no feeling, either in his hand or fingers, which became useless.

He was three weeks an out-patient at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and used a variety of medicines without benefit.

July the 5th, he read in the Westminster Journal, Dr. Lobb's account of a boy cured of a lameness, by the outward application of a liquor made with the yolk of a new-laid egg and water, and resolved to try it.

In two or three days after reading that news-paper, he began the use of the egg-liquor: his wife rubbed his hand and fingers with it three or four times a day, for about a quarter of an hour, and in about a week's time he recovered the use of his hand, and became able to shave again.

Attested July 25, 1760, by William Morris and Susan Morris his wife, Mary Morris, his daughter,

Of the virtues of pit-coal. By Mr. Morand.

PIT-coal is a kind of a dry bitumen, and abounds with a great quantity of sulphureous particles, to which the bath of St. Amand in Flanders owes its qualities; for all the adjacent parts are also full of this mineral; and the black mud of the bath itself, so efficacious in diseases of the joints, is a sort of ocular demonstration from whence its colour proceeds.

However, I was willing to try by experiments, whether my conjecture was right or not. If it was, I concluded that an artificial mud made with powder of coal and water would perform the same cures. I therefore communicated my sentiments to the surgeon of the principal hospital of Flanders, and I had the satisfaction to find the event answer my expectation. The waters and mud abovementioned have been greatly cried up in disorders of the legs, weakness of the limbs, palsys, rheumatisms, the hip-gout, swellings and stiffness of the joints. But the most remarkable quality of all is in relieving contractions of the tendons and nerves occasioned by large wounds.

M. Giot, surgeon to the hospital at Lille, has lately sent me an account of two cures of the like disorders by this artificial mud, in the following words: "A young woman about twenty years of age had been incommoded for eight months past with a swelling, attended with acute pains in the joint of her great toe. She had tried the usual topical remedies to no manner of purpose, when I advised her to make use of the artificial mud; which she did,

did, by putting her foot in it two hours at a time, for seventeen days together, and was cured."

"A peasant had a long time been afflicted with an anchilosis or stiffness of the joint of the knee, with a fluxion, occasioned by a fall. I advised him to apply cataplasms of the mud of pit-coal to the part, which he did, and was cured in three weeks time."

Since I received the cases above, I made two experiments myself with the same success; the one was upon a child who had a swelling with a stiffness of the joint of the elbow, and a fistula, which was the consequence of the caries of the bone. It was cured in a short time by the help of this mud. The other was upon a man that was wounded in the hand, which occasioned a stiffness of the fingers, who was enabled to move them in a short time by the application of this remedy.

On the salutariness and great usefulness of Air Trunks. By Dr. Hales.

IT has been found by great experience, that long air "trunks, fixed through the cieling of wards in gaols, and also through the roof, to convey off instantly the foul vapour which exhales and arises from the prisoners, do hereby effectually prevent its long stagnation to putrify, which it is very prone to do; which putrefaction makes it noxious even to a pestilential degree; but it is thus happily prevented, as is evident by its preserving the numerous French prisoners in England in good health; as also the English prisoners in France, where these air trunks have been fixed at my desire; I having

wrote to M. Du Hamel, with whom I have long corresponded, who is inspector of all the ports in France, to get it done. And if the same cheap and easy method was used in all the gaols in England, &c. it would be an effectual means to preserve many lives of the prisoners, and also to prevent their bringing the gaol distemper into the courts of judicature at the assizes, by which many have died. It would also be a happy means to preserve the inhabitants of towns where gaols are, from any danger of getting the infectious distemper from the prisons.

These air trunks have also been found of use in hospitals, by increasing the probability both of more recoveries, and more speedy recoveries; which is not only a considerable benefit to those patients, but also makes room for a quicker succession of patients, whereby the charity is more extensively enlarged to take in the more patients. This is, in the kindest and most compassionate manner, "To visit the sick, and in prison."

They are also found beneficial in many other cases, viz. by much refreshing crowded rooms, and in conveying off the noxious vapours of founderies, where the metals are melted, &c. &c.

The ingenious Mr. Yeoman, who lives in Little Peter-street, Westminster, made the first trial of them over the House of Commons, where they were nine inches wide within; and over the court of King's Bench in Westminster-hall, where they were six inches wide. They are sometimes made wider, and sometimes narrower; but the wider they are, the longer they should be, the more effectually to promote the ascent of the vapour

up through them. One pan of a single pair of scales, which was two inches in diameter, being held within one of these trunks, the force of the ascending air made it rise, so as to require four grains to bring it to an equilibrium, and this when there was no person in the House of Commons; but when there was a great number there, then, the air being warmer and lighter, more than twelve grains were required to bring the scales to an equilibrium; the more in proportion to the great number of persons in the house. Which clearly shews the reason why these trunks are so salutary and refreshing, viz. by incessantly conveying off the vapour as it arises from human bodies, which the late doctor Keil of Northampton has shewn to be at the rate of thirty-nine ounces in twenty-four hours, from a man here in England.

The above-mentioned Mr. Yeoman has put the air trunks into many gaols, hospitals, work-houses, and crowded rooms. In all which places, much refreshment and benefit is found by them: which induced me to publish this short account of them, in hopes thereby to make them the more extensively beneficial to the public.

OCT. 28, 1760. STEPHEN HALES.

A proposal to preserve persons from the perniciousness of the great dews in hot climates, by Dr. Hales.

WHEN there is such a havock made of human lives by extensive wars, and by much more destructive distilled spirituous liquors, which hurt and wound hu-

man nature to an astonishing degree, in every valuable view, both here and hereafter, it greatly behoves all who have any bowels of pity for thus perishing human nature, to use their best endeavours to find out means to preserve life. And it is hoped that the following proposal may be a means to preserve many lives; for which reason I send it you, in order to the more extensive publication of it, viz.

Being informed by a person who resided many years as agent to an English factor at Gamron, or Gambrun, on the island of Ormus, in the Persian Gulph, where they often lay on carpets, on the open balconies or turrets on the tops of their houses, and that without any danger to their health, provided the dew be salt to the taste: but if it was not salt, that it was very noxious, as in other hot countries especially. As to the saltness of the dew in that country, it is owing to the *natron* or *aphronitum*, which is in plenty on the surface of the earth in that country, in Egypt, and other countries thereabouts, which the ancients used in great plenty in their baths; and which they probably found very salutary to them. This *natron* is an acid lixivial salt, which the ancients used for cleansing cloaths and making glass.

And it being well known that persons who bathe in the sea, and then put their cloaths on their wet bodies, are not subject to catch cold; the same is also observed of men and women, who walk along more than knee deep into the sea to catch shrimps and prawns, or for diversion, as many do, and yet they catch no colds, even though they keep on their wet shoes and stockings till night; and seamen are observed

served to be very hardy, so as seldom to catch cold: these considerations led me to think, that it might probably be a good method, to wet the body with salt water, and then put their cloaths on their wet bodies, some time before the noxious fresh dews fall in the evening, in hot climates, especially when they were to be exposed to those dews. And in cases where people were obliged to travel and be out in them, they might carry with them some salt, or salt water, when they were not likely to meet with water to put salt into. It is probable, that any common salt may do; but if the proportion of five ounces and a half of bay-salt is mixed in a gallon of water, it will very nearly approach to the degree of saltness and qualities of common sea water.

On my communicating this to Peter Wyche, Esq; in Great Ormond-street, he wrote me word, that observing the abovementioned good effects of sea water, when he was at Brighthelmston, he was led to think that it might be of benefit to soldiers, who are often obliged to lie whole nights in an open, inclement, moist air, to have sacking so made as to cover their faces and bodies all over, the sacking to be well soaked in salt water. And it would probably be very beneficial to them to wet their bodies, as above proposed, when they lie in damp tents, especially if such proper means are used to convey off the foul air, near the ridge of their tents, as are described in my book on Ventilators, p. 71; for the more and longer foul damp air is confined, so much the more unwholesome it will be.

Teddington, June 30, 1760.

An account of the distilling water fresh, from sea water, by wood ashes. By Capt. William Chapman. In a letter to John Fothergill, M. D.

Whitby, 10th 2d mo. Feb. 1758.

ON my return from a voyage to the north part of Russia, I procured a sufficient quantity of fresh water from sea water, without taking with me either instruments or ingredients expressly for the purpose.

Some time in September last, when I had been ten days at sea, by an accident (off the north cape of Finland) we lost the greatest part of our water. We had a hard gale of wind at south-west, which continued three weeks, and drove us into 73° lat. We had no rains, but frequent fogs, which yielded water in very small quantities. I now blamed myself for not having a still along with me (as I had often thought no ship should be without one). But it was now too late; and there was a necessity to contrive some means for our preservation.

I was not a stranger to Appleby's method: I had also a pamphlet wrote by Dr. Butler, intituled, An easy method of procuring fresh water at sea; and I imagined, that soap might supply the place of capital lees mentioned by him. I now set myself at work, to contrive a still; and ordered an old pitch-pot, that held about ten quarts, to be made clean: my carpenter, by my direction, fitted to it a cover of fir deal, about two inches thick, and very close: so that it was easily made tight by luting it with paste. We had a hole through the cover, in which was fixed a pipe nearly perpendicular. This I call
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the still head: it was bored with an augre of an inch and a half diameter to within three inches of the top or extremity, where it was left solid. We had a hole in this, towards the upper part of its cavity (with a proper angle) to receive a long wooden pipe, which we fixed therein, to descend to the tub in which the worm should be placed. Here again I was at a loss; for we had no lead pipe, nor any sheet lead, on board. I thought if I could contrive a strait pipe, to go through a large cask of cold water, it might answer the end of a worm. We then cut a pewter dish, and made a pipe two feet long; and at three or four trials (for we did not let a little discourage us) we made it quite tight. We bored a hole quite through a cask, with a proper descent, in which we fixed the pewter pipe, and made both holes in the cask tight, and filled it with sea water: the pipe stuck without the cask three inches on each side. Having now got my apparatus in readiness, I put seven quarts of sea water, and an ounce of soap, into my pot, and set it on the fire; the cover was kept from rising by a prop of wood to the bow. We fixed on the head, and into it the long wooden pipe above-mentioned, which was wide enough to receive the end of the pewter one into its cavity: we easily made the joint tight.

I need not tell thee with what anxiety I waited for success: but I was soon relieved; for, as soon as the pot boiled, the water began to run, and in 28 minutes I got a quart of fresh water. I tried it with an hydrometer I had on board, and found it as light as river water; but it had a rank oily taste, which

I imagine was given it by the soap. The taste diminished considerably, in two or three days, but not so much as to make it quite palatable. Our sheep and fowls drank this water very greedily, without any ill effects. We constantly kept our still at work, and got a gallon of water every two hours; which if there had been a necessity to drink it, would have been sufficient for our ship's crew.

I now thought of trying to get water more palatable, and often perused the pamphlet above-mentioned, especially the quotation from Sir R. Hawkins's voyage, who with four billets distilled a hoghead of water wholesome and nourishing. I concluded he had delivered this account under a veil, lest his method should be discovered: for it is plain that by four billets he could not mean the fuel, as they would scarce warm a hoghead of water. When, ruminating on this, it came into my head he burnt his four billets to ashes, and with the mixture of those ashes with sea water, he distilled a hoghead of fresh water, wholesome and nourishing. Pleased with this discovery, I cut a billet small and burnt it to ashes; and, after cleaning my pot, I put into it a spoonful of those ashes, with the usual quantity of sea water. The result answered my expectations: the water came off bright and transparent, with an agreeable pungent taste, which at first I thought was occasioned by the ashes, but afterwards was convinced it received it from the resin or turpentine in the pot, or pipes annexed to it. I was now relieved from my fears, of being distressed through want of water; yet thought it necessary to advise my people not

to be too free in the use of this, whilst we had any of our old stock remaining; and told them I would make the experiment first myself; which I did, by drinking a few glasses every day, without any ill effect whatever. This water was equally light with the other, and lathered very well with soap. As to myself, I am firmly persuaded, that wood ashes, mixed with sea water, will yield, when distilled, as good fresh water as can be wished for; and, I think, if every ship bound a long voyage, was to take a small still, with Dr. Hales's improvements, they need never want fresh water. Wood ashes may easily be made, whilst there is any wood in the ship; and the extraordinary expence of fuel will be trifling, if they contrive so that the still may stand on the fire along with the ship's boiler.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Account of the Nettle-Thread, invented at Leipzig.

Although we are told, in some books upon plants, that thread may be made of nettles, as of hemp or flax, the hint is so simply and superficially conveyed, that every person who reads it, will consider the scheme as one of those vain speculations which never can be reduced to practice, with any appearance of advantage. It is not, therefore, without reason, that we flatter ourselves with the hope of interesting the attention of the public, when we give it to understand, that a weaver of stuffs, silks, and velvets, at Leipzig, had made the first successful experiment upon nettles.

This plant is divided into three kinds, the great, stinging, common

nettle, *Urtica urens maxima*, the little Greek nettle, *Urtica urens minor*, and the Roman or male nettle, *Urtica Romana*. It is the first of these that is used for this purpose.

The great nettle pushes out stalks to the height of three feet, and sometimes more, square, channelled, round, covered with a stinging hair, branchy, cloathed with leaves, two of which are opposed to each other, being oblong, broad, pointed, indented in their edges, furnished with stinging and burning hairs, attached to pretty long tails. It grows every where in great plenty, especially in uncultivated sandy places, about hedges and ditches, along walls, and even in gardens.

It is distinguished into male and female; and the common people are mistaken in this plant as well as in hemp and flax, calling the female male, and the male female. But the botanists, who conform themselves to nature, without confounding the species of things, call that which bears flowers the male nettle, and that which bears seed the female. The flowers spring at the summit of the stalk and branches, in the hollow between the stem of the leaf and the stalk, disposed in branches, each composed of several stamina, supported by a calix of four green leaves, and leave no seed behind them. The seed is oval, flat and brownish, contained in pointed capsulæ. The nettle flourishes in June, and the seed is ripe in July and August. Its leaves fade at the approach of winter; but its stalk, which resists the rigour of that season, pushes out new leaves in the spring. In fine, the colour of the stalk and leaves is not always green, but varies, and is called red-nettle, yellow-nettle, and party-coloured nettle.

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The manufacturer whom we have mentioned, having read in Robinson, that he had made ropes and even stuff of nettles, was tempted, if possible, to verify the fact; and a great quantity of the stalks still green, though half withered, being gathered, he dried them over his stove, and when the moisture was intirely exhausted, bruised them so as to be able to separate the wood from the bark: by this operation he procured a kind of green hards, which was rubbed and prepared like flax. This new matter being spun, he obtained a greenish brown thread, very uniform and clear, something resembling worsted. The manufacturer afterwards boiled this thread, when it yielded a greenish juice, and became more white, uniform, and strong: so that, by continuing the preparation, it is to be hoped an excellent thread may be made, and consequently a strong and lasting cloth.

We are informed that the experiments are still continued; and that they have all the reason in the world to hope, that, by observing the precise time of the nettle's being ripe, by sleeping and preparing it exactly in the same manner with hemp and flax, they will acquire a perfect knowledge of the nature and properties of the thread which is produced, and which may be employed to advantage, not only by rope-makers, but even by weavers, in making fine stuffs.

For the inventor being a man in easy circumstances, not at all jealous of the secret, but capable, by his condition, to give weight to his conjectures, believes that nettle may be wrought like cotton, and produce cloth a great deal more strong, soft, warm, white, and of a better

pile and more uniform consistence: in this case, it would be of great advantage to the public, which would be no longer under the necessity of going to buy cotton in foreign countries. But granting that it can never be brought to the perfection of cotton, it might certainly be substituted in its room, upon many occasions, and at least produce a very strong and serviceable thread; as the stalks are long, and the fibres, in like manner, long, clear, and firm. This consideration alone is sufficient to prompt mankind to renew the experiment, advance the discovery, and even bring it to perfection. The essay which we have communicated, ought to be considered as the first moment after the birth of an art, which wants nothing but the industry of man for its growth and formation. The Prussian blue, which now produces a considerable traffic, had not such favourable beginnings; for every thing is favourable on the side of nettles, which rise every where, the worst ground being good enough for their production: with a little cultivation, they might be procured in vast abundance; and these advantages are certainly worth purchasing, at the expence of some care and trouble.

On Dying Purple.

S I R,

AMONG the many valuable arts which have been lost in the wreck of time, one of the most curious was the method of dying purple; a colour so much esteemed by the ancients, as to be consecrated to royalty, and made the symbol

bol of power; the imperial purple being the usual appellation for the sovereignty of the Roman world.

This most beautiful colour was obtained from a liquor that flowed from a white vein, in the jaws of a certain kind of shell-fish. When this vein was opened, some moderately warm water was poured upon it, to wash off the liquor, and then liquor, vein and all, were boiled together, in a leaden vessel; and this produced a colour between red and black, which from the name of the fish was called purple.

This kind of shell-fish might certainly be still found, as no species of animals can be totally lost: the probable reason of the loss of the purple colour, is because the Turks, who possess the places where the fish used to be found, are too ignorant and indolent to manufacture it. The fish was mostly found upon the coast of Africa, about Tyre, from whence the colour was called Tyrian purple; and often simply the Tyrian colour. The method of taking it, was, by throwing large quantities of other shell-fish, of which the purple was very greedy, into the sea, in nets made for the purpose, to which they fastened a long rope, so that the purple seeing its desired prey, thrust its tongue, which was above three inches long, into the fish, when it opened its shell to feed, which closing upon the invader held it so fast, that they were drawn up together.

If we consider the praises lavished upon the beauties of that colour by ancient writers, we shall plainly see, that modern art, with all its boasted improvements, produces nothing equal to it: though perhaps more attention to the

source and manner of its production then, might enable us to retrieve it; or at least to find some new colour, that shall sufficiently reward the trouble of the attempt.

My reason for this opinion is this: I happened, some years ago, to be at a gentleman's house upon the western coast of Ireland, where I took particular notice of a gown which the lady of the house wore, one day. It was a muslin flowered with the most beautiful violet colour I had ever seen. Upon my expressing my admiration of it, the lady told me, with a smile, it was her own work, and seeing me wonder at her saying so, took me down to the sea-side, among the rocks, when the tide was out, where she gathered some little shell-fishes, about the size and colour of a common perriwinkle, but shaped something rounder; by a liquor drawn from a particular vein, in which she said she had produced that beautiful colour; and to convince me, brought a handful of the fishes home with her, and breaking them open, and extracting the liquor with the point of a clean pen, marked some spots directly before me. The colour of this liquid was a palish dirty green when first it was extracted, and grew paler as it dried upon the cloth, but on being washed it immediately turned of a pale violet colour, and grew deeper and brighter every time it was washed after.

The trouble of extracting this liquor, and a very nauseous smell that steemed from the fish, the moment they were broken open, though just then alive out of the water, had made the staining that gown the work of years, and hindered any further attempts, that I
saw;

saw; for though the fishes were sufficiently plenty, the drop that was extracted from each was so little, that I suppose the contents of an hundred would not make a drop so large as a small pea.

But probably this might be remedied by a better method of extracting the liquor, by breaking or pounding the fishes in a large quantity together, and boiling the whole mass, or only the vein, or the liquor as it should be washed off, or some other method, which experiment should discover, for the Tyrians only opened the larger fishes singly, but we are told expressly that they broke the smaller, from which the liquor oozed out, as they lay in a heap, which liquor of the smaller fish produced a violet colour.

Attention to this account of the smaller fishes, seems to throw a most interesting light upon this affair: from the smaller fishes, the lady abovementioned, obtained the liquor, which stained her gown of a violet colour: now is it not very probable, that where these small fishes are found in such plenty upon the shore, the larger, which produced the rich, deep purple, may be in the sea, and might be taken, in the manner practised by the Tyrian? at least the experiment seems to me to be better worth making, than many which have exercised the labours of the learned for some time.

I have also, since that time, found some, though very few, of these fishes, and proved them, in Caufand-bay, near the Lord Edgumbe's seat of Mount Edgumbe by Plymouth, and do not doubt but they may be sufficiently plenty further on the coast of Cornwall.

P. S. I should have told you, that

the lady had tried the colour on white silk, which, after being properly washed several times to raise the colour, and stiffened with gum, &c. by a silk-dyer, was most beautiful, the violet colour leaving a richness, above description, on the silk. But the trouble of doing it was so great, that she had done only a small piece for an experiment.

Maxims for the improvements of wind and water-mills, and other machines that work with a circular motion, deduced from actual experiments, by Mr. Smeaton, R. S. S.

THE head of water being the same, the effect will be nearly as the quantity of water expended.

The expence of water being the same, the effect will be nearly as the height of the head.

The quantity of water expended being the same, the effect is nearly as the square of its velocity.

The aperture being the same, the effect will be nearly as the cube of the velocity of the water.

The velocity of windmill sails, whether unloaded, or loaded so as to produce a maximum, is nearly as the velocity of the wind, their shape and position being the same.

The load at the maximum is nearly, but somewhat less than, as the square of the velocity of the wind, the shape and position of the sails being the same.

The effects of the same sails at a maximum, are nearly, but somewhat less than, as the cubes of the velocity of the wind.

The load of the same sails, at the maximum, is nearly as the squares, and their effects as the cubes, of

of the number of their turns in a given time.

When sails are loaded so as to produce a maximum at a given velocity, and the velocity of the wind increases, the load continuing the same; first, the increase of effect, when the increase of the velocity of the wind is small, will be nearly as the squares of those velocities; secondly, when the velocity of the wind is double, the effects will be nearly as 10, $27\frac{1}{2}$; but, thirdly, when the velocities compared are more than double of that where the load produces a maximum, the effects increase nearly in a simple ratio of the velocity of the wind.

In sails of a similar figure and position, the number of turns in a given time will be reciprocally as the radius or length of the sail.

The load at a maximum, that sails of a similar figure and position will overcome at a given distance from the center of motion, will be as the cube of the radius.

The effect of sails of a similar figure and position, is as the square of the radius.

The velocity of the extremities of Dutch sails, as well as of the enlarged sails in all their usual positions, when unloaded, or even loaded to a maximum, are considerably quicker than the velocity of the wind.

An account of some experiments relating to the preservation of seeds: in two letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society, from John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S.

London, Jan. 18, 1759.

MY LORD,

AS the supplying our colonies with the seeds of useful plants,

in order to have their produce imported from thence into England, instead of the places of their natural growth in Europe, Asia, and Africa, as we do at present, is a matter of some importance, therefore I am persuaded, that experiments tending to promote so useful and beneficial a work will meet with the approbation of this honourable society.

Among many useful seeds, which I sent governor Ellis in the year 1757, were some acorns of the cork-trees, which were put in a box in sand. These, he mentions in his last letters, were entirely spoiled in the voyage, and observes, that the confined air in the hold of ships occasions such hot and penetrating steams, especially in warm climates, that it disposes all seeds, in common packages, to a sweating or putrefactive fermentation, by which the vegetative quality of many is entirely destroyed; and therefore advises, that seeds should be sent in tight casks, and placed on or near the deck, so as to have the benefit of the fresh circulating air, at the same time the tightness of the cask would secure them from the salt water.

In order to send the governor a fresh supply of cork acorns, in a growing state, I tried the following experiments on them to preserve them sound; the effect of which I expect to have the honour to lay before this society next summer: but, as I tried the very same experiments, at the very same time, on a parcel of fresh oak acorns, which I collected myself, at Sydenham in Kent, the latter end of last October, and have since kept them by me in a box in a warm room, it may give us some insight into what may be the fate of those that are sent abroad.

The

The experiments were made between the 25th and 30th of October, 1758; and the acorns cut open, to see the effects, Jan. 17, 1759.

Experiment 1. Acorns of the English oak smeared over several times with a strong solution of gum arabic; and also they had been dried in a window, folded in a piece of paper, and put into a deal box.—When these were cut open, they appeared hard, dry, and inclining to black, being quite perished.

When I first thought of making this experiment, I imagined, that the perspirable matter of the kernel of the acorns could not pass through the glassy, close substance of the gum arabic; but experience has convinced me of the contrary.

Exp. 2. Some acorns, treated as in the first experiment, were wrapped up in paper, soaked in a strong solution of gum arabic, each in a separate paper; after they had been dried, they were put in the box with the rest.—These were somewhat softer than the first, but decayed.

Exp. 3. Some of them were smeared several times with gum senega; and, when they were dried in the window, and well hardened, were put in a paper into the deal box.—These looked rather better than the two former parcels, but unfit for vegetation.

Exp. 4. Some of the same acorns were put into the middle of a cake of plasterers stiff loam, or such as the brewers use to stop their beer-barrels, and covered over near an inch on every side. This soon became dry, without any cracks: it was about two inches and a half thick, and was placed with the rest, wrapped up in a paper in the box.—The kernels of these were shrivelled up, and grown quite dry

and hard, like horn, the loam proving a strong absorbent.

Exp. 5. Some were rolled up separately in thin flakes of bees-wax warmed, to make it pliable, and put in paper in the box.—These looked very well when they were cut asunder, and appeared likely to grow, but were a little shrunk.

Exp. 6. Some were rolled separately in rosin, made pliable with warmth.—These cut quite fresh.

Exp. 7. Some of them were rolled, each in a thin covering of a mixture of pitch, rosin, and bees-wax, called mummy by the gardeners.—These cut as well, and looked as fresh, as if they had just fallen from the tree.

The cork acorns, that were sent to Georgia, were inclosed in the same substances with the foregoing, and put into a box filled with dry sand, quite full, and well fastened: this was put into a tight cask, among papers and wearing apparel, and stowed in the upper part of the hold of the ship.

While I was making these experiments, I wrote to Dr. Linnæus, of Upsal, for his opinion of them, and for his method of preserving seeds in long voyages. I have lately received his answer, in which he considers the great danger that attends seeds in warm voyages, in the same light with governor Ellis, and has communicated to me a very probable method of preserving seeds in long voyages, which, he says, has never failed. The following is an extract of his letter to me, dated the 8th of December, 1758, from Upsal.

“Seeds may be brought from abroad in a growing state, if we attend to the following method: put your seeds into a cylindrical glass bottle,

bottle, and fill up the interstices with dry sand, to prevent their lying too close together, and that they may perspire freely through the sand; then cork the bottle, or tie a bladder over the mouth of it. Prepare a glass vessel, so much larger than that which contains the seeds, that, when it is suspended in it, there may be a vacant space, on all sides, of about two inches distance, between both glasses, for the following mixture: four parts of nitre, and one fifth part, of equal parts, of common salt, and sal ammoniac; these must be well-pounded, and mixed together, and the spaces all round, between the outward and inward glasses, well filled with it. This saline mass, which should be rather moist, will always be so cold, that the seeds in the inner glass will never suffer, during their voyage, from the heat of the air. This experiment has been tried, and has not failed."

I am, my lord,

Your lordship's

Most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN ELLIS.

MY LORD,

IN a letter which I took the liberty to address to your lordship, dated Jan. 18, 1759, relating to some experiments which I had made to preserve the acorns of English oaks for a longer time than usual in a perfect state of vegetation, I there took notice, that I had sent some acorns of the cork oak to the governor of Georgia; preserved in much the same manner; but, as the substances made use of for this purpose differed a little, I shall describe those experiments here more particularly.

On the 27th of November, 1758,
Vo L. III.

I prepared seven parcels of the acorns of the cork-bearing oak, or ilex, in the following manner:

Numb. 1. Fifteen acorns, each covered over singly with a stiff solution of gum arabic, and afterwards rolled up in gummed paper.

No. 2. Thirteen ditto, each rolled up in a thin cover of common yellow bees-wax, softened before the fire, and rolled up afterwards, separately, in white paper.

No. 3. Ten ditto, each rolled up, as before, in wax, and afterwards each covered with a coat of brewers loam, moistened with a thick solution of gum arabic.

No. 4. Five ditto, each coated with gum arabic, and afterwards with whiting moistened with a thick solution of gum arabic.

No. 5. Twenty-five ditto, each coated with gum arabic, and afterwards with brewers loam moistened with a thick solution of gum arabic.

No. 6. Three ditto, each covered with gardeners grafting mummy, consisting of a mixture of bees-wax, rosin, and pitch.

No. 7. Ten ditto, each covered with fullers earth made into paste, with a stiff solution of gum arabic.

These seven parcels were all put into chip boxes, filled with dry house sand, and afterwards put into a tight cask, and arrived in Georgia in April following. Governor Ellis, in his letter to me, dated from thence, May 6, 1759, says, of all these experiments, none succeeded but the parcel No. 3. which had first been covered with bees-wax, and afterwards with a paste made of loam and dissolved gum arabic. We even find, that those that were covered with a thin coat of bees-wax, and afterwards with paper,

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did

did not succeed, as their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perspiration. This was the case with some of the English oak acorns, which I had coated in the same manner in October, 1758, and cut open in November last, 1759, their kernels being shrivelled and decayed: and those I had covered the same time with a mixture of rosin, bees-wax, and pitch, though their kernels were plump and juicy, yet they, by this time, were turned brown and rancid, by imbibing the steams arising from the pitch and rosin, and were rendered unfit for vegetation.

It may possibly be remarked, that it is no uncommon thing to receive the acorns of oaks from most of the provinces in North America in a growing state, in January, and even in February; and therefore it may be asked, why it should require more care to send acorns of our growth thither?

The reason of this appears to me, that, as the summer heats of those provinces by much exceed ours, so consequently their juices, being higher maturated, are not so liable to shrivel and decay as ours are, which, experience shews, are more watery, and less oily; though, perhaps, if both kinds were packed up in a dry, soapy earth, and could be carried at a cool season of the year, I mean in the winter months, they might equally succeed; but, in this kind of weather, we have seldom an opportunity to send them, so as to expect their arrival before the weather, in the southern parts of North America, begins to grow too warm, as the ships seldom arrive there till April.

The chesnut, next to the acorn, being the most difficult to preserve

found during the course of one season, or a whole year, on the 23d of February last, 1759, I procured a parcel of Spanish chesnuts, just as they were imported, many of which were sounder than they generally are so late in the season: these I divided into four parcels, and put each parcel into a small earthen jar, involving them in the following substances:

- Jar No. 1. 12 chesnuts in mutton suet.
 2. 12 ditto in bees-wax and mutton suet, equal quantities.
 3. 12 ditto in bees-wax.
 4. 12 ditto in bees-wax and yellow rosin, equal quantities.

These substances I melted, but did not pour them among the chesnuts till I could bear my finger in them without the least sensible uneasiness, which I considered as the proper test not to affect the kernels by the heat, and immediately immersed the jar to the brim in cold water.

As this experiment was made with a view to give those gentlemen some hints who go to the East-Indies, I placed these jars in a room, where they were exposed to the unusual heats of last summer: heat being the great promoter of the putrefactive fermentation of vegetables, and which it is very hard for such gentlemen to guard against, especially as they are obliged, twice in their voyage home, to pass the equinoctial line.

In order to examine the effects of these experiments, and to lay before the society a fair account of them, I broke all the jars, on the 22d of November last, before some ingenious gentlemen of the society, very intelligent in these matters, and found,

found, that jar No. 1. which contained the chesnuts immersed in mutton suet, proved all rotten, attended with a very disagreeable putrid smell. Those in jar 2. were most of them sound and fresh, and their kernels as white and sweet-tasted as when fresh gathered. These were inclosed in half bees-wax and mutton suet, melted together. Those in jar No. 3. were equally sound and well-tasted, and had been inclosed in bees-wax only.

Though part of the chesnuts in these jars were rotten, yet it appeared plainly to be owing to some defect in them when they were first immersed into these substances; most probably, to the lateness of the season when the experiments were made.

Those in jar No. 4. which were inclosed in half-bees-wax and half yellow rosin; were all turned soft and spongy, of a brown colour, and a most disagreeable taste and smell, from the resinous steams they had imbibed.

On the 24th of November last, I planted six of the chesnuts preserved in wax and suet (No. 2.) and six of those preserved in wax only (No. 3.) in two garden pots, and placed them in a very spacious conservatory, belonging to my worthy friend, Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; F. R. S. at his seat, near Godalmin, in Surry, where I have the pleasure to inform your lordship and this honourable society, that many of them are already germinating; which proves this method of preserving the larger seeds a very proper one to recommend to gentlemen that go to China, and other parts of the East-Indies, to preserve many kinds of valuable seeds in a state of vegetation during a voyage of a whole

year, till they arrive here, and probably, till they are carried to our settlements in the American colonies.

It remains, then, for gentlemen who go to the East-Indies, to place the seeds they preserve in bees-wax, or bees-wax and suet, in the coolest part of the ship, to prevent these substances being affected with the heat of those parts, which far exceeds ours. Perhaps Dr. Linnæus's method of inclosing them in a larger vessel, and surrounding them with a mixture of salts, described in my former letter, will answer this end. He speaks with so much certainty of its success, that I think it worth the trial, especially when he assures us it never fails.

I am, my lord,

Your lordship's

Most obedient, humble servant,
London, Dec. 13, JOHN ELLIS.
1759.

P. S. Small seeds, in their pods, may be preserved by being placed thinly on pieces of paper, cotton or linen cloth, that have been dipped in wax, then rolled up tight, and well secured from air by a further covering of wax.

An account of a particular species of cotton, or silk pod, from America. By the Rev. Samuel Pulletin, M. A.

HAVING lately seen the *aurilia* of a particular species of caterpillar, I judged, from its texture and consistence, that there might be procured from it a silk not inferior to that of the common silk-worm in its quality, and in its quantity much superior. I have made some experiments on this new

species of silk-pod, which strengthen this opinion.

This pod is about three inches and a quarter in length, and above one inch in diameter; its outward form not so regular an oval as that of the common silk-worm; its consistence somewhat like that of a dried bladder, when not fully blown; its colour of a reddish brown; its whole weight 21 grains.

Upon cutting open this outer integument, there appeared in the inside a pod completely oval, as that of the silk-worm. It was covered with some floss silk, by which it was connected with the outer coat, being of the same colour. Its length was two inches, its diameter nearly one inch, and its weight nine grains.

The pod could not be easily unwinded, because it was perforated by the moth: but, upon putting it in hot water, I reeled off so much as sufficed to form a judgment of the strength and staple of its silk.

The single thread winded off the pod in the same manner as that of the common silk-worm; seeming in all respects as fine, and as tough. I doubled this thread so often as to contain 20 in thickness; and the compound thread was as smooth, as elastic, and as glossy, as that of the common silk-worm. I tried what weight it could bear; and it bore 15 ounces and a half, and broke with somewhat less than 16, upon several trials. I then tried a thread of the common silk-worm which was also composed of 20 (in thickness it rather exceeded the other) and it broke always with 15 ounces.

I boiled a part of the cocoon in water for the space of four hours, that I might know whether it was

composed of a gum in any sort mucilaginous; and I found that it was as indissoluble as that of the common silk-worm.

The common silk pod, with all its floss, weighs usually but three grains; and here is a pod which weighs seven times as much. If the outer coat, which weighed 12 grains, were all to be used only as floss silk, there remains nine grains capable of being reeled, which is above three times as much as can be reeled from the common cocoon. But I am of opinion, that when the pod is fresh, and not hardened by age, the whole outer coat may be reeled off; for the pod on which I made these trials was seven or eight years old.

Upon enquiry I have found, that the moth of this pod is called the *Isinglass*, by Marian. It is a very large moth, being five inches from the tip of each wing extended. It differs from the silk-moth, in that it has a *proboscis*; which intimates that it feeds in its *papilio* state, whereas the silk-moth never eats.

The caterpillar which produces this pod is a native of America. It was found in Pennsylvania: the pod was fixed to the small branch of a tree, which seemed to be either of the crab or hawthorn species.

The leaf of the tree had helped to support the pod: for the mark of its ribs was apparent on the surface of the pod.

I do not conceive that it will be at all difficult to find out the caterpillar, or the tree it feeds on; or to reel such a quantity of the silk as shall, when woven into a ribbon, more fully demonstrate whether it be of that value which I judge it: for, by comparing it with the

the cocoon of the wild Chinese silk-worm, from which an excellent species of silk is made, I have no doubt of its being the same species, and would be glad if, by this memorial, I could induce the people of America to make trial of it.

Experiments on several pieces of marble stained by Mr. Robert Chambers. In a letter to the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. Secret. R. S. from Mr. Emanuel Mendez, da Costa, F. R. S.

Rev. Sir,

I Take the liberty to address to you some notices on the art of staining or painting of marble, and the experiments I made on those pieces of painted marble produced before this society, at their meetings on the 21st December and 11th January last.

The artist, whom I also introduced at the same time to the society, is Mr. Robert Chambers, of Minching-Hampton in Gloucestershire; and at my desire he was present at the experiments I made on his said painted marbles.

But before I relate the experiments, it may not be improper to give some little historical account of the art itself: it will at least be amusing to the society.

Kircher, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, lib. viii. sect. 1. c. 9. p. 45 and 46. is the first author I know who mentions it. There was, says he, an artist at Rome, who painted several pieces of marble, in an elegant manner, for pope Urban VIII. He would not discover his art; therefore Kircher strove by many experiments to discover it:

and he made colours, viz. tinctures of metals and minerals, which coloured the marbles as finely as any the artist had done, and quite penetrated the stone; insomuch, that a slab cut horizontally, made as many pictures as pieces or sections. Kircher gives at large the process he used for making the colours; and observes, they should always be of a mineral origin: which I incline also to believe would answer much the best.

The said author (ibid.) also gives another method to colour marble, by vitriol, bitumen, &c. forming a design of what you like upon paper, and laying the design between two pieces of polished marble; then closing all the interstices with wax, you bury them for a month or two in a damp place. On taking them up, you will find, that the design you painted on paper has penetrated the marbles, and formed exactly the same design on them. A modern author, Wallerius, in his *Minerology*, vol. ii. gen. 58. p. 128. also recommends this method.

In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 7. the first method of Kircher is copied. The editor, however, therein says, that method has not since been tried. He adds, that one Mr. Bird had for many years (he writes in 1666) found out a way to sink colours a considerable depth into polished marble; pieces whereof were shewn to king Charles II. soon after his restoration; and, being broken in his presence, it was found, that the colours had penetrated deep into the marbles; and that many works of his coloured marbles were seen at Oxford and London. But Mr. Bird's way of doing it is not mentioned.

In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 268. is a paper intituled, "The way of colouring marble." The anonymous author gives us an account of the colours, &c. he used. It is observable they are only vegetable colours. His red, he says, he extracted again from the marble, without hurting the polish, within six-and-twenty hours, with oil of tartar *per deliquium*; and his brown was quite discharged by aqua fortis within one quarter of an hour, and the polish of the marble quite destroyed.

I shall now proceed to give an account of the experiments I made. I could not well suggest any more, as the method of colouring the marble, the materials of the colours, &c. are kept secret by the artist, Mr. Chambers.

A piece of marble, with the several colours used on it, like a painter's pallet, being greatly saturated with aqua fortis, at different times, for twenty hours, though the polish of the marble was quite effaced, yet there was not the least discharge of any of the colours, nor were they any-wise dulled, &c.

No. 6. A deep crimson-red colour, being left twenty-hours in a strong lye of common soft green soap, suffered no change; and boiled in the same lye half an hour, also suffered no change. The marble finely powdered, and aqua fortis effused over it, the marble particles were nigh destroyed; but several red particles (no doubt the colour) remained. The marble, by common calcination, i. e. in a common coal fire, for half an hour, is entirely discharged of its colour. We made the experiment on four other reds, and the result was much

the same as abovesaid; so that this is a standard for his reds.

N. 5. A deep sea-green, being left twenty hours in a strong lye of common soft green soap, suffered no change; but boiled in the same lye it quite discharged its green colour: however, it yet remained slightly tinged yellowish. By common calcination the colour was quite discharged. Some other greens were tried, and answered much the same.

N. 10. 15. & 16. Brownish or terrestrial yellowish colours, near to a clay colour, boiled in a strong lye of common soft green soap, they suffered no change. By common calcination the colours were discharged, but retained a greyish cast. These colours, covered for forty-eight hours with a layer of the said common soap, suffered no sensible change.

No. 19. A bright yellow, boiled in a strong lye of common green soft soap, suffered no change; and covered with a layer of the same soap for forty-eight hours, the colour is dulled. By common calcination the colours are discharged, but retain a greyish cast. Several other different shades of yellow answered much the same by my experiments.

For blue, Mr. Chambers has not as yet stained any article of that colour.

By the above experiments we may conclude, that these colours are good, penetrate the marble freely without injuring it, remain uninjured by menstrua, &c. and that only calcination discharges them. Therefore it is probable, that Mr. Chambers's method of staining or colouring marbles is extremely good.

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Though acid menstrea work greatly on marble, yet it is observable these colours are not discharged by them, but only by calcination; which, as it entirely and thoroughly destroys the compages of the stone, the substances of the colours must undoubtedly at the same time be exhaled by the force of the fire. We observe a like process in the works of nature; viz. in the dendritæ; I mean such as are on alkaline stones: for though the stones are utterly corroded by the acids, yet the dendritæ, however merely superficial, remain; but if calcined, the said dendritæ are immediately exhaled, and entirely disappear.

This art will not only give pleasure to the eye by regular paintings (whereas the natural colourings of marble are very irregular), but it may be very useful to blazon arms, and for inscriptions; as sculpture alone can never express colours, and chiseled inscriptions, &c. suffer much by age: for probably a monument of marble, rightly coloured by this method, will be preserved ages from the injuries of the weather, though at the same time the stone itself will be somewhat hurt or corroded by the air.

I have the honour to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your very obliged and
humble servant,

EMANUEL MENDEZ DA COSTA.

Bearbinder-lane,
Feb. 7, 1759.

Experiments concerning the Encaustic Painting of the Ancients. In a Letter to the Right Honourable George Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society, from Mr. Josiah Colebrooke. F. R. S.

My Lord,

THE result of experiments (whatever the success attending them may be), in philosophical or mechanical inquiries, is not below the attention of the Royal Society.

The art of painting with burnt wax, (as it is called) hath long been lost to the world; the use of it to painters, in the infancy of the art of painting, was of the utmost consequence; drying oil being unknown, they had nothing to preserve their colours entire from the injury of damps, and the heat of the sun; a varnish of some sort was therefore necessary; but they being unacquainted with distilled spirits, could not, as we now do, dissolve gums to make a transparent coat for their pictures; this invention therefore of burnt wax supplied that defect to them, and with this manner of painting, the chambers and other rooms in their houses were furnished; this Pliny calls *encaustum*, and we encaustic painting.

The following experiments which I have the honour to lay before your Lordship and the Society, were occasioned by the extract of a letter from the abbé Mazeas, translated by Dr. Parsons, and published in the second part of the 49th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, No. 100. concerning the ancient method of painting with burnt wax, revived by count Caylus.

The count's method was,

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First,

First, To rub the cloth or board designed for the picture simply over with bees-wax.

Secondly, To lay on the colours mixed with common water; but as the colours will not adhere to the wax, the whole picture was first rubbed over with * Spanish chalk, and then the colours are used.

Thirdly, When the picture is dry, it is put near the fire, whereby the wax melts, and absorbs all the colours.

Exp. 1. A piece of oak board was rubbed over with bees wax, first against the grain of the wood, and then with the grain, to fill up all the pores that remained after it had been planed, and afterwards was rubbed over with as much dry Spanish white, as could be made to stick on it; this, on being painted (the colours mixed with water only), so clogged the pencil, and mixed so unequally with the ground, that it was impossible to make even an outline, but what was so much thicker in one part than another, that it would not bear so much as the name of painting; neither had it any appearance of a picture; however, to pursue the experiment, this was put at a distance from the fire, on the hearth, and the wax melted by slow degrees; but the Spanish white, (though laid as smooth as so soft a body would admit, before the colour was laid on) yet on melting the wax into it, was not sufficient to hide the grain of the wood, nor shew the colours by a proper whiteness of the ground; the wax, in rub-

bing on the board, was unavoidably thicker in some parts than another, and the Spanish white the same: on this I suspected there must be some mistake in the Spanish white, and made the enquiry mentioned in the note.

To obviate the inequality of the ground in the first experiment;

Exp. 2. A piece of old wainscot (oak board) $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, which, having been part of an old drawer, was not likely to shrink on being brought near the fire; this was smoothed with a fish-skin, made quite warm before the fire, and then with a brush dipped in white wax, melted in an earthen pipkin, smeared all over, and applied to the fire again, that the wax might be equally thick on all parts of the board, a ground was laid (on the waxed board) with levigated chalk mixed with gum water (*viz.* gum arabic dissolved in water): when it was dry, I painted it with a kind of landscape, and pursuing the method laid down by count Caylus, brought it gradually to the fire. I fixed the picture on a fire-screen, which would preserve the heat, and communicate it to the back part of the board, this was placed first at the distance of three feet from the fire, and brought forward by slow degrees, till it came within one foot of the fire, which made the wax swell and bloat up the picture; but as the chalk did not absorb the wax, the picture fell from the board and left it quite bare.

Exp. 3. I mixed three parts white

* Spanish chalk is called by Dr. Parsons, in a note, Spanish white; this is a better kind of whitening than the common, and was the only white that had the name of Spanish annexed to it, that I could procure, though I enquired for it at most, if not all the colour shops in town.

My friend Mr. da Costa shewed a piece of Spanish chalk in his collection, which seemed more like a CIMOLIA (tobacco pipe clay) and was the reason of my using that in one of the experiments.

wax,

wax, and one part white resin, hoping the tenacity of the resin might preserve the picture. This was laid on a board heated, with a brush, as in the former; and the ground was chalk, prepared as before. This was placed horizontally on an iron box, charged with an hot heater, shifting it from time to time, that the wax and resin might penetrate the chalk; and hoping from this position, that the ground, bloated by melting the wax, would subside into its proper place: but this, like the other, came from the board, and would not at all adhere.

Exp. 4. Prepared chalk four drams, white wax, white resin, of each a dram, burnt alabaster half a dram, were all powdered together and sifted, mixed with spirit of molosses, instead of water, and put for a ground on a board smeared with wax and resin, as in Exp. 3. This was also placed horizontally on a box-iron, as the former: the picture blistered, and was cracked all over; and though removed from the box-iron to an oven moderately heated (in the same horizontal position) it would not subside, nor become smooth. When it was cold, I took an iron spatula made warm, and moved it gently over the surface of the picture, as if I were to spread a plainer. (This thought occurred, from the board being prepared with wax and resin, and the ground having the same materials in its composition, the force of the spatula might make them unite.) This succeeded so well, as to reduce the surface to a tolerable degree of smoothness; but as the ground was broke off in many places, I repaired it with flake white, mixed up with the yolk

of an egg and milk, and repainted it with molosses spirit (instead of water); and then put it into an oven with a moderate degree of heat. In this I found the colours fixed, but darker than when it was first painted; and it would bear being washed with water, not rubbed with a wet cloth.

Exp. 5. A board (that had been used in a former experiment) was smeared with wax and resin, of each equal parts; was wetted with molosses spirit, to make whitening (or Spanish white) mixed with gum-water adhere. This, when dry, was scraped with a knife, to make it equally thick in all places. It was put into a warm oven, to make the varnish incorporate partly with the whitening before it was painted; and it had only a small degree of heat: water only was used to mix the colours. This was again put into an oven with a greater degree of heat: but it flaked off from the board: whether it might be owing to the board's having had a second coat of varnish (the first having been scraped and melted off) and that the unctuous parts of the wax had so entered its pores, that it would not retain a second varnish, I cannot tell.

Exp. 6. Having miscarried in these trials, I took a new board, planed smooth, but not polished, either with a fish-skin or rushes: I warmed it, and smeared it with wax only; then took *cimolia* (tobacco-pipe clay) divested of its sand, by being dissolved in water and poured off, leaving the coarse heavy parts behind. After this was dried and powdered, I mixed it with a small quantity of the yolk of an egg and cow's milk, and made a ground with this on the waxed board: this

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I was induced to try, by knowing that the yolk of an egg will dissolve almost all unctuous substances, and make them incorporate with water; and I apprehended, that a ground, thus prepared, would adhere so much the more firmly to the board than the former had done, as to prevent its flaking off. The milk, I thought, might answer two purposes; first, uniting the ground with the wax: and secondly, by answering the end of size, or gum-water, and prevent the colours sinking too deep into the ground, or running one into another. When the ground was near dry, I smoothed it with a pallet-knife, and washed it with milk and egg where I had occasion to make it smooth and even: when dry I painted it, mixing the colours with common water; this, on being placed horizontally in an oven, only warm enough to melt the wax, flaked from the board; but held so much better together than any of the former, that I pasted part of it on paper.

Exp. 7. * Flake white mixed with egg and milk, crumbled to pieces in the oven, put on the waxed board, as in the last experiment.

The bad success which had attended all the former experiments, led me to consider of what use the wax was in this kind of painting: and it occurred to me, that it was only as a varnish to preserve the colours from fading.

In order to try this,

Exp. 8. I took what the bricklayers call fine stuff, or putty §: to this I added a small quantity of burnt alabaster, to make it dry:

this it soon did in the open air; but before I put on any colours, I dried it gently by the fire, lest the colours should run. When it was painted, I warmed it gradually by the fire (to prevent the ground from cracking), till it was very hot. I then took white wax three parts, white resin one part, melted them in an earthen pipkin, and with a brush spread them all over the painted board, and kept it close to the fire in a perpendicular situation, that what wax and resin the plaister would not absorb might drop off. When it was cold, I found the colours were not altered, either from the heat of the fire, or passing the brush over them. I then rubbed it with a soft linen cloth, and thereby procured a kind of gloss, which I afterwards increased by rubbing it with an hard brush; which was so far from scratching or leaving any marks on the picture, that it became more smooth and polished by it.

After I had made all the foregoing experiments, in conversation with my honoured and learned friend Dr. Kidby, a fellow of this society, I said I had been trying to find out what the encaustic painting of the ancients was. Upon which, he told me, that there was a passage in Vitruvius *de architectura*, relative to that kind of painting; and was so good as to transcribe it for me from the 7th book, chap. 9. *De minii temperatura.* Vitruvius's words are; *At si quis subtilior fuerit, & voluerit expolitionem miniae suam colorem retinere, cum paries expolitus & aridus fuerit, tunc*

* Flake white is the purest sort of white lead.

§ Putty is lime flaked, and, while warm, dissolved in water, and strained through a sieve.

*ceram punicam liquefactam igni, paulo oleo temperatam, seta inducat, deinde postea carbonibus in ferreo vase compositis, eam ceram apprime cum pariete, calefaciendo sudare cogat, fiatque ut peræquetur, deinde cum candela linteisque puris subigat, uti signa marmorea nuda curantur. Hæc autem *καυσίς* Græce dicitur. Ita obstant ceræ punicæ lorica non patitur, nec lunæ splendorem, nec solis radios lambendo eripere ex his politionibus colorem.*

Which I thus translate: "But if any one is more wary, and would have the polishing [painting] with vermilion hold its colour, when the wall is painted and dry, let him take Carthaginian [Barbary] wax, melted with a little oil, and rub it on the wall with an hair pencil; and afterwards let him put live coals into an iron vessel [chaffing-dish], and hold it close to the wax, when the wall, by being heated, begins to sweat; then let it be made smooth: afterwards let him rub it with a * candle and § clean linen rags, in the same manner as they do the naked marble statues. This the Greeks call *καυσίς*. The coat of Carthaginian wax (thus put on) is so strong, that it neither suffers the moon by night, nor the sun-beams by day, to destroy the colour."

Being satisfied, from this passage in Vitruvius, that the manner of

using wax in Exp. 8. was right, I was now to find if the wax-varnish, thus burnt into the picture, would bear washing! but here I was a little disappointed; for rubbing one corner with a wet linen cloth, some of the colour came off; but washing it with a soft hair pencil dipped in water, and letting it dry without wiping, the colour stood very well.

A board painted, as in Exp. 8. was hung in the most smoaky part of a chimney for a day, and exposed to the open air in a very foggy night. In the morning the board was seemingly wet through, and the water ran off the picture. This was suffered to dry without wiping; and the picture had not suffered at all from the smoke or the dew, either in the ground or the colours: but when dry, by rubbing it, first with a soft cloth, and afterwards with a brush, it recovered its former gloss.

Suspecting that some tallow might have been mixed with the white wax I had used, which might cause the colours to come off on being rubbed with a wet cloth, I took yellow wax which had been melted from the honeycomb in a private family, and consequently not at all adulterated; to three parts of this I added one part resin, and melted them together.

Exp. 9. Spanish white, mixed

* This account of the method of polishing [painting] walls coloured with vermilion, gave me great satisfaction, as it proved the method I had taken in experiment 8 (which I had tried before I saw or knew of this passage in a Vitruvius) was right. The use of the candle, as I apprehend, was to melt the wax on the walls where by accident the brush had put on too much, or afford wax where the brush had not put on enough, or had left any part bare.

§ The rubbing the wall with a linen cloth, while warm, will do very well, where there is only one colour to be preserved; but where there are many, as in a landscape, it will be apt to take off some, or render the colouring rather faint; which I found by wiping the wax off from a painting while it was hot.

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with fish-glue, was put for a ground on a board, and painted with water colours only. The board was made warm; and then the wax and resin were put on with a brush, and kept close to the fire till the picture had imbibed all the varnish, and looked dry. When it was cold, I rubbed it first with a linen cloth, and then polished it with an hard brush.

In these experiments I found great difficulties with regard to colours; many water colours being made from the juices of plants, have some degree of an acid in them; and these, when painted on an alkaline ground, as chalk, whitening, *cimolia*, and plaister, are totally changed in their colours, and from green became brown; which contributed much to make the experiments tedious. I would therefore advise the use of mineral or metallic colours for this sort of painting, as most likely to preserve their colour: for although I neutralized Spanish white, by fermenting it with vinegar, and afterwards washed it very well with water, it did not succeed to my wish.

These experiments, and this passage from Vitruvius, will in some measure explain the obscurity of part of that passage in Pliny which Dr. Parsons, in his learned comment on the encaustic painting with wax, seems to despair of.

Ceris pingere was one species of encaustic painting. *Ενκαυσον, inustum*, may be translated, forced in by the means of fire, burnt in: for whatever is forced in by the help of fire can be rendered into Latin by no other significant word, that I know of, but *inustum*. If this is allowed me, and I think I have the authority of Vitruvius (a writer in

the Augustan age) for it, who seems to have wrote from his own knowledge, and not like Pliny, who copied from others much more than he knew himself, the difficulty with regard to this kind of painting is solved, and the encaustic with burnt wax recovered to the public.

What he means by the next kind he mentions, *in ebore castro id est vericulo*, I will not attempt to explain at present.

The ship painting is more easily accounted for: the practice being, in part, continued to this time; and is what is corruptly called breaming, for brenning or burning.

This is done by reeds set on fire, and held under the side of a ship till it is quite hot; then resin, tallow, tar, and brimstone, melted together, and put on with an hair brush while the planks remain hot, make such a kind of paint as Pliny describes; which, he says, *nec sole, nec sale, ventisque corrumpitur*; as they were ignorant of the use of oil painting, they mixed that colour with the wax, &c. which they intended for each particular part of the ship, and put it on in the manner above described.

In the pictures painted for these experiments, and now laid before your lordship and the society, I hope neither the design of the landscape, nor the execution of it, will be so much taken into consideration as the varnish (which was the thing wanted in this enquiry): and I think that will evince, that the encaustic painting with burnt wax is fully restored by these experiments; and though not a new invention, yet having been lost for so many ages, and now applied further, and to other purposes, than it was by

Vitru-

Vitruvius (who confined it to vermilion only), may also amount to a new discovery, the use of it may be a means of preserving many curious drawings to * posterity: for this kind of painting may be on paper, cloth, or any other substance that will admit a ground to be laid on it. The process is very simple, and is not attended with the disagreeable smell unavoidable in oil painting, nor with some inconveniences inseparable from that art; and as there is no substance we know, more durable than wax, it hath the greatest probability of being lasting.

I ask pardon of your lordship and the society for taking up so much time as this paper hath required: but if it meets with your lordship's and the society's approbation, I may, in some future paper (when the necessary avocations of my profession will allow me leisure), lay before you some experiments, relating to colours, which are not likely to change by being painted on any kind of ground.

As your lordship's recommendation contributed much to make me a member of this learned body, I must beg your patronage of this communication; and am, with the greatest respect,

Your lordship's and the society's

most obedient humble servant,

JOSIAH COLEBROOKE.

Budge-row, February 27, 1759.

* A bird drawn by Mr. Edwards upon paper, prepared with a ground of whitening and fish-glue, first painted, and then the wax burned in, has been since shewn to the Royal Society. This picture rolls up as easily as common paper, without cracking the varnish. Also two landscapes painted in the same manner on wood.

A letter concerning the success of the preceding experiments. In a letter to the Right Honourable Lord Charles Cavendish, V. P. R. S. from Mr. Josiah Colebrooke, F. R. S.

My Lord,

IN a paper (I lately had the honour to lay before the Royal Society, on the encaustic painting of the ancients,) I mentioned an use which might be made of it to preserve drawings. I have now the honour of laying before your lordship and the society a specimen of the encaustic upon paper, being a bird drawn by Mr. George Edwards, a fellow of the society, on paper prepared with a ground of whitening and fish-glue, painted with water colours, and then the wax, &c. burned in. This will roll up as easily as common paper, without cracking the varnish. There are also two landscapes, painted by a young lady, after the same manner, on wood. These will fully evince all I advanced in that paper.

I am, my Lord,

with the greatest respect,

Your lordship's most humble servant,

JOSIAH COLEBROOKE.

Budge-row, April 5, 1759.

Improve-

Improvements and savings in inland navigations, exemplified on the river Stroud, in the county of Gloucester.

IT is well known, that in making inland navigations there are frequently four principal difficulties to encounter with; either of which is sometimes found sufficient to mar the whole design.

First, The stream proposed to be made navigable may have many mills upon it: if so, the occupiers and proprietors of those mills will oppose every application to parliament to make it navigable, lest the lock should draw the water away from their mill-ponds.

Secondly, Though there were no mill-ponds to be injured, yet the stream itself may be so very inconsiderable, especially in dry seasons, as not to be sufficient for the expence of water occasioned by the opening and filling of the locks; not to mention, that the continual leakage at the gates of each lock is another waste of water utterly unavoidable.

Thirdly, Were no difficulties to arise either from the mills or the river, or the smallness of the stream, yet a third might occur, viz. the perpendicular height might be so great in certain places, as to require several locks to be placed together, in the nature of stairs, for the gradual ascent or descent of the boats; the expence of which, besides the tediousness of the transit, would be insupportable in many cases.

Fourthly, After locks are made, they are frequently put out of order, especially in winter. Sometimes this is occasioned by floods and freshes bursting open the gates,

at other times by frosts injuring the side-walls, and at all times by the continual wear and tear, if I may so call it, which attends the swell or cascade of water upon the first opening of the gates; and the misfortune is, that the damages cannot well be repaired till the summer season, when the waters are low.

To remedy these inconveniencies, and a great many others attending the common methods of inland navigation, a person of Tewksbury, whose name is Bridge, has invented a machine, simple in its construction, easy in operation, and cheap in point of expence.

He considers the mill-ponds, if there are any, as so many navigations ready prepared. If they are good, he never makes them worse; but if they are bad, he makes them better, by widening and lengthening them, in order to hold more water.

Therefore, a boat being supposed to swim in this canal or reservoir above the mill,—the question is, how shall the lading of such a boat be got into the stream below the mill? Or, *vice versa*, without the intervention of a lock or locks?—The method taken by him for compassing this end is the following:

He cuts a little canal from the water below the mill to approach towards the canal or pond above the mill; but keeps these upper and lower canals entirely asunder by means of a strong bank or wall about 12 feet thick.

On this bank he erects a crane, or rather a double crane (for it has two necks or levers) and he causes them to operate either singly or jointly at pleasure. These necks or levers are made to turn to either the

the upper or lower canal as they are wanted; and when they both turn the same way, they generally operate as a balance or scales.

His next process is, to construct a boat on the lower canal exactly of the same dimensions with that in the upper; and in both these boats he places 6, 7, 8, or more frames, capable of holding about one ton weight of goods each, and of being lifted up by means of strong hooks with all the goods upon them.

Matters being thus settled, two men (the boatmen) begin to work the cranes; and then the lever of one crane takes a frame with all the goods on it out of one boat, while the other lever is doing the like by the other frame out of the other boat; and after the necks of the cranes are turned about, they interchangeably deposit their contents: both boats by these means being loaded and unloaded at the same time.

Here, you see, is no expence of locks, no damages arising from floods or freshes, or frosts, or the concussion of the water; nor is there any the least waste of it: so that the smallest land-drain, if enough for a canal in a gentleman's garden, is hereby rendered fully adequate to all the purposes of an inland navigation; and when any part of the machine happens to be out of order, it is as easily repaired in winter as in summer. Not to mention, that as the crane is a double one, one part may serve (only using double the time) though the other should be broke. Besides, seeing that all the cranes on the river are of a similar construction, materials for repairing them, such as beams, wheels, pullies, chains, ropes, &c.

may always be kept in readiness; so that the whole may be repaired in a few hours. Moreover, as to the difficulties attending heights, falls, or precipices, it is no great difference in the present case, whether the goods are to be lowered down, or raised up four feet only, or twenty-four. And as to the important article of *dispatch*, it can be asserted as a certain fact, to be seen every day, that both boats will interchange their respective loadings in less than half an hour.

This river Stroud was attempted to be made navigable several times; but the property of the various mills upon it became an unsurmountable objection. At last the method above described was hit upon, as what would remove every obstacle. But I am informed, that the author of it was treated a long time as a chimerical, crack-brained fellow. However, some few there were who thought the project really feasible, and entered into partnership with him for accomplishing it. As far as they have hitherto proceeded, the success has answered their utmost wishes: and the river is made navigable, this second year of their undertaking, for some miles, at the expence of one fourth part of what had been always thought necessary for such a work.

They now carry goods at so cheap a rate as to induce the ignorant to believe that they are losers by their undertaking, and that at last they will be ruined by it. But they themselves are unanimously of another opinion; and scruple not to declare, that they shall be able to render the carriage still cheaper in proportion as they advance. And indeed, when they shall have proceeded so far towards the town of Stroud,

Stroud, as shall induce the waggons from the corn countries to come down to fetch coal; these waggons, in order that they may make the most of their journey, will certainly bring down corn; and then this corn, by affording a back freight, will consequently be a means of rendering the carriage of goods still cheaper, and, at the same time, of adding to the gains of the proprietors.

This being the state of the case, I thought, that so happy an invention was very well deserving of public notice; especially at a time when the navigation of so many rivers, rivulets, and streams, are now depending before the parliament. As to the utility of inland navigations, suffice it to say, that by these means you give the interior of the kingdom the advantage of a sea coast, and the sea-coasts the advantages of the interior provinces: you create likewise public roads for the carriage of goods, and for opening of communications between town and town in time of peace, and very serviceable fortifications against an enemy in time of war, and in case of an invasion. The only thing remaining to be wished for is, that all future navigations may be carried on by commissioners, as in the case of turnpikes, instead of proprietors. For it is really an absurdity to appropriate that to the benefit of a few, which was intended for the good of all. But, absurd as it is, it is too often the practice. That it may become less frequent, are the constant endeavours of

JOSIAH TUCKER.

Gloucester, April 3.

Remarks on a paper, intituled, Improvements and savings in inland navigations, exemplified on the river Stroud in the county of Gloucester, by the dean of Gloucester.

THE principal difficulties to encounter with in performing inland, or rather artificial navigations, the rev. dean refers to the four following heads, viz.

‘*First*, The stream proposed to be made navigable, may have many mills upon it: if so, the occupiers and proprietors of those mills will oppose every application to parliament to make it navigable, lest the locks should draw the water away from their mill-ponds’.

Remark I. When the two houses of parliament are convinced of the utility of any intended artificial navigation, and are satisfied by proofs and calculations that the waste of water to or from the mills, by such undertakings, cannot be materially prejudicial to the same, they generally promote and encourage such works as are a public convenience: witness the Hallifax river, &c.

On the other hand, there are instances where great opposition in parliament, hath frustrated such beneficial proposals; but that was many years ago, and at a time when public improvements were not so much encouraged as at present.

‘*Secondly*, Though there were no mill ponds to be injured, yet the stream itself may be so very inconsiderable, especially in dry seasons, as not to be sufficient for the expence of water, occasioned by the opening and filling of the locks; not to mention that the continual leakage at the gates of

of each lock is another waste of water utterly unavoidable.'

Remark II. An inconsiderable stream, doubtless, will produce an inconsiderable navigation, unless some expedients be used to preserve the water, and also to collect the sudden rains in sufficient reservoirs at the head of the navigation. But if water be wanting, or the stream so very small as the rev. dean seems to intimate, then let the navigation be either by lock, or the *new machinal scheme*, exhalations from the wind and sun will, in dry seasons, be equally prejudicial to either of them.

Again, suppose the lock navigation designed for barges of 40 or 50 tons burthen, the capacity of the locks to pass them (the falls supposed one with the other, 10 feet) will be nearly 2500 tons of water, which will be the whole expence of water in passing each lock: but be it observed, that in case there are twenty locks, or more or less, there will be but one lock of water lost *per day* in the whole navigation, whether up or down the same river, supposing one vessel daily navigated: which is so inconsiderable, that it must be a small stream indeed that cannot supply this waste to the mill-ponds.

As to the leakage of the lock-gates, the most convenient locks are built on such constructions, that, when the workmanship is well executed, the lock-gates will hardly leak a hoghead in twenty-four hours, instances whereof are well known, though a great head of water press upon the gates. Good water-tight locks are frequent in the French artificial navigations, as are also those executed in Holland, &c. It is pity that in Eng-

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land, we have examples of so many ill-constructed locks, subject to great leakage; probably the advocates for the *new scheme* have seen those leaky locks only, and is the reason why they are so sanguine to explode the old and more useful navigation.

Thirdly, Were no difficulties to arise either from the mills on the river, or the smallness of the stream, yet a third might occur, viz. the perpendicular height might be so great in certain places as to require several locks to be placed together, in the nature of stairs, for the gradual ascent or descent of the boats: the expence of which, besides the tediousness of the transit, will be insupportable in many cases.'

Remark III. It has not been defined as yet, to what perpendicular height a well-constructed lock may raise a barge; yet, from just observations it may be asserted, that were the falls more considerable than any that can be supposed in the rivers of England, a lock may be constructed to pass a barge without multiplying them at any single fall, so as to occasion extraordinary difficulties; but it seems very odd that such extraordinary falls should be hinted at as an objection to the lock navigations, when, in reality, in England no such falls are found that we know of.

Fourthly, After locks are made, they are very frequently put out of order, especially in winter. Sometimes this is occasioned by floods and freshes bursting open the gates; at other times, by frosts injuring the side walls; and at all times by the continual wear and tear, if I may so call it, which attends the swell, or cascade

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'cade of water, upon the first opening of the gates; and the misfortune is, that the damages cannot well be repaired till the summer season, when the waters are low.'

Remark IV. It is true, locks of bad construction are frequently out of repair; though on the other hand, it may be truly affirmed, that well constructed ones will receive so small an injury, even in the course of 20 years, that they may be repaired at any season, be the water high or low, in the space of a week.

There can be no other part of the lock generally subject to repair but the gates, the rest being all stone or brick.

As to the gates being burst open by floods or freshes, that can never happen, except it be by a torrent displacing the whole fabric, so as not to leave any vestigia; and as to frosts injuring the side walls, that is seldom or never seen; because the walls are, or ought to be, faced with ashler stone, or brick laid in terras.

That wear and tear, so called, attending the swell and cascade of water, in first opening the gates, are misunderstood; as it is well known the gates of a lock cannot be opened till the water in the lock be level with the upper or lower ponds, which is performed by means of wickets put in the gates or walls.

The difficulty of repairing damages till the summer season is likewise misunderstood; it being the custom in constructing of locks, to provide proper channels in the wings of the locks to receive occasionally timbers and plank, by which means dams at each end of the lock are soon made; and the water being cleared out, the da-

mages may be repaired at any time of the year, without difficulty or great impediment to the navigation.

To the above recited difficulties the rev. dean adds, 'To remedy these inconveniencies and many others, &c. a person whose name is Bridge, has invented a machine, simple in its construction, easy in operation, and cheap in point of expence.' Whereas the construction of the movements of the said *machine* or *crane*, or all that is essential therein, is simply, without any alteration or improvement, wholly and solely the invention of the ingenious Mr. Padmore, late of Bristol, evident models of which are to be seen on the Key, Gibb, and Back, in the city of Bristol.

The inventor of the Stroud-water *machines* or *cranes* may say, he had added the *ballancing* part to the cranes that Padmore constructed; but, taking all things together, the conveniencies and inconveniencies of Bridge's addition will *ballance*, and no advantage arise from it.

The rev. dean proceeds to explain the manner of the operation, and then makes his observations, with some pertinent remarks on inland navigations in general, and then concludes.

In answer to the rev. dean's observations on the *Crane Navigation*, it will appear here demonstrated, that the same cannot be of any general service or advantage to the public: because the freight that is to be put on *frames*, or on *casses* used for coal, is limiting, confining, and frustrating the very intention of an artificial navigation, which, in fact, is principally designed to convey in a cheap manner, goods, and heavy, unweildy, and unballanceable com-

commodities, such as large blocks of stone, timber, &c. of three or four tons weight, as also soil for the improvement of the interior parts of the country, which cannot be *ballanced* with *cranes*, calculated only to raise about a ton, or a ton and a half; therefore it is plain, the *new invention* cannot be of that benefit the rev. dean would persuade the public to believe. — Again, in case of no freight in going up the river, as well as back freight in going down it, the *ballancing* principle of course ceases; and the shifting the freight must be done by mere labour only. Now, then, to construct large cranes, and works to answer all purposes, considering the time of working them, cannot consistently be said to be cheap in point of expence, the article so much insisted on in the erection of the *machinal crane-works*.

To demonstrate, by calculation and comparison, the true state of the difference of the expence of conveying 40 tons by the *new scheme* and the lock navigation, observe, by calculation it appears, that a 40 ton barge may be towed in a stagnated water (suppose for the sake of a general calculation) at the rate of two miles and three furlongs *per* hour, by the strength of two men towing from the mast's head. By the same calculation, a similar moulded vessel, whose freight is only 10 tons, will require only one man at the towing line, and go at the above rate. The whole distance between Fromiload and Wallbridge (the extent of the designed navigation) is ten miles, and the number of falls where locks, machines, or cranes are to be erected, twenty.

It appears, that the boats cannot be shifted without two men and a boy, and sometimes more are re-

quired, arising from the injudicious manner of working the cranes, which increases the expence of the crane navigation.

The boats exemplified upon the river Stroud, will contain 6, 7, or 8 *frames*, each holding a ton; but to give all the advantage the *new scheme* will admit of, suppose each boat to carry ten frames, to raise one ton each; and suppose the boats one half hour shipping, and the like unshipping the ten frames, though it is known at present they perform that work in 20 minutes only, yet, from the inequality of the canals, there will be half an hour lost at each crane; the whole time an hour.

The time in making a H. M. S. compleat trip and retrip with the 40 ton barge, supposed to be in towing

8 22 50

The time to pass and repass the 20 locks at 2 minutes each lock, proved to be sufficient, by observation as well as by calculation

1 20 0

9 42 50

The time to make a trip and retrip by the 10 ton *crane* boat, all circumstances being alike, will be found, the towing the same as before,

8 22 50

The time to pass and repass at the 20 mills or falls, allowing half an hour at each *crane* up and down, will be

20 0 0

28 22 50
Sup-

L 2

Suppose the towing labour comes to 18d. *per day per man* (12 h. work) the expence of two men for 9 h. 42' 50" in making a compleat trip and retrip in the 40 ton barge, only

The 10 ton boat to make the same trip and retrip will require (on account of the working the cranes) two men's labour for 28 h. 22' 50" which comes to 7s. 1d. *per trip and retrip*; and according to the same rate, 40 tons for the labour of freight only

The difference being an extra-charge by the crane or *new scheme* navigation for 40 tons freight, in every compleat voyage up and down the navigation

From this calculation it plainly appears, that the new scheme has a disadvantage of nearly 1115*l.* *per cent.* and the same disadvantage will proportionably arise on any other extent of navigation. Hence it is evident, that the judgment of the legislature is right in vesting all the advantage of an invention, which might not seem to them to carry the same prospect of public utility, as it did to the proprietors of the machine navigation on the river Stroud.

I conclude, by declaring the motive I have in writing the above remarks, is to explode the false notions of the inutility of the known

l. s. d.

0 2 4

1 8 4

1 6 0

and established method of artificial navigation, and to prevent the public from being prejudiced in favour of a new invention, which, being looked upon in the most advantageous light, can be but probable, and therefore cannot deserve so much notice as to retard any navigation that may be under present consideration.

Ferd. Statford,

Gloucester, May 29.

A new contrivance to prevent the firing of coal or other mines.

THE coal mines, adjoining the river Ware near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, are in general about fifty or sixty fathom deep, of many acres extent, and communicate with the surface by means of perpendicular cylinders, generally distinguished amongst the workmen by the name of Shafts. At such great depths, it is natural to conclude that the circulation of the air must be very slow, as not being easily affected by the many agitations common upon the external part of the earth, which gives an opportunity for the sulphureous exhalations that are there frequent to collect in great quantities, and being advantageously fired, by coming in contact with the workmen's candles, are productive of the most terrible effects. Some few years ago a common working smith employed in these works, considering that a constant succession of fresh air would be a means of hindering the vapour from accumulating to any considerable quantity, and having frequently observed the great flux of air absolutely necessary to sustain a fire of any considerable size, proposed, as the most probable means

to remove the cause of such accumulation, the following method.

A cylindrical stove, or lamp of about three feet long, and two feet diameter, was filled with common fire, and let half way down one shaft of a coal-mine; the effect every way answered his expectation, for by that means the air being rarified, and consequently becoming specifically lighter than that below, ascended, and gave way to the more dense; hence fresh air came rushing down the other communicating shafts, and made a sensible breeze through the greatest part of the mine; but one inconveniency attending this method was, its not so fully affecting the remotest parts of the mine as could have been wished, making its greatest influx down the nearest shafts; to remedy this the following improvements have been introduced.

Instead of the stove being suspended in the shaft, a furnace is built upon the surface, whose only

supply is from a communication with the internal parts of the mine, by means of wooden pipes, which may be directed to every remote part. Since the introduction of these methods into practice, not any misfortunes have happened from the sulphureous vapours collecting and firing; but, on the contrary, mines that had been totally deserted on that account are now wrought, and, from continued experience, with the greatest security. In short, this furnace will, I believe, be found, upon strict scrutiny, to be the best ventilator now in use, where fuel is of any moderate value.

N. B. The diameter of the grate, or stove, of this furnace, is generally 3 feet 6 inches; height, 4 feet; internal diameter of the case, or furnace, 9 feet; altitude, 8 feet; diameter of the ventage, 1 foot 6 inches; diameter of the communicating pipes, 2 inches each, and may be made round, though generally made square.

ANTIQUITIES.

An account of an essay to prove that the Chinese are an Egyptian colony, written in French by M. de Guignes, member of the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, professor of the Syriac language in the Royal College, and Censor Royal and Interpreter of the Oriental languages to the King.

Several persons of great learning have heretofore suspected that the conquests of Osiris and Sesostris carried many Egyptians into India and China. M. Huet, in particular, supposed that colonies from Egypt had passed into China; but some of the British literati have, from the same premises, drawn a contrary conclusion: for having like him been struck with the conformity between the Chinese and Egyptian customs, they have supposed that Noah retiring into China, after the deluge, the arts and sciences passed from thence into Egypt. M. Guignes's conjectures have another foundation: having read a memoir of the abbe Barthelemy, on the letters of the Phœnicians, he began to reflect upon the manner in which alphabetical letters had been first formed, and this led him to look into a Chinese Dictionary, as the letters of that language are supposed to be of great antiquity. Upon inspecting this dictionary, he was greatly surprised to find a figure that very much resembled one of the Phœnician letters in Barthelemy's alphabet; this awakened his attention to a new object, and upon a farther search, he found such proof of the derivation of the Chinese letters

from the Phœnicians, as at once convinced and astonished him; his essay therefore, is an attempt to shew that the Chinese characters are nothing more than monograms, or cyphers, formed of three Phœnician letters; and that the reading them produces Phœnician or Egyptian sounds; but, as an introduction to his arguments, it is necessary to give a short account of Barthelemy's memoir.

There are preserved at Malta two tables of marble, on each of which there are two inscriptions, one in Phœnician and one in Greek, and both the Phœnician and Greek inscriptions are the same on both marbles. An inaccurate copy of these inscriptions came by some accident into the hands of the late cardinal Polignac, and was by him communicated to the academy. After several different conjectures concerning the meaning of these inscriptions, the count de Caylus procured models of the marbles in plaster, upon which Barthelemy immediately began to work, and was soon convinced, that the Greek inscription was a translation of the Phœnician, differing only in the names: the Greek, according to his interpretation, imports, that Denys and Serapion, both of the city of Tyre, and both sons of Serapion, erected the monument in question to Hercules, surnamed Archegetes, or the leader; the Phœnician he translates thus, 'Abdassar, and his brother Aseremor, the sons of Abdassar, have made this vow to their lord Melcarth, the tutelary divinity of Tyre; may he bless them in their uncertain courses,

courses, or may he bless them after they have gone astray.' Now Melcarth, Μέλκαρτος, is known to have been the Tyrian name for Hercules; and it is not strange that Denys and Serapion should in the Phœnician language be called Abdassar and Aferemor, because it was common among the Orientals to have one Oriental and one Greek name. These inscriptions, which were rather trifling in themselves, derived great importance from the light which they threw upon Oriental literature; for upon comparing them with some medals, which had been struck in Phœnicia, Barthelemy formed a Phœnician alphabet, by which many ancient inscriptions were explained with great facility: and, among other things, he discovered that the three-and-thirty Phœnician inscriptions, which were found at Citium in Cyprus, of which Dr. Pocock published an inaccurate copy, in 1745, and two of which were inscribed upon funeral monuments, contain the names of princes of whom history makes no mention. To this Phœnician alphabet Barthelemy has added two others, one of which is formed from an inscription found at Carpentras, and the other from the inscriptions of Cyprus, published by the same author.

M. Guignes begins his essay by observing, that the writing of the Chinese is not like that of other nations, composed of a certain number of characters, the different combinations of which form syllables and words, but each character is a symbol of some idea, and may be reduced to three simple elements: the strait line, the curve line, and the point: these elements, by their position or combination, produced new characters, which were ranged

into 214 classes, and this they call the keys: these 214 radical characters, by various combinations and complications, form a vast variety of symbols to the number of 70 or 80,000; which will not appear strange, if it is remembered that this number includes all the ideas that it is necessary to express, and is equal to the number of words in other languages: but the colloquial language of China is by no means so copious as that which is written; for it consists only of a small number of monosyllables and sounds, which differ only by the various tones of pronunciation, without either conjugation or declension; and it appears to have so little relation to the written language, that the sounds which are attached to the combination of the simple and radical characters have no affinity with the sounds of those characters separately. The living and written languages stand singly and apart, totally independent of each other.

The Egyptians had also three distinct ways of writing; the epistolic, composed of alphabetical letters; the hieroglyphic, which represented the objects themselves; and the symbolic, which expressed them by metaphor and allegory: all these methods of writing passed into China, and though at first it is not easy to believe that they ever had the knowledge of alphabetic letters, yet there is a very strong evidence of the fact. It appears, upon inspection of Barthelemy's Phœnician alphabet, that the figures of jod and aleph are among the ancient radical characters of the Chinese. The Phœnician jod is formed like a trident, without a handle, and placed obliquely; the Chinese make use of the same symbol to signify a hand;

hand; and this is also the signification of the word *jod*, the name of the letter in Phœnician. *Aleph* is the first character in the Phœnician alphabet, and signifies pre-eminence, the action of leading; it is formed by a right line crossed by two others, which form angles on the other side: the same figure is also the radical characters of the Chinese, the mark of unity, and used to express exactly the same idea.

From these instances M. Guignes was led to suspect that true alphabetical letters existed even in the Chinese hieroglyphic characters; and that, if stripped of all the strokes that disguise them, an alphabet might be produced very ancient, and very analogous to the primitive alphabet of all nations. This universal alphabet is not indeed come down to us intire and uncorrupted; but M. Guignes, supposing its constituent part to subsist in the Oriental alphabets, he placed all those alphabets in as many corresponding columns, in order to compare the form of the letters with that of the Chinese characters; he then observed that the greater part of the Oriental letters had proper denominations and significations; both signified a house; *daleth*, a door; *ain*, an eye; and *schin*, a tooth; and he soon found that the symbol used by the Chinese to express a house was the same with the Hebrew *beth*; that the symbol, which signified a door, represented the *daleth*; that the *ain*, whether Phœnician or Ethiopian, was used by the Chinese to represent an eye, and that the teeth are in the Chinese language expressed by a jaw furnished with points, very much resembling the Hebrew, Samaritan, and Phœnician *schin*.

These discoveries gave rise to the

design of analysing such Chinese characters as included several Oriental letters; for, if it should appear that the union of these characters formed an Egyptian or Phœnician word, the consequence of the analysis would be manifest: having then begun with those Chinese characters, which are compounded of two elements, he took that which stands for father, and he found that, abstracted from the sound which answered to it, it was compounded of *j* and *d*, which makes *jad* or *jod*; now in the Coptic language, which has preserved many Egyptian words, *jod* signifies father. The ancient Chinese character, which signified a mass of waters, is formed of an *j* and an *m*, which make the word *jam*; and *jam*, among the Orientals, signifies the sea. An *j* and an *n* form the Chinese character that expresses an enemy; and *jan*, in Hebrew and Phœnician, signifies to fight. Hand, in the Chinese, is represented by a character formed of an *j* and an *f*; and, in the Coptic, the word *jof* signifies hand.

The examination of those, which are formed of three elements, was not less successful; the character *hia*, which signifies to break, is nothing more than a groupe, compounded of a *schin* and two *daleths*; from whence results the Hebrew and Phœnician *scaded*, which has the same signification. The character, *kiun*, prince, is formed of an *f* and two *i*'s, which make *phii*; and the names of the king's of Egypt often terminate in *phis*, *Amenophis*, *Saophis*, and others; that is, the princes *Ameno*, *Sao*, &c.

M. Guignes proceeded to a method which is the inverse of this; the three radicals of the Phœnician word *jadah*, i. e. to know, are a *jod*, which signifies hand, *daleth*, which

which signifies a door, and an ain, which signifies an eye; now, by uniting the three Chinese characters, which express these three objects, a hieroglyphic will be produced, by which the people of China signify to examine and to know. Innumerable operations of the same kind have been attended with the same success, from whence it follows that the ancient Chinese writing was like the Egyptian, composed of alphabetical letters.

Egyptian hieroglyphics are also equally manifest in the Chinese writing; the sun is represented by a circle, the moon by a disk; fishes, tortoises, serpents, frogs, mice, and many other animals, are represented by outlines of their true figures.

Lastly, the symbolical character of the Chinese affords traces of a striking resemblance with that of the Egyptians. Upon Egyptian monuments there is often seen a horizontal line with a bowl over it, and this symbol among the Chinese signifies most high, and is an epithet applied to the divinity. In the Chinese writings, a wing expanded signifies the minister of a prince; and a bonnet signifies a great trust in the state; these symbols often occur in Egyptian monuments; and both among the Egyptians and Chinese, hatred is expressed by two animals that have an antipathy to each other. The Egyptians represented a battle by two hands, one of which had a shield and the other a bow, alluding to Apollo; and the Chinese represent the same object by two hands and a bow; and they represent a soldier by two hands, and a bow and arrow: lastly, both among the Egyptians and Chinese, a circle with a little animal is a symbol of the sun.

M. Guignes has produced many

other examples, which confirm his opinion that the Chinese writing was originally derived from the Egyptian. It has been asked, at what time the communication between these two, Egypt and China, happened; and he answers this question by a remark of the greatest importance. Two-and-twenty families, called dynasties, have governed China in succession. At the head of the first dynasty they place the prince Yu, whose reign is supposed to commence about 2207 years before the Christian æra; before this there is no account of regular succession. The princes of the first dynasty, according to the order of succession, were Yu, Ki, Kang, Theong, &c. These names are of the language spoken in China, and have no relation to that which is written; and if the ancient characters which represent these names, are analysed, according to Barthelemy's alphabet, in that of Yu will be found Men, Menes, a king of Thebes in Egypt; in Ki, Jadoa, i. e. Athoes, the successor of Menes; in Kang, Jabia, i. e. Diabes, the third king of Thebes; in Tehong, or Theong, Phemphi, Pemphos, the fourth king of Thebes, and so of others.

It follows, from these observations, that the Chinese, when they adopted the writing and customs of the Egyptians, they adopted also their annals, and that the communication between the two countries was posterior to Menes; so that, in M. Guignes' opinion, the Egyptian colony did not come into China till about the year 1122 before the Christian æra. Let us suppose that a company of Frenchmen should go and establish a new kingdom in America, the first sovereign of which should be considered as the successor of the monarch now reigning in France;

France; then all the history of France would become the ancient history of the new colony. Let us also suppose that these Frenchmen, to make themselves understood by the natives should write the word *Pere*, father, or only the two consonants *Pr.* omitting the vowels, according to the custom of the Oriental nations, and make them conceive the idea, which they connect with that symbol, it will then be easily comprehended how Egypt transmitted to China, the characters of its alphabet, its hieroglyphics, its customs, and its history.

What now becomes of the vast antiquity of which the Chinese boast, with so much confidence and pride! For the literati, who know the ancient characters of their writing, will from this time be obliged to bear testimony to this discovery, which overturns it. If some Phœnician character, or word, is presented to them, the letter *Beth*, or the word *Jadah*, they must at once acknowledge, that one signifies a house, and the other to know; and what shall we think of all the efforts which have been made to attack and defend their chronology; of all the inductions that have been drawn from it, against the authority of the books of *Moses*, as containing only imaginary systems, contrived to establish him in the capacity of a legislator? and of that early wisdom, and universal superiority, which has been so often granted them? All these phantoms, says *M. Guignes*, must disappear at once, and one simple fact remain in their stead, That the ancient savages of China were polished by the Egyptians as well as those of Greece, with only this difference, that they were polished later because they were more remote.

Objections to the dissertation of M. de Guignes, in which he has attempted to prove, that the Chinese were an Egyptian colony, by M. Deshautesfraye, Royal Professor of the Arabic language, and interpreter of the Oriental languages to the King of France.

M. Deshautesfraye observes, that *M. de Guignes* has three principal objects.

1st. To prove that the Chinese characters are nothing more than monograms formed of Phœnician letters, and that the reading or expressing of them produces Phœnician or Egyptian sounds.

2dly. To prove that the two first Chinese dynasties consisted of princes who had reigned not in China but in Egypt; and though *M. Guignes* mentions but four of these princes, yet he insinuates that the parallel might be continued between the emperors of the Chinese dynasty, *Hia*, and the kings of the dynasty of *Thebes*. From the whole he infers, that an Egyptian colony established itself in China about 1122 years before the Christian æra.

The objections of *M. Deshautesfraye* relate to these particulars, and are twenty-three in number, of which the following are the chief.

The two first objections arise from a supposition that *M. Guignes* imagined hieroglyphics to be derived from alphabetical letters; and *M. Deshautesfraye* has therefore taken great pains to prove that hieroglyphics were prior to alphabetical writing. But in this article he seems to have argued upon an erroneous conclusion; for *M. Guignes* supposes that the radical character of the Chinese, now used to signify tortoise, was anciently no other than the figure of that animal; from whence he

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concludes, that many other of the Chinese characters were originally pure hieroglyphics, or sensible representations of the objects; and particularly mentions the letters or characters which signify the sun, the moon, fishes, serpents, frogs, mice, and other animals; which plainly proves that he supposes hieroglyphics, which consist of delineations of sensible objects, to have been first in date.

But however this be, M. Deshautesfraye, in his third objection, observes, that after the invention of alphabetical characters, the use of hieroglyphics was discontinued, except by the priests, and that therefore priests must be supposed to have passed into China with the supposed colony, if the Chinese borrowed any character from their hieroglyphics; upon which he puts the following queries.

1st. Why the priests permitted the use of hieroglyphics in common to their colony in China, when they reserved it to themselves as a sacred prerogative in Egypt? 2dly, How it happens that there are no traces of the Egyptian language in that of China? or rather, why was not the barbarous jargon of the wild Chinese totally absorbed in the language of Egypt, the regular and perfect language of a polished and learned people? and 3dly, What is become of the Egyptian religion, which the priests carried into China with their hieroglyphics? He also asks, supposing hieroglyphics to precede an alphabet, how M. Guignes can support his opinion, that the hieroglyphics communicated by the Chinese to the Egyptians were composed of alphabetical letters? But this question is manifestly founded upon a mistake of M. Guignes's sense; for he does

not suppose that the hieroglyphics, properly so called, i. e. pictured representations of sensible objects, were derived from alphabetical letters; but he supposes only that many characters, which among the Egyptians were alphabetical, were used by the Chinese as symbols, or a species of hieroglyphics, like the Arabic cyphers, which are used in the same manner among many nations whose language is very different from the Arabic; and this appears from the comparison that he has made, by supposing some Frenchmen to have transported themselves to an island inhabited only by savages, and to have written in their presence the word *Pere*, father, and then have made them understand the idea that was connected with it: the word *Pere* would then, with respect to the savages, have been a kind of hieroglyphic, signifying father; though, with respect to the French, it was regularly formed by the combination of alphabetical letters.

In this hypothesis, however, M. Deshautesfraye finds many difficulties: 1st. How the French would have taught the savages the art of writing without first giving them the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and acquainting them with their powers, which might have been done in a few days. 2dly. Supposing the native language of the savages to have had some sounds which the French letters would not express, it would have been very easy for them, after having once been acquainted with an alphabet, to invent some new characters to express those sounds. By what means did these Frenchmen communicate the knowledge of their characters to the savages? Must they not

not first have been well acquainted with the language of the savages? and must they not then have been employed many years in teaching them the use of their characters, and the application of them to the terms of their language? Many of these difficulties, however, will disappear: it is supposed that they did not at first propose to explain the principles of their language to the savages, but only to make themselves understood by them without knowing their language; and in that there seems to be little more difficulty than in teaching them numerical characters. When the French shewed these people the twenty-four characters of their alphabet, with their common combinations, which certainly could not have been done in a few days, they could have made but a very inconsiderable progress towards teaching them the theory and practice of their language. We know, however, that deaf persons have been taught to read; and therefore the French might have taught these savages the use of their alphabet without knowing their language; for a deaf man can be taught by signs only.

But it is pretended that M. de Guignes has not formed a just idea of the Egyptian characters; he has distinguished, after Porphiry, three kinds of writing among the Egyptians; the epistolic, composed of alphabetic characters; the hieroglyphic, which consisted of representations of the things themselves; and the symbolic, in which things were expressed by metaphor and allegory. But Clement of Alexandria, in a passage which is yet more clear than this of Porphiry, does not speak of the symbolic as a body of writing: he distinguishes three

kinds of letters used among the Egyptians; the first called the epistolic, which consisted of alphabetic elements, and was used in common by the people; the second called curiologic, which represented things by a delineation of their true figures; and the third called symbolic, which represented things by their properties and qualities: thus the proper or curiologic character, expressed the sun by a figure representing that luminary, and the symbolic represented the year by a serpent with the tail in its mouth; the curiologic and symbolic, taken together, were called the hieroglyphic, or the sacerdotal character, as being used only by the priests.

From these particulars, M. Deshautesfraye concludes, that the Egyptians never composed any body of writing all in symbolic characters, and that Porphiry has mistaken a sub-division for a general one. As to the hieroglyphic or sacerdotal writing of Egypt, M. Deshautesfraye gives his opinion in these terms.

“ I am convinced, says he, that the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians were no more than representations of their gods, some by a natural representation of the form under which they were supposed to subsist, and some by symbols of their attributes, by the head of an ibis, a hawk, a dog, or some other animal, with the body of a man, or by the head of a man with the body of a brute.”

Herodotus mentions only two characters in use among the Egyptians, the sacred and the vulgar, and this inclines M. Deshautesfraye still more to think, that the hieroglyphic or sacred sculpture did not form a regular discourse. He thinks also that his opinion in this
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particular elucidates a passage in Sanchoniathon, which imports that Mercury, copying the heavens, drew the portraits of the gods, of Chronos, of Dagon, and many others, the characters of which he made sacred letters. I think, says he, I perceive by this passage that these were *symbolical* portraits of the gods; that they gave the first idea of sacerdotal writing; and if so, we have no reason to wonder that these portraits are mentioned as a species of writing.

It now remains to enquire, whether these hieroglyphics, or sacred sculptures, are prior to the invention of alphabetic characters, and if these are the hieroglyphics intended by M. de Deshautesfraye, when he tells us that the hieroglyphic letters were prior to alphabetic elements.

M. de Guignes had discovered great resemblance between the ancient radical characters of the Chinese and several Phœnician letters, as the *jod*, the *aleph*, the *daleth*, the *ain*, the *schin*, and some others: but of this resemblance, says the critic, the eye only can judge. He then exhibits these Phœnician letters and the supposed correspondent Chinese radicals, taken from the dictionary called Choveven, in opposite columns, and declares he can find no such resemblance as M. de Guignes supposes, either in the form or the primordial signification. But it is not yet certain that these are the same characters that M. Guignes has compared.

M. Guignes has affirmed, that the greater part of the names of the Egyptian kings terminated in *phis*; but M. Deshautesfraye, on the contrary, says, that there are but nine that have this termination, and that

more than forty terminate in *rus* or *ris*.

The symbolic characters have furnished M. de Guignes with an argument in favour of his opinion. We often see, says he, upon Egyptian monuments, a horizontal line with a bowl over it, which was a symbol used by the Chinese, to express the *Highest*, or *Most High*, an attribute which they ascribe to God. Among the Chinese, a wing extended signifies the minister of a prince; and a bonnet, or cap, expresses a great trust in the state. And these symbols are frequently found upon the monuments of Egypt. But, says M. Deshautesfraye, supposing that the Egyptian symbols, which are taken to be the same with the Chinese characters, were represented in the same form, which is not the case (for the Chinese wing and Egyptian wing make very different appearances) they could not even then give any authority to M. Guignes's opinion, because it is impossible he should know what signification the Chinese character had as a symbol in Egypt. Granting that the Egyptians expressed hatred by a cat and a dog, or any other two animals between which there is a natural antipathy, and that the Chinese do the same, it cannot sure be fairly concluded, that one nation copied this symbol from the other. But the truth is, that the Egyptians represented hatred by a fish, as appears by the hieroglyphic inscription over the porch of the temple of Diospolis, which, according to Clement of Alexandria, consists of an infant, an old man, a hawk, a fish, and a crocodile, and is thus interpreted: "Oh you who are born, and you who die, God hateth impudence."

If

If the Egyptians, by two hands, one of which held a shield, and the other a bow, signified a battle, which the Chinese represent by two hands and a bow, these symbols are not the same, because in the Chinese symbol the shield is wanting. Besides, these symbols may be supposed to have been adopted by different nations, that have never had any communication with each other. Lastly, if M. Guignes believes that a circle, with a little animal in the center, signifies the sun, both among the ancient Egyptians and the modern Chinese, he is mistaken; the Egyptians had no symbol of the sun except the hawk and the scarabee, which they represented in the middle of a circle.

M. Deshautesfraye observes, that the little horizontal line traced in the middle of a circle is used by the Chinese to signify one of the two principal elements, which they call *Yang*, or the Masculine Air: the moon was represented by two lines in a circle, and these two lines signified *Yn*, or the Feminine Air; for the Chinese imagine that the sun and moon are composed of the purest substance of *Khi*, or a sovereign and eternal air, which includes both sexes, and is the origin of all things.

There has subsisted in China, ever since the commencement of the empire, a savage people whom they call *Miao*, or *Miaesse*, whom M. de Guignes supposes are the original natives, who, on the arrival of the Egyptians, took refuge among the mountains, where they have ever since preserved their independence. But to this it is objected, that if these *Miaos* retired into the mountains when the Chinese monarchy was first formed, the time will

not agree with the introduction of the colony from Egypt.

But the Chinese historians report, that in the country called *Tathfine*, there is a people that have the same origin with the Chinese, an assertion which is said to have been borrowed from Matuonlin, an historian who describes the Roman empire under the name of *Tathfine*, which signifies Great China; but this author says only that the inhabitants of *Tathfine* are supposed to be derived from China, and this testimony is too vague to be of much weight, especially as it is founded on the vanity for which the Chinese are so remarkable; besides, it is alledged that Matuonlin does not suppose *Tathfine* to comprehend Egypt.

The Chinese, at the head of their first dynasty, place the prince *Yu*, whose reign commenced about the year 2207 before Christ, and farther remote than this the Chinese chronology is infinitely confused and imperfect. The princes of this dynasty, according to their succession, were *Yu*, *Ki*, *Kang*, *Tchong*, &c. Now, in the analysis of those names which is given by M. de Guignes, he finds Men or Menes king of Thebes, Jadoa or Athoes his successor, Jabia or Diabes, and Pemphi, Pemphos, and so of others: from whence he concludes, that the Chinese, when they adopted the Egyptian customs, appropriated their annals also. Upon which M. Deshautesfraye observes, 1st. That it is very strange the pretended Chinese Egyptian princes should not have preserved their true names. 2dly. That if M. de Guignes had had a sure method of investigating Egyptian names, by analysing their monograms, he would have found

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Manouph instead of Menes, and Athfor, or Athoes, instead of Athoes, according to the true orthography of those Egyptian names. 3dly. He demands how M. Guignes could find the name Diabics in Thaikang, the name of the successor of Ki, since between Athoes and Diabics, the canon of Eratosthenes, which he follows, has placed another Athoes, the second of that name. And, 4thly. He remarks that Thai, in the name Thaikang, signifies *great*, and Tchong, in that of Tchong-kang his successor, signifies *second*; and he asks why M. de Guignes took only the qualification of this last prince, instead of his true name Khang. Could it, says he, be for any other reason, than because he could not have persuaded any body to believe, that the character Khang could be read Jabia or Pemphi?

To prove that M. Guignes must be mistaken, in supposing that an Egyptian colony settled in China 1122 years before Christ, and first polished the natives of that country, M. Deshautesfraye observes, that in that very year the tyrant Cheou was dethroned by Vouvang, the founder of the dynasty Tcheou, at the head of 700,000 men, who established under him 800 tributary princes; from which he infers that the power of that monarch was then very great, and of considerable antiquity.

Lastly, M. Deshautesfraye observes, that the doctrine of the Metempsychosis, which was a doctrine of the antient Egyptians, was not known in China till the year of our Lord 65, and that it is improbable in the highest degree, that this doctrine should have been then first introduced, if an Egyptian colony

had established themselves there more than 1000 years before that æra.

A description of the first theatre that was ever built, called the theatre of Bacchus, at Athens.

ANCIENT authors have treated of the construction of theatres but obscurely and imperfectly. Vitruvius has given us no account either of their dimensions, or of the number of their principal and constituting parts; presuming, I suppose, that they had been well enough known, or could never have perished; for example, he does not determine the dimensions of the rows of benches. Among the more modern writers, the learned Scaliger has omitted the most essential parts; and the citations of Bulingerus from Atheneus, Hesychius, Eustathius, Suidas, and others, throw a weak and imperfect light on the real construction of ancient theatres.

An exact description of the theatre of Bacchus at Athens, whose circumference is still visible, and whose ruins are a monument of its ancient magnificence, will give us a true idea of these structures. The famous architect Philos built this theatre in the time of Pericles, above two thousand years ago: it consisted without, of three rows of *porticos* or *galleries*, one above the other, and was of a circular form; the diameter was one hundred Athenian feet, nearly the same in English measure, for which reason it was called by the Athenians, *Hecatompodon*. A part of the æra, which comprehended fourteen feet of the diameter, did not belong pre-

precisely to the theatre, being behind the scene.

The theatre itself was divided into two principal partitions, one for the spectators, and the other for the representations. The parts designed for the spectators were the *conistra*, which the Romans called *arena*; the rows or benches, the little stairs, and the gallery, called *circys*. The parts appropriated to the actors were the *orchestra*, the *logeon*, or *thymele*, the *proscenion*, and the scene. In that part of the edifice allotted to the spectators were twenty-four rows of seats, or benches, ascending gradually one above the other, and proceeding round the *conistra* or *arena*, in an arch of a circle, to the stage, which the Greeks called *proscenion*. These benches were distinguished eight and eight, by three corridors, or passages, which were called *diazoma*. They were of the same figure with the rows of seats, and were contrived for the passage of the spectators from one story to another, without incommoding those who were already placed. For the same convenience there were stairs that passed from one corridor to another, cross the several rows; and near those stairs there were doors by which the people entered from the galleries on the outside, and took their places according to their rank and distinction. The best places were in the middle division, containing eight rows of seats, between the 8th and 17th: this division was called *bonleticon*, and designed for the magistrates: the other rows were called *ephebicon*, and were for the citizens, after they were 18 years of age.

The height of each of these rows of benches were about 13 inches;

their breadth about 22 inches: the lowest bench was near four feet higher from the level of the floor: the height and breadth of the corridors and passages was double the height and breadth of the benches. The sides of the stairs passing from the body of the edifice towards the stage were not parallel; for the space betwixt them grew sharper as they came near the *conistra*, or *arena*, and ended in the figure of a wedge, whence the Romans called them *cunei*; to prevent the falling down of the rain upon those steps, there were pent-houses set up to carry off the water.

Above the upper corridor there was a gallery, called *circys*, for the women, where those who were infamous, or irregular in their lives, were not permitted to enter.

This theatre was not so capacious as that which was built in Rome by Marcus Scaurus, the *Ædilis*; for in that there was room for seventy-nine thousand persons; in this there was room for six thousand; it could not contain less, for the suffrages of the people were taken in it, and by the Athenian laws six thousand suffrages were requisite to make a decree of the people authentic.

Thus much for the place appointed for the spectators: as to that which was designed for the actors, (which comprehended the *orchestra*, the *logeon*, or *thymele*, the *proscenion*, and the scene) the *orchestra* was about four feet from the ground; its figure was an oblong square thirty-six feet in length, extending from the stage to the rows or benches: its breadth is not mentioned in the memoirs I have of the dimensions of this theatre, which were taken on the spot about one hundred years since, by M. de la Guil-

latiere, an ingenious traveller. In certain places of it the music, the chorus, and the mimics were conveniently disposed. Among the Romans it was put to a more honourable use, for the emperor and senate had places upon it. Upon the flat of the orchestra, towards the place of the actors, was an elevation, or platform, called logeon, or thymele, which among the Romans was called pulpitum; it was higher than the orchestra; its figure was square, being six feet every side; and in this place the principal part of the chorus made their recitations, and in comical interludes the mimics used to perform in it.

The proscenion, or stage, was raised above the logeon. That great architect, Philo, contrived the edifice in such a manner as that the representations may be seen, and the voices of the actors and music heard, with the greatest advantage. The proscenion was eighteen feet in breadth, and its length extended from one side of the edifice to the opposite side, but not diametrically, being eighteen feet distant from the center.

The scene, properly speaking, was the columns and ornaments in architecture, raised from the foundation, and upon the sides of the proscenion, for its beauty and decoration. Agatarchus was the first architect who found out the way of adorning scenes by the rules of perspective, and Eschylus assisted him.

Parascenion signified the intire space before and behind the scene; and the same name was given to all the avenues and passages from the music-room to the place where the actors performed.

The theatre of Regilla, not far from the temple of Theseus, in

Athens, was covered magnificently, having a fair roof of cedar. The odeon, or theatre for music, was covered likewise; but no part of the theatre of Bacchus, which we have described, was covered, except the proscenion and circys. The Athenians, being exposed to the weather, came usually with great cloaks, to secure them from the rain or the cold; and for defence against the sun, they had the sciadion, a kind of parasol, which the Romans used also in their theatres, by the name of umbellæ; but when a sudden storm arose, the play was interrupted, and the spectators dispersed.

A sort of tent-work over the entire area of the edifice might have been contrived as a shelter from the rain, and a shade from the sun. Such a covering would have obviated the inconveniences of roofed theatres, which obstruct the free communication of the air, and of unroofed theatres, which do not keep out the weather. At Athens the plays were always represented in the day-time, which made the unroofed theatres less inconvenient.

In that now described, Philo has preserved a just symmetry of architecture; and shewed great judgment in assisting the communication of sounds: for the voice being extenuated in an open and spacious place, where the distant walls, though of marble, could give little or no repercussion to make it audible, he contrived cells in the thickness of the corridors, in which he placed brass vessels, supported by wedges of iron, that they might not touch the wall. The voice proceeding from the stage to the corridors; and striking upon the concavity of those vessels, was reverberated with more clearness and

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force: their number in all were twenty-eight, and were called *echœa*, because they gave an augmentation, or an echo, to the sound.

Outwardly there was a portico, consisting of a double gallery, divided by rows of pillars, called the portico of Eumenicus. The floor of this portico was raised a good distance from the ground, so that from the street they ascended to it by stairs: it was of an oblong square figure, embellished with green pallisadoes, to please the eyes of those who walked in it. Here it was that their repetitions were made, and proposed for the theatre, as other music and symphony was in the odeon.

Some account of the first volume of gravings from the paintings that have been discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum, just published at Naples, in the form of an atlas.

THIS work was undertaken and executed by the direction, and at the expence, of his Sicilian majesty; and the persons who were employed in it have been long eminent in the republic of letters. It consists of two parts; one is a representation of the antiquities, the other a dissertation on them. In the literary part the author's chief intention has not been to determine the merit of the several pieces which are described; the representations themselves, with an account of the state in which the originals are preserved, and of the colours with which they are executed, being sufficient to enable all who are not wholly unacquainted with the art to judge for themselves.

No tracing in the writings of antiquity have yet been discovered of the art of painting in oil; on the contrary it appears, that the ancients painted only in fresco, in water-colours, or in gouache. But it was questioned whether the painting in fresco was the only manner used to decorate their walls and cielings; and it has been generally determined by good antiquaries in the affirmative. The discoveries, however, that have been made at Herculaneum prove, that good antiquaries may be mistaken; for almost all the paintings on the walls and cielings that have yet been dug up, are in water-colours, as appears incontestibly from the following particulars.

1st. Many of these pieces have suffered injury by time, and from some the colours have scaled off; upon the removal of the first colour a second appeared, which it had been laid over, the surface of the plaister not having received the least damage. But this can never happen to paintings in fresco; for in paintings in fresco, the colours, mixed only with pure water, are laid on upon plaister, a composition of lime and sand, while it is yet fresh, so that they penetrate and incorporate with it, and cannot be rubbed off, without rubbing away the wall at the same time.

2dly. In fresco, there is but a certain number of colours that can be used; but, in the paintings discovered in Herculaneum, there are all the colours that the ancients were acquainted with, and particularly those which, as Pliny has observed, and as experiment now proves, could not be used in fresco; besides, there are some, of which the composition is now found to be extremely

extremely difficult, if not impossible, particularly a violet colour; and a kind of deep red.

It must not, however, be thought that these colours are coarse, or that the transition from one to the other is abrupt or hard: on the contrary, all the tints are softened by a delicate gradation, which would do honour to our greatest masters. It is therefore very strange, that the demi-tint being so happily used by the ancients in their figures, they should have neglected it in the background, which is almost always of one dead colour, without the least softening, or any of that *clair obscur*, which gives such relief and roundness to all objects, as makes them seem to swell into solidity, and be surrounded by air.

It seems to follow, from the first observation, that the process for painting in water-colours upon walls, was the same as for painting upon wood: the plaster was suffered to be first perfectly dry; it was then uniformly covered with one colour, which was generally red, yellow, or green, and upon this ground they painted with different colours, tempered with gum-water, or size, in the same manner as is used at present.

But, as to the painting in fresco, it seems doubtful whether the process of the ancients was exactly the same as ours, or not: they worked, like us, upon plaster, while it was yet wet; but they then laid on only the first colour, which served for the back ground, upon which they did not paint their subjects till the coloured plaster was perfectly dry. It has also been generally believed that the ancients seldom painted any thing in fresco but animals, trees, and grotesque work, reserv-

ing human figures for their water-colours; and there is a passage in Vitruvius, lib. vii. cap. 3. which seems to authorize this conjecture. It appears, however, by the pieces that were dug out of the tombs of Cestius and the Nasos, about a century ago, that they sometimes represented historical and fabulous events with a great variety of figures.

Some of the paintings dug up at Herculaneum have suffered accidental injuries, which could neither be prevented nor repaired. When they were first taken out of the ground, all the colours appeared fresh and vivid; but, after they had been a short time exposed to the air, they faded, all the tints lost their brightness, and some totally disappeared. This alteration was supposed to arise from the great moisture of the ground out of which they were taken, or by the excessive heat produced by the eruption of Vesuvius when Herculaneum was swallowed up. If the paintings were covered with burning ashes and bituminous substances, the gums that gave body to the colours would have been destroyed, and the action of the air, after their extraction, would have caused the colours to evaporate, being no longer bound by the gluten that held them together, and caused them to adhere to the substance on which they had been laid.

These paintings prove to a demonstration, that the ancients designed in painting, with the same masterly correctness as in sculpture; for they have a precision exquisite, and, at the same time, a freedom so bold, that they may well overwhelm the best modern artists with despair. The expression is also spirited in the highest degree; and the history-

pieces are in what the artists call the great manner; the passions are characterised with the utmost truth and propriety, and the faults that appear in them to a penetrating eye, are more than counterbalanced by beauties which are scarcely any where else to be found.

In the pieces of perspective it is easy to trace the true principles of this art, but they are rather indicated than minutely practised, or accurately displayed.

The animals, fruits, and flowers, are as highly finished as can be imagined. The landscapes are touched with a light but spirited hand, and, though they are less finished than modern pieces of the same kind, yet they are executed in a manner that is free and striking.

Of four monochromes which stand first in the catalogue of pictures, the first represents five women, Latona, Niobe, Phœbe, Aglae, and Hilaria, the names being written over their heads in Greek characters. The second represents Theseus attacking the centaur Eurytus, who attempted to violate Hypodamia. The subject of the third is so obscure, that no probable conjecture can be formed about it. The fourth represents a scene in an ancient tragedy, exhibited by three players in masks, according to the custom of the times.

These four pieces are painted upon marble, in which they differ from all other ancient paintings; so that it has been doubted by the learned, whether the ancients were acquainted with the art: the *Lapidem pingere* of Pliny was not, in the opinion of the academicians of Naples, *painting on marble*, but only the variegation of it by artificial colours, when the natural veins were

defective in variety and beauty. This opinion, indeed, is probably true; but if it is supposed that the ancients were acquainted with the art of colouring marble, it is reasonable to infer that they applied this art as well to represent objects, as to heighten the beauty of the stone, by improving its natural veins. Pliny says, in another place, that the ancients, when they intended to gild marble, laid on a ground of whites of eggs, upon which they applied gold; and, perhaps, they had recourse to the same method, when they intended to lay on colour.

The figures that chiefly attract the eye in the first piece are Aglae and Hilaria, for their attitude and disposition need no comment. They are represented kneeling over against each other, and playing at cockles, a sport which is still known among us, and which, among the ancients, was in so much repute, that the most celebrated artists introduced it into their best pieces, without thinking it could ever degrade them. Among the principal pieces of Polycletes, there is one in which two children are represented playing at this game: and there was a painting of Polygnotus, at Delphi, that represented the two daughters of Pandarus at the same sport. Niobe and Phœbe advance towards Latona, with demonstrations of joy; but they are not remarkable either for grace or spirit. The piece is not, upon the whole, one of those which the connoisseur would have selected for purity of design, and correctness of perspective; all the figures are upon the same plane, and the foot of Latona, who is in an erect posture, is so placed as to hinder the play of Aglae and Hilaria.

ria; yet the artist, Alexander the Athenian, was so well pleased with his performance that he has put his name to it. The attitude and action of Theseus in the second piece is beautiful in the highest degree.

The first piece, in which the objects are represented in their proper colours, represents Theseus as conqueror of the Minotaur. The hero is of a gigantic size, naked, and standing in an erect posture at the entrance of the labyrinth. He holds up a club in his left hand, and the monster lies at his feet; from the labyrinth a number of children of both sexes press forward, to acknowledge their obligations to their deliverer. One of them embraces his knees, looking up to him with an expression of great tenderness; and another seizes his right arm, which is extended, and kisses his hand; a third lays hold of the left arm, and a fourth tries to grasp the club, the happy instrument of their deliverance; the disposition and expression of this piece are most excellent. The monster resembles a bull, only its head, and its forehead shortening, shews the painter to be a master in his art. It is remarkable that Theseus has a ring upon his finger, which may suggest a doubt whether the painter had not in view the passage in Pausanias, chap. xii. on attics.

The next piece represents Telephus, the son of Hercules, suckled by a hind; the composition is too full of particulars for us to take notice of them all. The figure of Hercules is exactly in the same attitude as the celebrated statue called the Farnesian Hercules; and, besides his club, he is armed with a bow and quiver, which is not usual.

We now proceed to the first la-

bour of Hercules. The infant hero is represented in a reclining posture upon the ground, the left leg bent under the body, and the right extended; he seems to play with the serpents sent by Juno to destroy him; and, holding one in each hand, he surmounts all their efforts without seeming to regard them. The painter has shewn great taste and spirit in the disposition of the serpents, one of which he has represented as wreathed round the leg that is extended, and the other twined round the arm; both seem to have been attempting to reach his head, but to be too weak to disengage themselves from the little hands that grasp them. Jupiter, Amphytrion, and Alcmena appear as witnesses of his triumph; Jupiter is sitting upon a throne; Amphytrion holds Iphicles, the little brother of Hercules in his arms; and the attitude of Alcmena expresses the utmost apprehension for her child. The figure of Jupiter wants dignity; his throne is only a cippus, the seat on which he is commonly represented in medals and *bas relief*; but the picture, in the opinion of the Neapolitan academicians, requires a seat of more magnificence, which Zeuxis, who has treated the same subject, has supplied. Amphytrion is represented as a decrepit old man, covered with heavy drapery, which ill suits with the youth and beauty of Alcmena, and is besides contrary to the fiction.

The two pieces that follow are the best in the king's cabinet; one of them represents the Centaur Chiron teaching Achilles to play upon the lyre; the other, the Satyr Marsyas teaching Olympia to play upon the flute; the figures of A-

chilles and Olympia cannot be excelled either in proportion or in beauty, and there is a fine expression in the countenances of Chiron and Marfyas, which shews the interest they take in their scholars; there are some ornaments of the Doric order on the back-ground which are but in an indifferent taste; Achilles is represented in buskins, though, according to Philostratus, he was always painted bare-legged; and Marfyas is distinguished as a satyr only by the ears, which are but a very little longer than those of men; the academicians observe that these paintings are probably imitations of two groups of marble mentioned by Pliny, which anciently decorated the *Septes*, colonades of marble forming vast porticos, which enclose an area, where the tribunes gave their suffrage, on public occasions, and where sometimes public shews were exhibited to the people at Rome. Pliny indeed calls the satyr Pan, instead of Marfyas, but this difficulty has little weight. There is also an engraved stone in the cabinet of Florence, which represents Achilles instructed by Chiron, in the same manner as in the first of these paintings; and Pausanias saw at Delphi a painting of Polygnotus, in which Marfyas is represented sitting on a stone, and teaching Olympia to play upon the flute, exactly in the same manner as in the second of these pieces. From these resemblances a reflection naturally rises much to the honour of the artists of antiquity; when any artist produced a capital piece, every other artist was impatient to imitate it in his particular branch; the painter, the statuary, and the graver, mutually reflected honour on each other,

and never disdained to imitate what was worthy of imitation.

Another painting in this collection represents Polypheme sitting at the foot of a rock by the sea-side, holding a lyre of rude workmanship in his left hand, and extending his right hand to receive a letter, which is brought him by a Cupid mounted on a dolphin. It is conjectured that the letter is from Galatea; but without entering into this inquiry, we shall only observe, that Polypheme is by no means so hideous a being as he is represented by Virgil; but if he was not represented with three eyes, instead of one, there would be no reason to censure the figure. The letter is in the form of those dyptics which are so celebrated in antiquity; and some traces of design are to be discovered upon it.

The two following pictures represent Orestes made known to Iphigenia; and Orestes and Pylades led to punishment. The first, of which the explanation is attended with great difficulties, appears to have been designed after the Iphigenia in Taurus of Euripides. The subject is so composed, that the proximity of the figures would have caused great confusion, if the painter had represented them entire. He has therefore had recourse to the expedient practised by engravers of gems, and has left the arms and legs of several of the figures to be supposed by the spectators; but in painting this has not a good effect.

There is yet another piece which the connoisseurs hold in the highest estimation. It represents Dido alone, at the foot of a couch, in an apartment illuminated by a window that looks to the sea; the figure is in an erect posture; her arms

are hanging down, and her hands clasped in each other, over which hangs a scymeter with its belt; her eyes are directed towards the window, which is open, as if they followed Æneas; and her aspect finely expresses the state of her mind. There is not in the whole collection, any figure of which the attitude is equally majestic; any head of which the air is so natural; nor any aspect in which the expression is so strong and so just.

The next picture represents a domestic repast, in which it is remarkable that a young man, reclining on a couch before the table, and supporting himself on his left arm, drinks out of a horn pierced at the pointed extremity, by holding it up and letting the liquor run into his mouth. The figure is very fine, and exhibits a species of luxury peculiar to the ancients, who used in this manner to empty, at one draught, large vessels of wine. There are other cups on the table, of various figures, and richly decorated.

The other pictures in this collection represent satyrs, fauns, centaurs, nymphs, dancers, and other wanton figures, in which the ancients too frequently employed their pencils: all painted upon black grounds. The two largest paintings that have been found at Herculaneum are not five feet high, and of the rest none exceed three; in general they are nearly of the same size as the small pictures of Teniers and Wowermans.

Extract of a letter from Signor Abbate de Venuti, F. R. S. to J. Nixon, A. M. and F. R. S. relating to some remarkable antiquities lately discovered in Italy.

Rome, Nov. 5, 1757.

DURING my summer recess at Viterbo, as I was tracing out the remains of antiquity in the adjacent country, I dropt by mere accident, upon the ruins of Ferentum, a town of Etruria, different from that of the same name in Latium, near Mons Albanus. Here, besides the walls of the city, consisting of wrought square stone, I had the satisfaction of finding a temple built of the same materials, of neat workmanship, and a very elegant style of architecture: but what surprized me more was a theatre almost perfect, not only in the circular part of it, but also in that, which was taken up by the scene or stage. It had its porticos intire on the outside, and likewise three entrances, answering to the *valvæ regię*, and the *hospitalia*, described by * Vitruvius: so that nothing was wanting to render it complete, but the *orchestra* and *pulpitum*. These remains are accessible to all the world; yet no one hitherto has delineated or published them. We have several valuable monuments in Latium, Sabina, Etruria, Campania, and Calabria, which contain subjects of the highest erudition, but yet are unknown to, and disregarded by, learned men; while at the same time they are searching,

* The learned abbate refers here (I presume) to Vitruv. de archit. l. v. c. 6. (Cunei) qui sunt in imo, & dirigunt scalaria, erunt numero septem; reliqui quinque scenæ designabunt compositionem, & unus medius contra VALVAS REGIAS habere debet, & qui erunt dextra ac sinistra HOSPITALIUM designabunt compositionem.

Ipse scenæ suas habeant rationes explicatas, ita uti mediæ valvæ ornatus habeant aulæ regię, dextra ac sinistra hospitalia. Ib. c. 7.

For a fuller account of these entrances into the ancient theatres, vid. Montfauc. Antiq. explic. Tom. III. Par. II. lib. ii. cap. 2, 3, & 4.

with great expence and labour, after others in Greece and Asia, which are already known, and perhaps not so intire as these. I have caused a drawing to be made of the theatre above-mentioned, and some time or other (probably) may offer it to the public.

I have lately met with a curious dissertation, published by a professor of the university of Pisa, upon a gem, which exhibits the Theban war, with the names of five heroes engraved in Etruscan characters upon it. You (in all probability) saw it at Florence, in the cabinet of baron Stofsch, who a few days ago was struck with an apoplexy, and lies now at the point of death.

Some account of the medallie history of Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, emperor in Britain; by Wm. Stukeley, M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S.

DR. Stukeley proposes this work as a general system for knowing the dates of Roman coins, by the figures on the reverse. He remarks that the legends Abundantia, Aug. Adjutrix, Appolloni Conf. Comes, Concordia, Felicitas, Fides, Fortuna, Hilaritas, Spes, and many others, are common to the coins of all the emperors, which he imputes not to a poverty of invention, but to their being struck on the celebration of festivals in the order of the Roman calendar, which, by this clue, may be traced with much more exactness than has hitherto been done.

The Bigates and Quadrigates denotes the shows or races which were celebrated on those festivals.

The coins with S. C. *ob civis servatos*, in a Civic crown, were generally struck on the 1st of Ja-

nuary, and presented to the emperor as a new year's offering.

Coins with the triumphant car, allude to the solemn cavalcade of the consuls to the Capitol, on particular festivals, and the days of the calendar are known by the type of the divinity.

Thus the 13th of Jan. is Jovi Statori; the first of February Natalis Hercules; the 17th of February Quirinalia, to Romulus; and the 23d to Terminus. In this manner the doctor proceeds through all the months, and has proved his hypothesis by examples taken from the coins of three emperors, Galba, Otho, and Quintellius, which he has selected as being most concise, their reigns being very short.

In the course of this enquiry, it appears that some festivals lasted seven days, and others fourteen, which the doctor supposes to be the remains of the Jewish Sabatic cycle.

The history of Carausius, of whom scarce any thing is recorded in the Roman history, can be obtained only from his coins, and some of the particulars which Dr. Stukeley has related of him from his coins are these:

He was born at St. David's in Wales, then called Menapia, in the latter part of the 3d century; he served in Gaul, under Carus; under Maximian he had the command of an army against the Bagaudes, and was afterwards made admiral of a Roman fleet, appointed to protect the Germanic, Gallic, and British coasts from pirates: having afterwards raised the jealousy of Maximian, he ordered the celebrated Theban legion to march against him, but they refused out of respect to Serena, a christian, the

the wife of Dioclesian, by whom Carausius was patronised. This legion was afterwards cut to pieces on the 10th of October, at Collen and Bon, by Maximian's order.

On the 7th of September 288, Carausius was proclaimed emperor by some legions, and the whole Roman fleet, and was received into Britain with great acclamations, on the 15th of October following. In Sept. 289, he defeated Maximian's fleet, in a great sea-fight, and obtained peace, with the title and prerogative of a Roman emperor, the tribunitial power, and the adoptive names of Aurelius, from Maximian, and Valerius from Dioclesian, with whom he was copartner in the empire, as appears by a three-headed coin inscribed,

Carausius et fratres sui,

on which is Dioclesian in the middle, Carausius on his right, and Maximian in the uppermost field.

Dr. Stukeley asserts, that all the coins of Carausius that have a young radiated head, conjugate with his own, represent his son named Sylvius; and that the medal of Carausius, lately in the cabinet of Dr. Mead, with the legend Oriuna Aug. was struck in memory of Oriuna, the wife of Carausius.

Carausius brought the Scots and Picts to reason, and placed a garrison

between them. To maintain this garrison, it was necessary that he should repair an artificial cut for an inland navigation from Peterborough to York, called the Carf-dyke, for the conveyance of corn; he likewise continued this dyke from Peterborough to Cambridge, and built a city there called Granta. About the same time he also built a temple of a round form called Arthur's Oon, in which the treaty with the Scots and Picts was ratified; and he made a road from Cambridge to Bath, called the Akeman way. In 292 Carausius subdued a rebellious nation in North Wales.

In the year 294 he is said to have brought a lion from Africa, which appears on the reverse of a medal struck on the great festival called the Palilia †. And it appears from a coin, inscribed Sæculares Aug. struck on the 21st of April, 295, that he celebrated the Roman secular games in Britain. In the May following he was killed.

The single letters or notations on the areas and exergues of the coins of Carausius, as they are explained by Dr. Stukeley, are substituted for the following words; those in the area being always supposed to regard the persons that struck them.

B. E. *Britannicus exercitus.*

C. E. *Centuriones exercitus.*

† The Palilia, or birth day of Rome, was a jubilee day, anticipated in this instance five years. It was never celebrated by the emperors on the continent, and Carausius was the last who celebrated it at all, and by him it was celebrated at York. It was begun by the shepherds in honour of Pales, the Magna Pales of Virgil, who is the same, according to Dr. Stukeley, with Jubal the antediluvian, the god of the shepherds, who were founders of Rome; it was celebrated on the 21st of April, which was the summer solstice in the Etruscan calendar, which was the most ancient. Jabal and Jubal, says the doctor, were in the earliest times the Lares or guardians of a house; they are pictured in the celestial constellation of Gemini, where Procyon is the shepherd's dog; and hence dogs were consecrated to the Lares: the little fictile images taken out of the breasts of Egyptian mummies, are, in the original idea, the guardian Lares.

D. X.

D. X. *Decuriones.*

F. *Flamen.*

F. O. *Flaminis officinator, officialis.*

F. Q. *Flaminis quæstor, subalterns to the flamen.*

On the *exergues*, betokening the cities of the mint.

CXXI. *Cataraetonii collegium undeviginti, Cateric, Yorkshire.*

C. L. A. *Clausentum, Southampton.*

I. M. *Ifurii Monetarium, Alborough, Yorkshire.*

M. C. *Menapiæ cusa, St. David's, Wales.*

M. XXI. *Monetarium Londinense, collegii undeviginti.*

M. S. R. *Menapiæ signator rogarum, the officer of the emperor's donatives of St. David's.*

Q. *Quæstorium Londini, the Exchequer.*

R. S. R. *Rutupii signator rogarum, Richborough.*

S. P. C. *Sorbioduni pecunia cusa, Sarum.*

In the second Volume,

B. *Britannia.*

S. P. *Sacra pecunia.*

S. A. *Sacrum æs.*

S. F. *Sacris faciundis.*

S. V. *Sacris usibus.*

B. F. *Britanniæ flamen.*

F. V. *Flaminis Vicarius.*

M. L. XXI. *Monetarium Londinense vicesimum primum.*

XXI. The same.

Notes on the Calendar.

N. *Dies nefastus.*

F. *Dies fastus.*

F. P. *Fastus, in the former part of the day.*

F. N. *Intercisi, holy, the middle part of the day.*

N. P. *Profanus, the former part of the day; holy, the remainder.*

Some account of Thoulouse, from a history of that city lately published there, by M. J. Raynal, advocate of parliament, and member of the academy of sciences; including an account of the rise of the inquisition, which first took place in that city.

THE city of Thoulouse is supposed to have been founded about the year of Rome 140, which was 615 years before the birth of Christ. The Volscians established a senate in it, and made it their capital. It afterwards became a Roman colony, was besieged by the Vandals, conquered by the Visigoths, and at last fell under the dominion of Clovis; from that time it was governed by dukes, and in the reign of Dagobert, became the capital of a kingdom; for when Dagobert mounted the throne, he gave his brother Charibert the countries of Thoulouse, Quercie, the Agenois, Perigord, and Xaintonge, with all that lay between the Loire and the Pyrenees, under the title of a sovereignty, and Charibert fixed his residence at Thoulouse. Not long after it became a town of Provence, and in 721 signalized itself by a vigorous defence against the Saracens who had seized upon Narbonne, Beziers, and many other places. Charlemain having defeated these barbarians, and wrested a great part of Spain out of their hands, established the kingdom of Aquitain in favour of his son Louis, of which Thoulouse became the capital, and dukes or counts of the French nation were placed over the other principal towns.

It is said that Charlemain instituted a ceremony at Easter, which consisted in a Christian's giving a box on the ear to a Jew; and it appears,

pears, that the brutal ignorance and superstition of those times, made those who were appointed to perform this scandalous ceremony, very zealous to make it as hurtful to the poor Jew as possible; for in the time of count William III. Hugo, chaplain to the viscount de Limoges, having been appointed to perform it, exerted himself with so much zeal, that he made both the brains and the eyes of the poor Jew drop out of his head upon the ground. This execrable custom was, about the beginning of the 12th century, changed into a tax, which was appropriated to the canons of Saint Sernin.

Under Raymond the Vth, count of Thoulouse, in the 12th century, there was a remarkable instance of the rude and extravagant magnificence of the nobility of that time, Raymond held a full court at Beaucaire, in order to mediate a reconciliation between Raymond duke of Narbonne, and the king of Aragon. The lords of the provinces, who repaired in great numbers to the castle of Beaucaire, treated each other with feasts and tournaments: the count of Thoulouse gave a hundred thousand sols to Raymond d'Agout, a knight, who, being very liberal, immediately distributed them among ten thousand knights, who assisted at the court: Bertrand Raimbeau caused the environs of the castle to be ploughed, and sowed the ground with deniers, to the value of 30,000 sols; William le Gros de Martel caused all the victuals in the kitchen to be dressed with wax-lights: the countess d'Urgel sent thither a crown, worth 40,000 sols; and Raymond de Venous, in a fit of ostentation, caused thirty of his

horses to be burnt before all the assembly. These deniers were of silver, and each was worth about sixpence sterling, and the sol was a piece of money marked on one side with a cross, and on the other with a flower de luce, worth about tenpence sterling, which in these days was near of the same value that a crown is now.

In the 12th century also, the heresy of the Albigenes made great progress in Languedoc, notwithstanding the anathemas of the church. Innocent the IIIrd, at three different times, sent three legates against them, and these legates must be considered as the first founders of the inquisition, a tribunal which has disgraced, not only christianity but human nature; though it was not established till after the council of Thoulouse, in 1129. Sigismund VI. then count of Thoulouse, was suspected of favouring the Albigenes; and the legate Pierre de Castelnau, who excommunicated him, was assassinated by them in 1208. This was sufficient to bring the odium of murder upon Sigismund, and the pope accordingly excommunicated him himself, and gave his territories to whoever could drive him out of them. This feat of the pope, by which he openly usurped the right of temporal jurisdiction, ought to have alarmed every sovereign prince in Europe, yet it had no effect except upon hereticks. Philip Augustus, upon this occasion, forgetting his own interest, and that of all other princes, or instigated by the hope of stripping the count of his dominions, consented to the publication of a crusade, to undertake an expedition against him, as the common cause of the church: the standard was set up,

and

and the voice of St. Dominic drew the good christians of that time in crowds about it. Poor Sigismund was immediately seized with a panic, and not daring to appeal to his true judges, nor defend himself against the tyranny and usurpation of an old fryar that ridiculously pretended to dispose of kingdoms, as the successor of St. Peter, submitted at discretion to the legate Milon in 1209. He was then made to swear, upon the consecrated host, at the door of the church in Valentia, that he would obey the church of Rome in whatever she should command: the legate then threw a stole round his neck, and led him into the church, stark naked from his waist upwards, and having scourged him all the way from the door to the altar, he there gave him absolution: the unfortunate count might cross himself as often as he pleased, he could not now avert the evil that was intended him; the council of Arles, in 1211, excommunicated him a third time; and that of Lateran, in 1215, adjudged to Simon de Montfort, chief of the crusade, the sovereignty of Thoulouse, to which he had a prior right by the pope's declaration, together with all the country that the crusade had conquered; Montfort took possession of his new dominions on the 8th of March 1216, and Philip Augustus granted him investiture in the month of April following, without reflecting, that by this act he attributed indirectly to the court of Rome, the right of disposing of the fiefs of the court of France at its pleasure. Sigismund afterwards conquered back part of his possessions from Montfort, who was killed in a combat in 1218. By the death of Jane, the daughter

of Raymond the VIIth, and her husband Alphonso, without issue, their possessions descended to the king of France, by virtue of a treaty concluded at Paris, between Raymond and the then king of France, St. Louis.

After many unsuccessful, though vigorous efforts, to bring the Albigenses back to the church, a council was convened at Thoulouse in the year 1229, to consider of proper methods to restore and establish the purity of the faith. In this council it was determined, that the bishop should depute a priest in each province, and two or three laics, to make a strict and severe enquiry after heretics, and give notice of such as they discovered to the magistrates of the place, or their officers, to have them punished. Sixteen canons were appointed to regulate the order which was to be observed in this search, or inquisition; the manner of trying the delinquents, and the punishment they were to suffer. This new plan was executed for some time, pursuant to the ancient canons: according to which, every bishop is the sole competent judge in matters of faith, in his diocese; a privilege which the pope himself cannot take away; but the Dominicans, an order which about this time was established at Thoulouse, contrived to appropriate the exercise of this jurisdiction to themselves. Pope Gregory the IXth favoured their design, and granted many bulls, which invested them with the power of searching for heretics of all kinds, and bringing them to trial. It is indeed true that these bulls were null in themselves, as an exercise of power with which the pope was not invested, yet the prelates to whom they were addressed paid

paid obedience to them, being either ignorant of their rights, and the liberties of the Gallican church, or too timid to assert them. From this time laics were totally excluded the holy tribunal, and the bishops preserved only the right of assisting, either by themselves or their grand vicars; all the other members were religious. The severity of these new judges was soon carried to an enormous excess: every thing became heresy which they thought fit to call so: the faggots were every where lighted, and the inquisitors never failed to confiscate the goods and estates of the offenders to their own advantage. They did not pass sentence of death themselves in form, but those whom they thought fit to declare convicts of heresy, and deliver over to the secular arm, were burnt without any farther process, and without being heard before any other judge. Those who were accused, were allowed the assistance of no person, either to plead for them, or advise them; and being exhorted to declare their own crimes, they run the same risque by silence as by confession; their confession was conviction, and their silence was regarded as a proof of their obstinacy and impenitence. They concealed the names of the accusers with the utmost care, as well as those of the witnesses, among whom they admitted all sorts of persons, even those who were notoriously infamous, or guilty of the most atrocious crimes. By this iniquitous institution the party accused was deprived of the defence, which at every other tribunal they would have been allowed to make; imposture and perjury were authorised by an assurance of inviolable secrecy, and the judge, who was

established to preserve the purity of the faith, and the rectitude of morals, became the minister of passion and prejudice, the encourager of villany, and the scourge of innocence.

In some places, the wretches that formed this tribunal drew upon themselves the indignation they deserved; they were all massacred at Avignon in 1223, and were soon after driven from Thoulouse with all the priests of the same order; they returned however in a short time, and the inquisition being re-established, the inquisitor frequently presided alone, the bishops and their grand vicars declining to attend. In 1331 the parliament of Paris declared it a royal court, and from that time the inquisitor of Thoulouse took the title of Inquisitor of the whole kingdom of France, especially deputed by the holy apostolic see, and by the authority of the king. The inquisitor, however, had very little to do after the heresy of the Albigenes was extinct, till the reformation was begun by Luther and Calvin; and his jurisdiction was then declared to extend over all who became proselytes to the new opinions; this power he continued to execute till Charles de Montchal, archbishop of Thoulouse, with an honest zeal for the liberties of the Gallican church, had the courage to attack this iniquitous tribunal, and the glory totally to subvert it, having in the year 1645 obtained an arret which put an end to its jurisdiction.

The year 1317 afforded a new instance of the mischiefs that arise from the abuse of religion. An impostor having given out a pretended prophecy, that the honour of recovering the holy land and the sepulchre

pulchre of Jesus, out of the hands of the infidels, was reserved for the shepherds and ploughmen, an incredible number of peasants, that called themselves the Shepherd Swains *, flocked together, with swarms of idle and disorderly persons, who stole whatever they could lay their hands upon, and massacred all the Jews they could find, if they refused to be baptized. Five hundred of these persecuted wretches took sanctuary in a royal castle at Verdun, where, after having defended themselves to the last extremity, they, for want of other weapons, threw their children against the enemy, and then killed one another. One of them being appointed to cut the throats of his brethren, was so base, after having performed it, to beg his life of the besiegers, by whom however he was immediately torn to pieces, and they were themselves soon after dispersed and punished as they deserved.

The year 1323 was distinguished by the institution of the Flower sports. It had been the custom, long before the 14th century, for many people of letters to assemble in a garden in that part of the city called the Fauxbourg des Augustines. The origin of this custom is not known, but the company this year formed a design of encouraging poetry, by proposing prizes for the best pieces of various kinds that should be offered them. The offer of these prizes they published through all Languedoc by a circular letter, in which they called themselves the Merry Society of Seven Troubadours of Thoulouse. They invited all the

poets to come to the city on the 1st day of May following, to read their performances, promising a violet of gold to that which should be preferred by the judges. The first prize was obtained by Arnould Vidal de Castelnaudari, who was immediately created doctor of the Merry Sciences. The twelve principal magistrates of the city, called the Capitouls, were so pleased with the success of this literary feast, that they engaged to distribute prizes of the same kind every year at the public expence. This society, which always consisted of seven poets, thought it necessary to establish some certain rules by which the merit of the prize poems should be determined, and a system of rules was accordingly drawn up in the Languedocian or Provincial language, and called the Laws of Love; in the year 1355 they were published, and are still preserved in the registry of the town-house. It is remarkable, that among these rules for poetry, there are many which the poets of France did not know till 200 years afterwards. It appears by the ancient register of this society, that the seven Troubadours continued to assemble in the same garden till 1355, when they took the name of † Mainteneurs; and that the city added to the golden violet two other prizes, an eglantine and a marygold, of silver. No person could be admitted a batchelor of the Merry Science who had not obtained one of the principal prizes; but in order to obtain the degree of doctor it was necessary first to have been a batchelor, to have obtained all the three prizes,

* Pastouraux.

† This name seems to have been borrowed from a French law-term, *Maintenne*, which signifies a possession adjudged and given, after the full trial of suit, to him that has most right.

and to have gone through a public examination.

In 1356 the suburbs of Thoulouse being destroyed by the English, the Mainteneurs assembled at the town-house, and the academy subsisted without any considerable alteration till the year 1694, when the members presented a new system of regulations to his majesty, and obtained letters patent, which appointed the chancellor of France for their president. The number of Mainteneurs was fixed at 35, exclusive of three capitouls, who had a seat in the academy to adjudge the prizes. In 1725 the number was increased to 40, and the academy distributed four prizes every year; an amaranth of gold, valued at 400 livres, for an ode; an eglantine of gold, for a discourse that would take a quarter of an hour in reading; a violet of silver, worth 250 livres, for a poem of about 100 verses; and a silver marygold, worth 200 livres, for an elegy, an idyllium, or an eclogue.

In the 16th century Thoulouse was brought to the brink of total ruin by religious dissensions; the capitouls and the parliament took different parts; and the Catholics and Calvinists having both taken arms, attacked each other with the most diabolical fury: the Catholics pretended to superiority; the Calvinists aspired only to equality; in hopes to render themselves masters of the town, which they formed a conspiracy to seize, and then drive their enemies out of it: their design, however, was discovered, the town was barricaded, and all the horrors of a civil war immediately took place. The Catholics, improving their advantage, cut the throats of all they met, and desist-

ed from the massacre of the Hugonots only to pillage their houses. But notwithstanding this blow, the Calvinists did not lose courage; they still continued to skirmish and maintain an irregular fight with their enemies wherever they met; every art of destruction was tried, even to burning of houses over the heads of the inhabitants; and not only every street, but every dwelling, was the seat of a petty war confined to itself. The complicated miseries of this situation induced both parties to consent to a truce of 24 hours, at the expiration of which the Hugonots retired; the greater part going off in confusion, formed themselves into different bodies, and took different routes. Savignac, in the mean time, put himself at the head of a party of Catholics, charged the fugitives, and cut most of them to pieces; the alarm bell was rung in all the neighbouring places, and whole bands of them were massacred by the peasants, who had taken arms upon the alarm; those who escaped the carnage took refuge in other cities, or departed the kingdom.

In 1566 the Hugonots, in their turn, massacred all the priests, and religious, besides the men and women of every class and denomination who assisted in procession at Pamiers; and this proved the occasion of establishing the jesuits at Thoulouse, whither those who saved themselves from the massacre fled for refuge. They were not only received but encouraged, and when the parliament of Paris banished all the jesuits from the kingdom about the year 1597, that of Thoulouse opposed the execution of the arret, and protected the jesuits throughout their whole jurisdiction; this, however,

ever, was not owing merely to a regard for the jesuits; the parliament of Thoulouse was jealous of its authority, and took this opportunity to shew the parliament of Paris, that it could execute no act of power within the jurisdiction of other parliaments.

In the year 1563 many prelates and lords of Thoulouse entered into an association for the defence of the faith, which became the model of the famous league which afterwards threatened the total subversion of the kingdom. The Thoulousins in general entered into an association of the same kind in 1568, which they called Crusade, to prevent the execution of the edict for establishing what was called the Little Peace, because it lasted only six months. The associators bound themselves by a solemn oath to expose both their lives and fortunes for the defence of religion. This association was authorized by the parliament, which ordered that all the Catholics of the town should wear a white cross upon their habits, to distinguish them from the Protestants, who are called Religionaries. When the articles of the famous league just mentioned were sent to this city, the magistrates solemnly engaged in it: and having summoned all the inhabitants, tithing by tithing, they assembled at the college and chapel belonging to the jesuits, and each of the capitouls swore in the name of his whole district, that it should keep inviolable every article of that association.

This account of the city ends with the reign of the Great Henry IV. and there is added to it some account of the illustrious persons of Thoulouse.

*Account of the origin of Chivalry,
From M. de Voltaire.*

ALmost every one who has read at all has read of heroes, who professed arms in consequence of a solemn vow, who received the honour of knighthood with particular ceremonies, and who from that time went about succouring distressed virgins, and subduing other professors of arms, who appeared to have no business but to perpetrate wrongs for the champions of virtue to redress: but whence these evil Genii, *these discourteous Knights*, arose, and how virgins came to be in perpetual danger from their attempts, never appeared till Voltaire withdrew the veil.

All Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion on the decline of the house of Charlemain, every proprietor of a manor or lordship became a petty sovereign; the mansion house was fortified by a moat, defended by a guard, and called a *castle*. The governor had a body of seven or eight hundred men at his command, and with these he used frequently to make excursions, which commonly ended in a battle with the lord of some petty state of the same kind, whose castle was then pillaged, and the women and treasures borne off by the conqueror. During this state of universal hostility, there was no friendly communications between the provinces, nor any high roads from one part of the kingdom to another; the wealthy traders, who then travelled from place to place with their merchandize and their families, were in perpetual danger; the lord of almost every castle extorted something from them on the road; and

at

at last, some one more rapacious than the rest, seized upon the whole cargo, and bore off the woman for his own use.

Thus castles became the warehouses of all kinds of rich merchandize, and the prisons of the distressed females whose fathers or lovers had been plundered or slain, and who being, therefore, seldom disposed to take the thief or murderer into favour, were in continual danger of a rape.

But as some are always distinguished by virtue in the most general defection, it happened that many lords insensibly associated to repress these sallies of violence and rapine, to secure property, and protect the ladies. Among these were many lords of great fiefs, and the association was at length strengthened by a solemn vow, and received the sanction of a religious ceremony. By this ceremony they assumed a new character, and became knights. As the first knights were men of the highest rank, and the largest possessions, such having most to lose, and least temptation to steal, the fraternity was regarded with a kind of reverence, even by those against whom it was formed. Admission into the order was deemed the highest honour, many extraordinary qualifications were required in a candidate, and many new ceremonies were added at his creation. After having fasted from sun-rise, confessed himself, and received the sacrament, he was dressed in a white tunic, and placed by himself at a side-table, where he was neither to speak, to smile, nor to eat, while the knights and ladies, who were to perform the principal parts of the ceremony, were eating, drinking, and making merry at the great ta-

ble. At night his armour was conveyed to the church where the ceremony was performed; and here having watched it till the morning, he advanced with his sword hanging about his neck, and received the benediction of the priest. He then kneeled down before the lady who was to put on his armour, who being assisted by persons of the first rank, buckled on his spurs, put an helmet on his head, and accoutred him with a coat of mail, a cuirass, baslets, cuisses, and gauntlets.

Being thus armed *cap-a pie*, the knight who dubbed him struck him three times over the shoulder, with the flat side of his sword, in the name of God, St. Michael, and St. George. He was then obliged to watch all night in all his armour, with his sword girded, and his lance in his hand. From this time the knight devoted himself to the redress of those wrongs which "patient merit of th' unworthy takes," to secure merchants from the rapacious cruelty of banditti, and women from ravishers, to whose power they were, by the particular confusion of the times, continually exposed.

From this view of the origin of chivalry, it will be easy to account for the castle, the moat, and the bridge, which are found in romances; and as to the dwarf, he was a constant appendage to the rank and fortune of those times, and no castle therefore could be without him. The dwarf and the buffoon were then introduced to kill time, as the card-table is at present. It will also be easy to account for the multitude of captive ladies, whom the knights, upon seizing a castle, set at liberty, and for the prodigious quantities of useless gold and silver vessels, and

rich stuffs, and other merchandize, with which many apartments in these castles are said to have been filled.

The principal lords who entered into the confraternity of knights, used to send their sons to each other, to be educated, far from their parents, in the mystery of chivalry. These youths, before they arrived at the age of one-and-twenty, were called Bachelors, or Bas Chevaliers, inferior knights, and at that age were qualified to receive the order.

These knights, who first appeared about the 11th century, flourished most in the time of the crusades. The feudal lords, who led their vassals under their banner, were called Knights Bannerets. The right of marching troops under their own colours was not the consequence of their knighthood, but their power. The great privilege of knighthood was neither civil nor military, with respect to the state, but consisted wholly in the part assigned them in those sanguinary sports called tournaments; for neither a bachelor nor esquire was permitted to tilt with a knight.

Various orders of knighthood were at length instituted by sovereign princes: the Garter, by Edward III. of England; the Golden Fleece, by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy; and St. Michael, by Lewis XI. of France. From this time ancient chivalry declined to an empty name; when sovereign princes established regular companies in their armies, knights bannerets were no more, though it was still thought an honour to be dubbed by a great prince or victorious hero; and all who professed arms without knighthood, assumed the title of esquire.

There is scarce a prince in Europe that has not thought fit to institute an order of knighthood; and the simple title of knight, which the kings of England confer on private subjects, is a derivation from ancient chivalry, although very remote from its source.

The following is a true copy of the original lodged in the Tower of London.

Yours, M.N.

July 18, 1760,

GEorge Nevil, brother to the great earl of Warwick, at his installment into his archbishopric of York, in the year 1470, made a feast for the nobility, gentry, and clergy, wherein he spent

300 quarters of wheat, 300 ton of ale, 104 ton of wine, 1 pipe of spiced wine, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 300 pigs, 1004 weathers, 300 hogs, 300 calves, 3000 geese, 3000 capons, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 4000 rabbits, 204 bitterns, 4000 ducks, 400 hernsies, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 curlews, 100 quails, 1000 eggets, 200 rees, 4000 bucks and does and roe-bucks, 155 hot venison pasties, 1000 dishes of jellies, 4000 cold venison pasties, 2000 hot custards, 4000 ditto cold, 400 tarts, 300 pikes, 300 breams, 8 seals, 4 porpusses.

At this feast the earl of Warwick was steward, the earl of Bedford treasurer, the lord Hastings comptroller; with many noble officers servitors,

1000 cooks, 62 kitcheners, 515 scullions.

An

An ABSTRACT of the Numbers of every Sort of the ARMED MEN in the Counties through the Kingdom, taken Anno 1588.*

Counties.	Able men.	Arm-ed.	Train-ed.	Un-trained.	Pio-neers	Laun-ces.	Light horse	Petro-nels.
Sussex - - -	7572	4000	2000	2000	50	20	204	30
Surrey - - -	3552	1892	1500	372	200	8	98	19
Barkeshire - - -	3120	1900	1000	900	115	10	95	2
Oxford - - -	4504	1164		120	30	30	150	40
Gloucester - - -	14000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Essex - - -		4000	2000	2000	600	50	200	
Northampton - - -	1040	1200	600	640	80	20	80	
Southampton - - -		2478	806	1672	1000			374
Norfolk - - -		4400	2300	2100		80	82	55
Suffolk - - -		4239	2000	2239		80	230	84
Kent - - -	18866	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	230	
Lancashire - - -		1170	1170			64	265	
Cheshire - - -		2189	2189			30	50	91
Lincoln - - -	6400	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	37
Dorset - - -		3330	1500	1800		23	130	
Devonshire - - -	10000	6200	3660	3550	600	120		22
Derbyshire - - -	1600	1000	400	600	60		150	26
Stafford - - -	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Buckingham - - -	2850	600	600		600	8	50	
Cornwall - - -	7766	3600	1500	2100		4	96	
Somerset - - -	2000	4000	4000		1000	50	250	60
Wiltshire - - -	7400	2400	1200	1200		15	100	10
Cambridge - - -	1000	1000	500	500		14	40	80
Huntington - - -		400	400		9	19	65	
Middlesex - - -		1000	500	500		20	60	
Hertfordshire - - -		3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	
Nottingham - - -	2800	1000	00	600	100	20	60	20
London - - -	17885	10000	6000	4000				20
Total of English shires	111512	80875	44727	35989	7133	823	2823	563

An ABSTRACT of the Numbers of every Sort of the ARMED MEN in the Marches of Wales, and the English Shires annexed.

Counties.	Able men.	Arm-ed.	Train-ed.	Un-trained.	Pio-neers	Laun-ces.	Light horse	Petro-nels.
Salop - - -		1200	600	600	700	88	70	
Denbigh - - -	1200	600	400	200	160		30	100
Fliathshire - - -		300	200	100	200		3	30
Caermarthenshire - - -		704	300	400	300		15	10
Radnor - - -	1500	400	200	200	100		14	
Anglesea - - -	1120	112			100		17	
Worcester - - -			600		100	17	83	10
Montgomery - - -		600	300	300	50	1	19	30
Pembroke - - -		800	800	800	396			30
		6324	3400	1900	2106	47	351	100
Total of Welch shires	11423	87199	18147	37889	9213	870	602	678

* Arrayed against the Spanish Invasion.

Sum of the armed footmen	{ Trained men 48127 }	87196	} Total 10140 Able men { Furnish'd 60000 20000 { Horsemen 4000
	{ Untrained 37889 }		
Besides horsemen	{ Pioneers 9213 }	13931	
	{ Launces 870 }		
	{ Light horse 3078 }		
	{ Petronels 678 }		

Besides the forces upon the borders, and the forces of Yorkshire, reserved to answer the services northward; and sundry of the Welch shires, which are not certified.

The rates for the entertainment of the officers of the companies appointed for the service, in the year 1588.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>		
T HE lieutenant gen. of the army, per day	6 0 0	Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	0 6 8
Halberdiers	1 10 0	The treasurer at war, per day	0 6 8
The marshal of the field	2 0 0	Four clerks, at 2s. each	0 8 0
Halberdiers	0 15 0	Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	0 6 8
The provost martial	0 13 4	The master of the ordnance, per day	0 10 0
The gaoler	0 1 8	Lieutenant	0 6 8
Eight tip-staves, 8d. each	0 5 4	Inferior officers of the ordnance, per day	
Ten halberdiers, at ditto	0 6 8	Ten halberdiers, at	
The captain-general of the launces, per day	1 0 0	The muster-master, per day	0 6 8
Lieutenant	0 10 0	Four clerks, at 2s. each	0 8 0
Guidon	0 1 6	The commissary of the vic-tuals, per day	0 6 8
Trumpet	0 1 6	One clerk	0 2 0
Clerk	0 1 6	The trench-master, per day	0 6 8
Surgeon	0 1 6	The master of the carriages, per day	0 4 0
Ten halberdiers at 8d. each	0 6 8	Master cart-takers, the piece, per day	
Captain-gen. of the light-horse, per day	1 0 0	Four clerks, at the piece	
Lieutenant	0 10 0	The quarter-master, per day	0 10 0
Guidon	0 1 6	Six furriers, at the piece	
Trumpet	0 1 6	The scout-master, per day	0 6 8
Clerk	0 1 6	Two light-horse, at 16d. each	0 2 8
Surgeon	0 1 6	The judge-general, per day	0 2 8
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	0 6 8	The entertainment of the officers of the regiment	
The colonel of the footmen, per day	2 0 0	The colonel, being a nobleman, per day	1 0 0
Lieutenant	0 10 0	He being a knight, or nobleman's son, per day	0 13 4
Serjeant-major	0 10 0	Lieutenant colonel, per day	0 6 0
Four corporals of the field, at 4s. each	0 16 0	Literary	

Literary and Miscellaneous Essays.

An humble representation to those who are to sit on the throne. Left by Bishop Burnet, to be published after his death.

I Have had the honour to be admitted to much free conversation with five of our sovereigns; king Charles II. king James II. king William III. queen Mary, and queen Anne. King Charles's behaviour was a thing never enough to be commended; he was perfectly a well-bred man, easy of access, free in his discourse, and sweet in his whole deportment; this was managed with great art, and it covered bad designs; it was of such use to him, that it may teach all succeeding princes, of what advantage an easiness of access, and an obliging behaviour may be. This preserved him; it often disarmed those resentments, which his ill conduct in every thing, both public and private, possessed all thinking people with very early, and all sorts of people at last: and yet none could go to him, but they were in a great measure softened, before they left him: it looked like a charm, that could hardly be resisted; yet there was no good nature under that, nor was there any truth in him. King James had a great application to business, though without a right understanding; that application gave him a reputation, till he took care to throw it off: if he had not come after king Charles, he would have passed for a prince of a sweet temper, and easy access. King

William was the reverse of all this; he was scarce accessible, and was always cold and silent; he minded affairs abroad so much, and was so set on the war, that he scarce thought on his government at home: this raised a general disgust, which was improved by men of ill designs, so that it perplexed all his affairs, and he could scarce support himself at home, whilst he was the admiration of all abroad. Queen Mary was affable, chearful, and lively; spoke much, and yet under great reserves; minded business, and came to understand it well: she kept close to rules, chiefly to those set her by the king; and she charmed all that came near her. Q. Anne is easy of access, and hears every thing very gently; but opens herself to so few, and is so close and general in her answers, that people soon find that the chief application is to be made to her ministers and favourites; who, in their turn, have an entire credit and full power with her: she has laid down the splendor of a court too much, and eats privately; so that, except on Sundays, and a few hours twice or thrice a week, at night in the drawing-room, she appears so little, that her court is as it were abandoned. Out of all these princes conduct, and from their successes in their affairs, it is evident what ought to be the measures of a wise and good prince, who would govern the nation happily and gloriously.

The first, the most essential, and most

most indispensable rule for a king is, to study the interest of the nation, to be ever in it, and to be always pursuing it: this will lay in for him such a degree of confidence, that he will be ever safe with his people, when they feel they are safe in him. No part of our story shews this more visibly than queen Elizabeth's reign, in which the true interest of the nation was constantly pursued; and this was so well understood by all, that every thing else was forgiven her and her ministers both. Sir Simon Dewe's journal shews a treatment of parliament, that could not have been borne at any other time, or under any other administration: this was the constant support of king William's reign, and continues to support the present reign, as it will continue to support all who adhere steadily to it.

A prince, that would command the affections and purses of this nation, must not study to stretch his prerogative, or be uneasy under the restraints of law; as soon as this humour shews itself, he must expect, that a jealousy of him, and an uneasy opposition to him, will follow through the whole course of his reign; whereas, if he governs well, parliaments will trust him, as much as a wise prince would desire to be trusted; and will supply him in every war what is necessary, either for their own preservation, or the preservation of those allies, with whom mutual interests and leagues unite them: but though, soon after the restoration, a slavish parliament supported king Charles in the Dutch war, yet the nation must be strangely changed, before any thing of that sort can happen again.

One of the most detestable and foolish maxims, with relation to our

government, is to keep up parties and rivalry among them; to shift and change ministers, and to go from one party to another, as they can be brought in their turns to offer the prince more money, or to give him more authority; this will in conclusion render him odious and contemptible to all parties, who growing accustomed to his fickleness, will never trust him, but rather study to secure themselves, by depressing him; of which the reign of Henry III. of France is a signal instance. We saw what effects this had on K. Charles's reign; and K. William felt what an ill step he had made, near the end of his reign, in pursuing this maxim. Nothing creates to a prince such a confidence, as a constant and clear firmness and steadiness of government, with an unblemished integrity in all his professions; and nothing will create a more universal dependence on him, than when it is visible, he studies to allay the heat of parties, and to reconcile them to one another; this will demonstrate, that he loves his people, and that he has no ill designs of his own.

A prince, who would be well served, ought to seek out among his subjects the best and most capable of the youth, and see to their good education both at home and abroad; he should send them to travel, and order his ministers abroad to keep such for some time about them, and to send them from court to court, to learn their language, and observe their tempers: if but twelve such were constantly kept, on an allowance of 250 l. a year, the whole expence of this would rise to but 3000 l. a year: by this inconsiderable charge, a prince might have a constant nursery for a wise and able ministry.

But

But those ought to be well chosen; none ought to pretend to the nomination; it ought to rise from the motion of the honestest and most disinterested of all his ministers, to the prince in secret. As great a care ought to be had, in the nomination of the chaplains of his ministers abroad, that there may be a breed of worthy clergymen, who have large thoughts and great notions, from a more enlarged view of mankind and of the world. If a prince would have all that serve him grateful and true to him, he must study to find out, who are the properest and worthiest men, capable of employments, and prevent their application, and surprise them with bestowing good posts unsought, and raising them higher, as they serve well: when it is known, that a prince has made it his maxim, to follow this method in distributing his favours, he will cut off applications for them; which will otherwise create great uneasiness to him, and have this certain ill effect, that where there are many pretenders, one must have the preference to all the rest; so that many are mortified for being rejected, and are full of envy at him, who has obtained the favour, and therefore will detract from him as much as possible. This has no where worse effects than among the clergy, in the disposal of the dignities of the church: and therefore queen Mary resolved to break those aspirings: which resolution she carried on effectually for some years: a constant pursuing that maxim would have a great effect on the nation.

Frequent progresses round the nation, so divided, that once in seven, eight, or ten years, the chief places of it might be gone through,

would recommend a prince wonderfully to the people; especially if he were gentle and affable, and would so manage his progress, that it should not be a charge to any, by refusing to accept of entertainments, from any person whatsoever: for the accepting these only from such as could easily bear the charge of it, would be affronting of others, who being of equal rank, though not of equal estates, would likewise desire to treat the prince. So to make a progress every where acceptable, and no where chargeable, the sure method would be, according to the established rule of the household, for the prince to carry the travelling wardrobe with him, and to take such houses in the way, as are most convenient for him; but to entertain himself and his court there, and have a variety of tables for such as may come to attend him. On this queen Mary had set her heart, if she had lived to see peace in her days; by this means a prince may see and be seen by his people; he may know some men, that deserve to be distinguished, of whom otherwise he never would have heard; and he may learn and redress the grievances of his people, preventing all parliamentary complaints, except for such matters as cannot be cured, but by a remedy in parliament: methods like these would make a prince become the idol of his people.

It is certain, that their affections must follow a prince, who would consider government and the royal dignity as his calling, and would be daily employed in it, studying the good and happiness of his people, pursuing the properest ways for promoting it, without either delivering himself up to the sloth of

luxury

luxury and vain magnificence, or affecting the barbarity of war and conquest; which render those, who make the world a scene of blood and rapine, indeed the butchers of mankind. If these words seem not decent enough, I will make no other apology, but that I use them, because I cannot find worse: for as they are the worst of men, so they deserve the worst of language. Can it be thought that princes are raised to the highest pitch of glory and wealth, on design to corrupt their minds with pride and contempt of the rest of mankind; as if they were made only to be the instruments of their extravagances, or the subjects of their passions and humours? No; they are exalted for the good of their fellow creatures, in order to raise them to the truest sublimity, to become as like divinity, as a mortal creature is capable of being. None will grudge them their great treasures and authority, when they see it is all employed to make their people happy. None will envy their greatness, when they see it accompanied with a suitable greatness of soul; whereas a magnified and flattered pageant will soon fall under universal contempt and hatred. There is not any one thing more certain and more evident, than that princes are made for the people, and not the people for them; and perhaps there is no nation under heaven, that is more entirely possessed with this notion of princes, than the English nation is in this age; so that they will soon be uneasy to a prince, who does not govern himself by this maxim, and in time grow very unkind to him.

Great care ought to be taken in the nomination of judges and bi-

shops. I join these together; for law and religion, justice and piety, are the support of nations, and give strength and security to governments: judges must be recommended by those in the high posts of the law; but a prince may, by his own taste, and upon knowledge, chuse his bishops. They ought to be men eminent for piety, learning, discretion, and zeal; not broken with age, which will quickly render them incapable of serving the church to any good purpose; a person fit to be a bishop at sixty, was fit at forty; and had then spirit and activity, with a strength both of body and mind.

The vast expence they are at in entering on their bishopricks ought to be regulated; no bishopricks can be, in any good degree, served under 1000*l.* a year at least. The judges ought to be plentifully provided for, that they may be under no temptation to supply themselves by indirect ways. One part of a prince's care, to be recommended to judges in their circuits, is to know what persons are, as it were, hid in the nation, that are fit for employments, and deserve to be encouraged; of such they ought to give an account to the lord chancellor, who ought to lay it before the throne. No crime ought to be pardoned till the judge who gave sentence is heard, to give an account of the evidence, with the circumstances of the fact, as it appeared on the trial: no regard ought to be had to stories, that are told to move compassion, for in these little regard is had to truth; and an easiness in pardoning is, in some sort, an encouraging of crimes, and a giving licence to commit them.

But

But to run out no longer into particulars, the great and comprehensive rule of all is, that a king should consider himself as exalted by Almighty God into that high dignity, as into a capacity of doing much good, and of being a great blessing to mankind, and in some sort a God on earth; and therefore, as he expects that his ministers should study to advance his service, his interests, and his glory, and that so much the more as he raises them to higher posts of favour and honour; so he, whom God has raised to the greatest exaltation this world is capable of, should apply himself wholly to cares becoming his rank and station, to be in himself a pattern of virtue and true religion, to promote justice, to relieve and revenge the oppressed, and to seek out men of virtue and piety, and bring them into such degrees of confidence as they may be capable of; to encourage a due and a generous freedom in their advices; to be ready to see his own errors, that he may correct them; and to entertain every thing that is suggested to him for the good of his people, and for the benefit of mankind; and to make a difference between those who court his favour for their own ends, who study to flatter, and by that to please him, often to his own ruin, and those who have great views and noble aims, who set him on to pursue designs worthy of him, without mean or partial regards to any ends or interests of their own. It is not enough for a prince not to encourage vice or impiety by his own ill practices; it ought to appear that these are odious to him, and that they give him horror: a declaration of this kind, solemnly made and steadily pursued, would soon bring on at

least an exterior reformation, which would have a great effect on the body of the nation, and on the rising generation, though it were but hypocritically put on at first.

On the great stores of learning in the English language.

[From the IDLER.]

IT is common to overlook what is near, by keeping the eye fixed upon something remote. In the same manner present opportunities are neglected, and attainable good is slighted, by minds busied in extensive ranges, and intent upon future advantages. Life, however short, is made yet shorter by waste of time, and its progress towards happiness, though naturally slow, is yet retarded by unnecessary labour.

The difficulty of attaining knowledge is universally confessed. To fix deeply in the mind the principles of science; to settle their limitations, and deduce the long succession of consequences; to comprehend the whole compass of complicated systems, with all the arguments, objections, and solutions; and to reposit, in our intellectual treasures, the numberless facts, experiments, apophthegms, and positions, which must stand single in the memory, and of which none has any perceptible connection with the rest, is a task, which, though undertaken with ardour, and pursued with diligence, must at last be left unfinished by the frailty of our nature.

To make the way of learning either less short, or less smooth, is certainly absurd; yet this is the apparent effect of the prejudice which seems to prevail among us in favour of

of foreign authors, and of the contempt of our native literature which this excursive curiosity must necessarily produce. Every man is more speedily instructed by his own language, than by any other; before we search the rest of the world for teachers, let us try whether we may not spare trouble by finding them at home.

The riches of the English language are much greater than they are commonly supposed. Many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries, unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning. I am far from intending to insinuate, that other languages are not necessary to him who aspires to eminence, and whose whole life is devoted to study; but to him who reads only for amusement, or whose whole purpose is not to deck himself with the honours of literature, but to be qualified for domestic usefulness, and sit down content with subordinate reputation, we have authors sufficient to fill up all the vacations of his time, and gratify most of his wishes for information.

Of our poets I need say little, because they are perhaps the only authors to whom their country has done justice. We consider the whole succession from Spenser to Pope, as superior to any names which the continent can boast, and therefore the poets of other nations, however familiarly they may be sometimes mentioned, are very little read except by those who design to borrow their beauties.

There is, I think, not one of the liberal arts which may not be competently learned in our own lan-

guage. He that searches after mathematical knowledge may busy himself among his own countrymen, and will find one or other able to instruct him in every part of those abstruse sciences. He that is delighted with experiments, and wishes to know the nature of bodies from certain and visible effects, is happily placed in the country where the mechanical philosophy was first established by a public institution, and from which it was spread to all other countries.

The more airy and elegant studies of philology and criticism have little need of any foreign helps. Though our language, not being very analogical, gives few opportunities for grammatical researches, yet we have not wanted authors who have considered the principles of speech; and with critical writings we abound sufficiently to enable pedantry to impose rules which can seldom be observed, and vainly to talk of books which are seldom read.

But our language has, from the reformation to the present time, been chiefly dignified and adorned by the works of our divines, who, considered as commentators, controvertists, or preachers, have undoubtedly left all other nations far behind them. No vulgar language can boast such treasures of theological knowledge, or such multitudes of authors, at once learned, elegant, and pious. Other countries and other communions have many authors, perhaps equal in abilities and diligence to ours: but if we unite number with excellence, there is certainly no nation which must not allow us to be its superior. Of morality little is necessary to be said, because it is comprehended in practical divinity, and is perhaps better taught

taught in English sermons than in any other books ancient or modern. Nor shall I dwell on our excellence in metaphysical speculations, because he that reads the works of our divines will easily discover how far human subtilty has been able to penetrate.

Political knowledge is forced upon us by the form of our constitution, and all the mysteries of government are displayed in the attack or defence of every minister. The original laws of society, the rights of subjects, and the prerogatives of kings, have been considered with the utmost nicety, sometimes profoundly investigated, and sometimes familiarly explained. Thus copiously instructive is the English language, and thus needless is all recourse to foreign writers. Let us not therefore make our neighbours proud by soliciting help which we do not want, nor discourage our own industry by difficulties which we need not suffer.

Physical evil the cause of moral good.
[From the IDLER.]

HOW evil came into the world, for what reason it is that life is over-spread with such boundless varieties of misery, that the only thinking being of this globe is doomed to think merely to be wretched, and to pass his time from youth to age in fearing or in suffering calamities, is a question which philosophers have long asked, and which philosophy could never answer.

Religion informs us, that misery and sin were produced together. The depravation of the human will was followed by a disorder of the harmony of nature; and by that providence which often places antidotes in the neighbourhood of poisons, it was checked by misery, lest

it should swell to universal and unlimited dominion.

A state of innocence and happiness is so remote from all that we have ever seen, that though we can easily conceive it possible, and may therefore hope to attain it, yet our speculations upon it must be general and confused. We can discover that where there is universal innocence, there will probably be universal happiness; for why should afflictions be permitted to infest beings who are not in danger of corruption from blessings, and where there is no use of terror nor cause of punishment? But in a world like ours, where our senses assault us, and our hearts betray us, we should pass on from crime to crime heedless and remorseless, if misery did not stand in our way, and our own pains admonish us of our folly.

Almost all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of physical evil. Goodness is divided by divines into soberness, righteousness, and godliness. Let it be examined how each of these duties would be practised if there were no physical evil to enforce it.

Sobriety, or temperance, is nothing but the forbearance of pleasure: and if pleasure were not followed by pain, who would forbear it? We see every hour those in whom the desire of present indulgence overpowers all sense of past misery, and of future misery. In a remission of the gout the drunkard returns to his wine, and the glutton to his feast; and if neither disease nor poverty were felt or dreaded, every one would sink down in idle sensuality, without any care of others or of himself. To eat and drink, and lie down to sleep, would be the whole business of mankind.

Right-

Righteousness, or the system of social duty, may be subdivided into justice and charity. Of justice one of the heathen sages has shewn, with great acuteness, that it was impressed upon mankind only by the inconveniences which injustice had produced. "In the first ages, says he, men acted without any rule by the impulse of desire, and practised injustice upon others, and suffered it from others in their turn; but in time it was discovered, that the pain of suffering wrong was greater than the pleasure of doing it, and mankind, by a general compact, submitted to the restraint of laws, and resigned the pleasure to escape the pain."

Of charity it is superfluous to observe, that it could have no place if there were no want; for a virtue which could not be practised, the omission could not be culpable. Evil is not only the subject, but the efficient of charity; we are incited to the relief of misery by the consciousness that we have the same nature with the sufferer, that we are in danger of the same distresses, and may some time want to implore the same assistance.

Goodness, or piety, is the elevation of the mind towards the supreme being, and the extension of our thoughts to another life. The other life is future, and the supreme being is invisible. None would have recourse to an invisible power, but that all other subjects had eluded their hopes. None would fix their attention upon the future, but that they are discontented with the present. If the senses were feasted with perpetual pleasures, they would always keep the mind in subjection. Reason has no authority over us, but by its power to warn us against evil.

In childhood, while our minds are yet unoccupied, religion is impressed upon them, and the first years of almost all who have been well educated are passed in the regular discharge of the duties of piety. But as we advance forward into the crowds of life, innumerable delights solicit our inclinations, and innumerable cares distract our attention; the time of youth is passed in noisy frolics; manhood is led on from hope to hope, and from project to project; the dissoluteness of pleasure, the inebriation of success, the ardour of expectation, and the vehemence of competition, chain down the mind alike to the present scenes; nor is it remembered how soon this mist of trifles must be scattered, and the bubbles that float upon the rivolet of life be lost for ever in the gulph of eternity. To this consideration scarce any man is awakened but by some pressing and resistless evil. The death of those from whom he derived his pleasures, or to whom he destined his possessions; some disease which shews him the vanity of all external acquisitions, or the gloom of age which intercepts his prospects of long enjoyment, forces him to fix his hopes upon some other state, and when he has contended with the tempests of life till his strength fails him, he flies at last to the shelter of religion.

That misery does not make all virtuous, experience too certainly informs us; but it is not less certain, that of what virtue there is, misery produces far the greater part. Physical evil may be therefore endured with patience, since it is the cause of moral good; and patience itself is one virtue by which we are prepared for that state in which evil shall be no more.

Tras.

Translation of a letter from the late president Montesquieu, to the author of the view of Lord Bolingbroke's philosophy.

I Am exceedingly obliged to you, Sir, for the magnificent present you have been pleased to make me of your books, and for the letter you did me the honour to write me on lord Bolingbroke's posthumous works. As that letter seems to be rather more my own than the two books which accompany it, every reasonable creature being interested therein, as well as myself, I enjoy it with particular delight. I have dipped into some of my lord Bolingbroke's discourses; and, if I may be allowed to say in what manner they affected me, I must own that he writes with a good deal of warmth: but methinks he generally employs it against things, whereas it ought to be employed only in painting them. Now it appears to me that, in the posthumous work of which you have given me an account, he hath prepared for you, Sir, continual matter of triumph. He who attacks revealed religion, attacks revealed religion only; but, he who attacks natural religion, attacks all the religions in the world. Though men should be taught to disbelieve the obligations of revealed religion, they may still think themselves bound by some other; but it is most pernicious to endeavour to persuade them that they are bound by none at all. It is not impossible to attack a revealed religion, seeing it depends on particular facts; and facts are, in their own nature, liable to be controverted; but that is not the case with natural religion; for it is drawn from the nature of man, which cannot be disputed,

and from the internal sentiments of mankind, which are equally indisputable. Besides, what motive can there be for attacking revealed religion in England? In that country it is so purged of all destructive prejudices, that it can do no harm; but, on the contrary, is capable of producing numberless good effects. I am sensible that in Spain or Portugal a man who is going to be burnt, or afraid of being burnt, because he does not believe certain articles, whether depending or not depending on revealed religion, hath very good reason to attack it, because he may thereby hope to provide for his natural defence. But the case is very different in England, where a man that attacks revealed religion does it without the least personal motive; and where this champion, if he should succeed, nay should he be in the right too, would only deprive his country of numberless real benefits, for the sake of establishing a merely speculative truth.

On the different conditions of youth and age.

SIR,

THE different conditions of youth and age, with regard to this world, their enjoyments and views, I have often made the subject of much pleasing contemplation.

The glow of warm blood, the vigour of health, and the strong powers of imagination, have ever represented to my mind the morning of life, like the morning of day; where every thing is fresh and chearful, inviting enjoyment, and contributive of great pleasure; love, pastime, and even business, are pursued with high delight. Every thing

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appears charming, as in the season of spring, inspiring us with rapture, and inviting us to bliss. But as all sublunary transports have but transitory existence, the edge which tasting gives to our appetites, a full meal is sure to blunt; therefore, those who seek no higher enjoyments than from their passions, will be sure to experience satiety in their indulgence; nature having doomed us to weariness in all the full gratifications of our senses.

Those only continue happy, who are so precautionally prudent as to lay in early a stock for true permanent satisfaction: which is of nature less violent, but infinitely more durable. This store must be composed of virtue, wisdom, and their fruits, which are knowledge, temperance and propriety, the needful instruments of felicity.

Youth, therefore, to be happy, must acquire some of the attainments of age, to attain which reason will have recourse to the experience of grey hairs. It is in the dispensing of wisdom that age appears venerable; and without the power of doing it, it forfeits its high dignity; for a head grown hoary in follies is a woeful object of derision.

Our passions in youth are very powerful seducers; they hurry us into hasty enjoyments, which have often their ending in very long and fruitless repentance. Against these imminent evils, which have their foundations in early life, we have no kind of defence, but in the experience of later days, which those are the most happy, who soonest acquire and regard.

The long-practised in life have found the futility of all raptures, and know that none are worth purchasing at the price of great ha-

zards. The lover's dream of ecstasies, and the prodigal's of high delight, are equal delusions practised by passion on reason; for in rational enjoyments only duration is to be found. We grow speedily sick of what we only admire, but are often lastingly gratified with what we reasonably approve.

Thus must youth, to be happy, acquire some of the qualities of age; and age, to be comfortable, must retain some of those of youth. The strong passions and affections of both æras are alike deceitful; as in one stage we have not attained to the vigour of sound judgment, and in the other we have past it, and got into the date of second dotage, without the benefit of restraints that were our securities in our first childhood; and we are apt to continue full in the pride of experience, when the powers of reason are all decaying or becoming lost.

Age pictured in the mind is decrepitude in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side, where secure from the rage of elements, and weary of vain pursuits, it can please itself with prattling of evils overcome, and pleasures that it has parted with the enjoyment of without regret, seeking nothing but to wear down the last stage of life with ease, and leaving bustle and folly to those to whom by nature they belong.

The greatest wisdom that can ornament hoary heads is, to quit the crowd with a good grace, and voluntarily to leave giddy society before they become forcibly excluded from it. Infirmary must take shelter in the kindness of true friendship, and that is not to be expected from the many, but the few.

Talkativeness is the foible and gratification of old age, and has been so distinguished, by observation, from Homer's days to the present time. A cheerfulness retained from youth gives a gracefulness to this humour, and recommends even its imperfections, if not to common approbation, at least to particular good will.

If youth has its advantage of high spirits and fond pursuits, old age can boast its comforts of composure and resignation. One stage of life is to be represented by the pleasurable appetite with which we sit down to a meal: the other, by the satisfied indifference with which we are sure to rise from it, and the willing disposition we make after it for rest.

It is folly in youth to place too strong a reliance on long life; it is weakness in age to be over-solicitous about it. In the former case, the expectation is indulged with uncertainty; in the latter the desire is attended by anxiety, because the chances of probability are entirely against it.

All that we are sure of in this life is, that we must quit it, we know not when: and all that it most behoves us to do is, to be prepared for that call; which wisdom and virtue are our constant admonishers to. It little matters how long we live in this world; but it greatly does, in what manner we live in it. We have a full right, while we are here, to all rational enjoyments; and it is our faults, if we suffer other pursuits to become our deluders into disquiet. We should in all things be the seekers of our own peace and welfare, and the promoters of those of others. While we make such the rules of our conduct, we shall be

certainly good and happy; equally ready to continue with life, and ready to resign it.

Youth has no more bliss than sober reason can insure to it; nor has age more unhappiness than indiscretion brings upon it. All depends on our acting right parts in those different stages of our being; our credit and felicity being such as we ourselves make them: So that it is not providence, but perverseness, that makes us otherwise than happy.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

BRUTUS.

Extract from a piece written in Pennsylvania in 1751, intituled, Observations concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, &c.

1. **T**ABLES of the proportion of marriages to births, of deaths to births, of marriages to the number of inhabitants, &c. formed on observations made upon the bills of mortality, christenings, &c. of populous cities, will not suit countries; nor will tables formed on observations made on full-settled old countries, as Europe, suit new countries, as America.

2. For people increase in proportion to the number of marriages, and that is greater in proportion to the ease and convenience, of supporting a family. When families can be easily supported, more persons marry, and earlier in life.

3. In cities, where all trades, occupations and offices are full, many delay marrying, till they can see how to bear the charges of a family

ly; which charges are greater in cities, as luxury is most common; many live single during life, and continue servants to families, journeymen to trades, &c. hence cities do not by natural generation supply themselves with inhabitants; the deaths are more than the births.

4. In countries full settled, the case must be nearly the same, all lands being occupied and improved to the height; those who cannot get land, must labour for others who have it; when labourers are plenty, their wages will be low; by low wages a family is supported with difficulty; this difficulty deters many from marriage, who therefore long continue servants and single.—Only as the cities take supplies of people from the country, and thereby make a little more room in the country, marriage is a little more encouraged there, and the births exceed the deaths.

5. Great part of Europe is full settled with husbandmen, manufacturers, &c. and therefore cannot now much increase in people: America is chiefly occupied by Indians, who subsist mostly by hunting.—But as the hunter, of all men, requires the greatest quantity of land from whence to draw his subsistence (the husbandman subsisting on much less, and the manufacturer requiring least of all) the Europeans found America as fully settled as it well could be by hunters; yet these having large tracts were easily prevailed on to part with portions of territory to the new comers, who did not much interfere with the natives in hunting, and furnished them with many things they wanted.

6. Land being thus plenty in America, and so cheap as that a labouring man, that understands husbandry, can in a short time save

money enough to purchase a piece of new land sufficient for a plantation, whereon he may subsist a family, such are not afraid to marry; for if they even look far enough forward to consider how their children when grown up are to be provided for, they see that more land is to be had at rates equally easy, all circumstances considered.

7. Hence marriages in America are more general, and more generally early, than in Europe; and if it is reckoned there, that there is but one marriage per annum among 100 persons, perhaps, we may here reckon two; and if in Europe they have but four births to a marriage (many of their marriages being late) we may here reckon eight; of which if one half grow up, and our marriages are made, reckoning one with another, at twenty years of age, our people must at least be doubled every twenty years.

8. But notwithstanding this increase, so vast is the territory of North-America, that it will require many ages to settle it fully; and till it is fully settled, labour will never be cheap here, where no man continues long a labourer for others, but gets a plantation of his own; no man continues long a journeyman to a trade, but goes among those new settlers, and sets up for himself, &c. Hence labour is no cheaper now, in Pennsylvania, than it was thirty years ago, though so many thousand labouring people have been imported from Germany and Ireland.

9. The danger therefore of these colonies interfering with their mother country in trades that depend on labour, manufactures, &c. is too remote to require the attention of Great-Britain.

10. But

10. But in proportion to the increase of the colonies, a vast demand is growing for British manufactures; a glorious market wholly in the power of Britain, in which foreigners cannot interfere, which will encrease in a short time even beyond the power of supplying, though her whole trade should be to her colonies. * * * *

12. 'Tis an ill grounded opinion, that by the labour of slaves, America may possibly vie in cheapness of manufactures with Britain. The labour of slaves can never be so cheap here as the labour of working men is in Britain. Any one may compute it. Interest of money is in the colonies from 6 to 12 per cent. Slaves one with another cost 30 l. sterling per head. Reckon then the interest of the first purchase of a slave, the insurance or risk on his life, his cloathing and diet, expences in his sickness and loss of time; loss by his neglect of business (neglect is natural to the man who is not to be benefited by his own care and diligence), expence of a driver to keep him at work, and his pilfering from time to time, almost every slave being from the nature of slavery a thief, and compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in England, you will see that labour is much cheaper there than it ever can be by negroes here. Why then will America purchase slaves? Because slaves may be kept as long as a man pleases, or has occasion for their labour; while hired men are continually leaving their master (often in the midst of his business) and setting up for themselves.

13. As the increase of people depends on the encouragement of marriages, the following things must diminish a nation, viz. 1.

The being conquered; for the conquerors will engross as many offices, and exact as much tribute of profit on the labour of the conquered, as will maintain them in their new establishment; and this diminishing the substance of the natives, discourages their marriages, and so gradually diminishes them, while the foreigners increase. 2. Loss of territory. Thus the Britons being driven into Wales, and crowded together in a barren country insufficient to support such great numbers, diminished till the people bore a proportion to the produce; while the Saxons increased on their abandoned lands, till the island became full of English. And were the English now driven into Wales by some foreign nation, there would in a few years be no more Englishmen in Britain, than there are people in Wales. 3. Loss of trade. Manufactures exported draw subsistence from foreign countries for numbers, who are thereby enabled to marry and raise families. If the nation be deprived of any branch of trade, and no new employment is found for the people occupied in that branch, it will soon be deprived of so many people. 4. Loss of food. Suppose a nation has a fishery, which not only employs great numbers, but makes the food and subsistence of the people cheaper: if another nation becomes master of the seas, and prevents the fishery, the people will diminish in proportion as the loss of employ, and dearth of provision makes it more difficult to subsist a family. 5. Bad government and insecure property. People not only leave such a country, and settling abroad incorporate with other nations, lose their native language, and become foreigners; but the industry of those that

remain being discouraged, the quantity of subsistence in the country is lessened, and the support of a family becomes more difficult. So heavy taxes tend to diminish a people. 6. The introduction of slaves. The negroes brought into the English sugar islands, have greatly diminished the whites there; the poor are by this means deprived of employment, while a few families acquire vast estates, which they spend on foreign luxuries, and educating their children in the habit of those luxuries; the same income is needed for the support of one, that might have maintained one hundred. The whites, who have slaves, not labouring, are enfeebled, and therefore not so generally prolific: the slaves being worked too hard, and ill fed, their constitutions are broken, and the deaths among them are more than the births; so that a continual supply is needed from Africa. The northern colonies having few slaves, increase in whites. Slaves also pejorate the families that use them: the white children become proud, disgusted with labour, and being educated in idleness are rendered unfit to get a living by industry.

14. Hence the prince that acquires new territory, if he finds it vacant, or removes the natives to give his own people room; the legislator that makes effectual laws for promoting trade, increasing employment, improving land by more or better tillage, providing more food by fisheries, securing property, &c. and the man that invents new trades, arts or manufactures, or new improvements in husbandry, may be properly called *Fathers of their Nation*, as they are

the cause of the generation of multitudes, by the encouragement they afford to marriage.

15. As to the privileges granted to the married, (such as the *jus trium liberorum* among the Romans) they may hasten the filling of a country that has been thinned by war or pestilence, or that has otherwise vacant territory, but cannot increase a people beyond the means provided for their subsistence.

16. Foreign luxuries, and need-less manufactures imported and used in a nation, do, by the same reason, increase the people of the nation that furnishes them, and diminish the people of the nation that uses them.—Laws therefore that prevent such importations, and on the contrary promote the exportation of manufactures to be consumed in foreign countries, may be called (with respect to the people that make them) generative laws, as by increasing subsistence they encourage marriage. Such laws likewise strengthen a country doubly, by increasing its own people, and diminishing its neighbours.

17. Some European nations prudently refuse to consume the manufactures of East India:—They should likewise forbid them to their colonies; for the gain to the merchant is not to be compared with the loss by this means of people to the nation.

18. Home luxury in the great increases the nation's manufacturers employed by it, who are many, and tends to diminish the families that indulge in it, who are few. The greater the common fashionable expence of any rank of people, the more cautious they are of marriage. Therefore luxury should never be suffered to become common.

19. The

19. The great increase of offspring in particular families is not always owing to greater fecundity of nature, but sometimes to examples of industry in the heads, and industrious education; by which the children are enabled to provide better for themselves, and their marrying early is encouraged from the prospect of good subsistence.

20. If there be a sect therefore; in our nation, that regard frugality and industry as religious duties, and educate their children therein, more than others commonly do; such sect must consequently increase more by natural generation, than any other sect in Britain:—

21. The importation of foreigners into a country that has so many inhabitants as the present employments and provision for subsistence will bear, will be in the end no increase of people, unless the new comers have more industry and frugality than the natives, and then they will provide more subsistence and increase in the country; but they will gradually eat the natives out.—Nor is it necessary to bring foreigners to fill up any occasional vacancy in a country; for such vacancy (if the laws are good, § 13, 15.) will soon be filled by natural generation. Who can now find the vacancy made in Sweden; France, or other warlike nations, by the plague of heroism forty years ago; in France, by the expulsion of the Protestants; in England, by the settlement of her colonies; or in Guinea, by 100 years exportation of slaves that has blackened half America?—The thinness of the inhabitants in Spain, is owing to national pride and idleness, and

other causes, rather than to the expulsion of the Moors, or to the making of new settlements.

22. There is in short no bound to the prolific nature in plants; or animals, but what is made by their crouding and interfering with each other's means of subsistence. Was the face of the earth vacant of other plants, it might be gradually sowed and overspread with one kind only; as for instance, with fennel; and were it empty of other inhabitants, it might in a few ages be replenished from one nation only; as for instance, with Englishmen. Thus there are supposed to be now upwards of one million English souls in North-America: (though it is thought scarce 80,000 have been brought over sea) and yet perhaps there is not one the fewer in Britain, but rather many more, on account of the employment the colonies afford to manufacturers at home. This million doubling, supposing but once in twenty-five years, will in another century be more than the people of England, and the greatest number of Englishmen will be on this side the water. What an accession of power to the British empire by sea as well as land! What increase of trade and navigation! What numbers of ships and seamen! We have been here but little more than one hundred years, and yet the force of our privateers in the late war, united, was greater both in men and guns, than that of the whole British navy in queen Elizabeth's time:—how important an affair then to Britain, is the present treaty * for settling the bounds between her colonies and the French, and how careful

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should she be to secure room enough, since on the room depends so much the increase of her people?

23. In fine, a nation well regulated is like a polypus*; take away a limb, its place is soon supplied: cut it in two, and each deficient part shall speedily grow out of the part remaining. Thus if you have room and subsistence enough, as you may by dividing make ten polypuses out of one, you may of one make ten nations equally populous and powerful; or rather increase a nation ten fold in numbers and strength.*****

Of Populousness.

Translated from the French.

THERE is no maxim in politics so universally received, as that a great number of people constitutes the power of a state; and yet, at the same time, there is none whose spirit of progression is so little understood. This proceeds from the inattention of the legislature to the moral causes that influence the conduct of mankind; which occasions the rulers of nations to confine themselves to general and simple regulations, which are seldom of much service to this grand object.

Populousness depends too much upon second causes, to be trusted to fundamental and invariable maxims. Humour, genius, prejudice, the spirit of sociableness, effeminacy, the love of ease, and enjoyment of life, the spirit of philosophising, sensuality, debauchery, and in a word, all the human passions, which are in a continual fluctuation, are for

ever settling limits to its progress of propagation. If the legislature comes to establish general principles upon this subject, all is lost; for to have no law is much better than to have such as are fixed and permanent: as every thing therein is momentary, the regulations concerning it ought to be the same. The springs of propagation grow weak and out of order, if continual care be not taken to keep them in repair: and this, as well as every thing else relating to the commonwealth, is the business of the legislature; and upon the means by them employed, depend always the greatness and power of the state. We are more in want of moral than of political laws.

In the system of the Roman government may be observed an admirable sagacity, which provided for every thing, by making the road through small, to weighty affairs; and all owing to this cause, that the legislature knew the connection between the smallest vices and the highest virtues.

Who would imagine that the establishing of censors was what supported the republic so long; and yet the inspection of this magistrate was more directed towards the conduct of individuals, than upon the state in general; but this was the very thing that prevented the government from sinking under so many political causes, which must otherwise have brought it to ruin: for the censors, by correcting the vices of individuals, prevented a general corruption. This vigilance produced a good behaviour, and the populousness of a state will always depend upon the degree of

* A water insect well known to naturalists.

purity in the public manners. The ruin of almost all the states that have perished in the world, has been brought about by want of attention to trivial matters. If we trace the principle of what is commonly called a thing indifferent, it will generally be found to be the source of the greatest disorders. That great politician the president Montesquieu observes, that it is a matter perfectly indifferent in itself, that a daughter-in-law should go every morning to pay such or such duties to her mother-in-law; but if it be considered that these external customs do continually keep alive a sentiment, which it is necessary to impress in every heart, and which from thence enters the mind that governs empires, it will appear that such actions are requisite to be done.

The same may be said with regard to propagation. It is very indifferent itself, in how free and open a manner a man behaves in the company of women, provided he performs the duty of a citizen; but if it be found that these free and easy airs contribute to form the spirit of the nation, and dispose it to gallantry, it becomes necessary for the legislature to interpose, and to prevent such or such an action from being done in a manner that is detrimental to the public. Men never continue in one fixed point, they either degenerate or grow better. It is a general rule, that a man cannot perform, in its full extent, the duties of a husband at home, while he is perpetually playing the part of a gallant abroad; for this would be forming a contrast in the married state: and this spirit of coquetry is what keeps our husbands at such a distance from their wives,

that the ends of marriage are but weakly performed. It is a law of nature, that to divide our desires destroys the very object of them. If a comparison be made between the offspring of a thousand grave Germans, who allow of no other law in marriage but that of Hymen, with the same number of our French gallants, it would soon appear of what consequence it is to the political state that a nation be more or less gay. It will undoubtedly be said, that all this is owing to the climate: but allowing it to be so, has not the legislature a power to correct this evil influence? Without doubt it has, or ought to have; for otherwise a nation would be destitute of means to remedy the defects in its constitution, and would inevitably perish notwithstanding its good laws. Men come into the world without character, which is given to them by the government under which they are born. An Englishman, who now prides himself upon his liberty, would, if born in Turkey, be as fond of slavery; for all depends upon the legislature.

The spirit of gallantry produces among us a certain kind of shame annexed to the condition of a husband, which is carried so far as to make a man blush for being united to a wife. None now-a-days, except the lowest people in France, care to acknowledge themselves the husbands of their wives. The contrary practice is so firmly established among people of a certain rank, that I could almost challenge a man of this sort to dare to appear in public with his wife. The bravest of them, on this occasion, have not courage to do it.

Now it is morally impossible but that

that such coolness abroad must soon degenerate into indifference at home; and indeed these sort of people do not marry to have a wife, but to live in a kind of separation from her. None but tradesmen now cohabit with their wives; for those of a superior rank, the apartment of *Monfieur* is never that of *Madame*. Conjugal society is now only for the goods of fortune; and very soon marriages will be made in order never to see one another afterwards. In France, every thing is managed in such a manner, as to render wedlock of the least use to propagation; and nothing is wanting to compleat this scheme, but to insert in the marriage articles, a clause for the entire separation of bodies.

The whim of passing for the most sociable people in Europe, is one cause of the disorder before spoken of, and our government, instead of preventing, seems to authorize this phrensy. I shall make one remark, which is, that there is no term in our language so little understood, as the true signification of the word *Society*. According to the present acceptation, I think we may boldly define society to be, the degree of corruption in the manners of the people; because the irritation of the passions is a consequence of that freedom of intercourse. The more free and open the correspondence between the sexes is, the more the follies of the nation are increased; and of necessity the narrower bounds are prescribed to propagation.

The inclination of the French to what is called sociableness, by bringing both sexes together, stimulates the passions of both, and sets nature in a conflict with itself.

Our society is a kind of public

shew, and introduces the nation as it were upon a perpetual stage, and always exposed to open view; so that sociableness with us is destructive of society. The dread of being reckoned a barbarous people is the cause that we are really become so; for I will maintain, that that nation, which is guilty of the greatest number of vices, is always the most barbarous.

It is certain that among us is found very few moral virtues, and still fewer of the civil kind: for in general good faith, honour, and probity, seem to be banished, and their places supplied by gallantry, and an indulgence of the passions.

From a desire to please, and render themselves agreeable, arises that inclination in the fair sex of sacrificing every thing to the preservation of their beauty. The women of a certain rank in France find they are great losers by bearing children, and for that reason many of them live single even in the married state; but if a desire of seeing themselves perpetuated in a race of descendants, should induce them to conform to the ends of matrimony, populousness is not much profited by this class, because their delicacy renders their propagation useless; for among the ladies of the first and second rank in France, how few are those that suckle their own children? and this indispensable duty of all mothers, is, with us, ceased to be one. If by accounts taken in many parts of Europe, between children suckled in public hospitals, and those entrusted to the care of country nurses, the loss by the first manner has been found so considerable, what immense difference must there not be between those chil-

children suckled by a mother in easy circumstances, and those given up to mercenary nurses, for the most part poor and miserable. People wonder that so many of these children perish; but the wonder would be greater if they did not; and it is a sort of phenomenon in nature if they escape death. For how can infants, produced by such delicate mothers, in the first stage of their weakness, support such foreign nourishment, which by being common to the whole species, is not the more suitable to their constitution. Our magistrates need only to order an account to be taken of such children as are entrusted to the care of these mercenary nurses, and a like number of those brought up by the mothers, and they will find, by comparing the dead with the living, that the loss to the commonwealth would be in the proportion of five to three.

From the same principle arises that immoderate fondness for the ease and enjoyment of life, equally fatal to propagation. A certain sluggishness of soul, makes many of both sexes apprehend great inconveniencies in a married state. A wife, children, and domestic concerns, are matters that abundance of people are studious to avoid; this love of ease, and the pleasures of life, is what has filled France with such an infinite number of unmarried men, who disappear in the world, and carry their whole posterity with them: bad citizens, who consider themselves alone, and sink all regard for the commonwealth in their own persons. I will here make another observation, which is of the utmost importance in this age, where a certain custom has

been introduced, which seems to give to every one a right to dispose of his posterity. If a man is not allowed to kill himself, because he thereby deprives the state of a member, much less should he be permitted to live single, since this is a voluntary destruction of a future race of descendants.

Every particular citizen is a portion of the mass of the people, and as a member of the commonwealth, he is under an obligation of contributing to its duration, and to furnish his quota to its perpetuity. From the Civil Law, which forbids a man to destroy himself, necessarily arises this which prohibits him from annihilating a whole posterity. Our own existence points out to us our duty in this respect; for as we are sensible every moment that we do exist, it proves that our fore-fathers performed the obligations they were under.

Nothing can be more trifling than what is often alledged on this subject. That a small number of single persons cannot greatly injure the general populousness; for if one citizen assumes this privilege, every one has an equal right to it, and by this means laws would become useless, and the republic destroyed.

On the other hand, luxury, which is patronized even by those that preside in the political and civil government, greatly contributes to the decrease of our people, by putting shackles upon every class in the married state. Since this vice has made such a progress among us, an infinite number of things, heretofore thought superfluous, are now become essential to the married state; so that people

engage in it now with the only view of enjoying several articles of mere pomp and ostentation: and as the abilities of the contracting parties are seldom found sufficient to support them suitable to the extravagance of each class, great numbers remain single. For one woman of fortune, there are an hundred poor men, and *vice versa*; but luxury creating in each the same views, it necessarily follows, that out of one hundred of both sexes, there are ninety-eight that do not marry at all. Conveniency, which ought to increase our people, is the very thing that lessens them.

A man would be out of countenance, if he could not make his wife appear abroad in some state; and because he cannot reach this pointed elegance, concludes that it is more convenient for him to avoid matrimony.

It is surprising how many marriages are prevented for want of a plain or a gilded coach; an equipage more or less splendid, of horses, footmen, &c. and what numbers of subjects are denied a being, for want of a diamond ring, a silk gown, or a marriage present!

All our modern matches are modelled upon the plan of a superior luxury to what they enjoyed in a single state; and nothing is more common than to hear it said, that it would be imprudent to marry without a prospect of living better: and because this better is not certainly to be attained, matrimony is avoided. One would imagine that marriage was an affair that did not concern the commonwealth, since every one is suffered to consult his own ease and conveniency alone, without any regard to the state. The end and design of marriage

is the very thing that hinders it; for how can a genteel education be given to six children, without a handsome income? and because a man has not such an income, the state is deprived of six children.

People do not sufficiently consider, that by multiplying the number of citizens the fortune of the state would be augmented; and that by being a member of the same, he is a partaker of the public advantage.

Luxury is the cause that so many among us postpone marriage to such a period of life, as renders us the least proper for the duties of it; for it is a general rule, first to make a fortune, and then to marry: and as the raising of a fortune is every day more and more difficult, and as every one has the same point in view, this engagement, in many classes, is always deferred to distant time; so that the commonwealth loses a vast number of subjects that less luxurious times would have produced.

To the same cause it is owing that three or four sons or daughters of one family are forced into celibacy, in order to furnish the eldest son or daughter with the means of living in splendor; and thereby the progeny of a whole family is sacrificed to vain pomp and ostentation.

The prodigious number of servants confined to celibacy, makes a wide breach in our populousness; for the first article in the contract insisted on by the master, is, that the servant shall not marry: so that this class of subjects, in order to get a subsistence, are compelled to contribute to the depopulation of the state: and thereby annihilate a considerable part of our posterity.

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It is inconceivable what a number of young girls are condemned to celibacy in the characters of servants and waiting maids: for this is the general condition of their engagement. Our ladies of the first rank keep no less than ten or twelve of these young maidens, to attend their persons, whereby the most indispensable duty of a citizen is sacrificed to vanity; and as they are detained in this state, from the age of 15 to 45, they are set at liberty at a time when they can be of no service to the commonwealth. Upon a supposition that the total number of our domestics of both sexes amounts to 200,000, the eightieth part of our posterity becomes annihilated: from whence it may be concluded, that, in a certain revolution of years, the class of domestics must swallow up that of their masters.

On the other hand, the little attention given by our rulers to the progress of sciences, which always affects the political government, by introducing new modes of thinking, has not a little helped to reduce the number of our people. Men, being left to their full liberty, are apt to abuse every thing: even virtue itself stands in need of a guide; for without one, it often degenerates into vice. A number of citizens, under pretence that the study of the liberal arts is incompatible with the cares of a family, keep clear of that incumbrance.

It is not philosophy itself, but the spirit of philosophising, that makes a philosopher a bad citizen. This venerable name, which heretofore pointed out the duties of mankind, is now perverted to a different purpose. The true spirit of philosophy is that which contributes to perpetuate the order and harmo-

ny of the commonwealth, and to enforce the obligation that every member is under to the public, which is superior to all other duties. A life too contemplative, a violent fondness for speculative sciences, a determined taste for retirement, and an aversion for what studious men call business, is always criminal when it includes the idea of absolute celibacy. Our country has the first claim to our service. The highest civil virtue is, as I have already said, that which disposes a citizen to furnish his quota towards perpetuating that society, whereof he is a member.

Unlawful amours with loose women, occasion a frightful chasm in our populousness; and the magistrates whose business it is to check these irregularities, are frequently more corrupt than the people they are appointed to correct. The number of unmarried prostitutes in the whole kingdom may probably amount to 100,000 (in this number is included all the loose women in the nation, that are more or less public, according to the government of each city, but still are given to prostitution) and the same number of men must be allowed for the first debauching of these women. But the evil does not stop here: for who can calculate the mischief done to propagation by this open licentiousness? Many are corrupted by example; and the promiscuous intercourse between the lewd of both sexes, makes such a prodigious breach in our populousness, as is severely felt in every branch.

There is in nature a certain point of progression, from which she cannot depart without destroying herself. If her motion is too slow, she degenerates; if too quick, she falls
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into decay: and sterility is the effect of both these extremes. It is a known rule, that none propagate less, than those who endeavour to propagate much; for this faculty wears out, like other things. The reason why the Turks have so few children is, because they have so many wives; and the only difference between our debauchery and the Ottoman voluptuousness, consists only in the word. All our cities in France resemble so many seraglios, where, at any time, a citizen may toss the handkerchief to the favourite Sultana. Debauchery has debilitated us to such a degree, that the kingdom is full of old men at the age of 25; and it seems as if the utmost extent of human life in France was limited to 45; so that it may be truly said, that our time of propagation ends when that of other nations is in its highest vigour. Take notice of the greatest part of our nobility, that is, such to whom fortune has opened a full career to their desires, and you would take them for walking skeletons. They are only the shadows of bodies, and exist by art: for there is nothing in nature to support them. The families of this species extinguish daily, for by what miracle can these patched-up beings procreate, when they themselves can hardly be counted in the rank of men? Every other class of people, in proportion to their abilities, follow the example of the great; and, in short, the universal depravation of manners throughout the whole kingdom, has a manifest tendency towards depopulation.

A fatal disease, spread among us by debauchery, threatens the whole species; and is become so epidemical, that even virgins are not

free from it; for its effects are felt in the houses of order and retirement, where a strict and regular life banishes the very name of debauchery; as no one can be ignorant that this disorder is hereditary, and passes from the father to the children. It is true, this disease does not always kill, but it weakens nature to such a degree, as greatly prejudices propagation: for children, who are infected before they are born, can only produce an unhealthy race; so that, in the second or third generation, the offspring of these people becomes extinct.

The medical art assumes to itself great praise, for having discovered a remedy for this disease, which, though it does not always radically cure it, proves at least a good palliative: but, perhaps, populousness has suffered by this discovery; and it might have been an advantage to our political strength, if this remedy had remained a secret; for the distemper would then have appeared so shocking, from the small hopes of finding a cure, that people would have been very careful to avoid it; and imminent death would have set bounds to our licentiousness. Men would certainly have considered before-hand, that, by giving themselves up to loose desires, the effects must have been terrible even in this life, no less than inevitable death. But now, the expectation of a cure induces them to run into debauchery with their eyes open. This disease is become so common, that it ceases to be shameful; and it is not now mentioned as a loathsome distemper, but as an accident by which health is impaired.

According to calculations made by the marshal de Vauban, France, in his time, wanted 5,175,000 inhabitants;

habitants; for he lays it down as a principle, that a square league of 4689 acres of land is sufficient to produce food for 800 persons; whereas, in his time, such a district maintained no more than 627. As he builds his computation upon the state of agriculture in his time, which is since brought to such perfection in England, that one acre, which then yielded six bushels, will now produce 18, we may fairly conclude that France is capable of maintaining ten millions of people more than the present number.

With all the pompous titles of rich and opulent, so lavishly bestowed upon France, she is not more than half so powerful as she might be; and, consequently, all her views of grandeur and advancement have hitherto been only vain and empty names: the projects of her wisest ministers mere chimeras; her negotiations, political schemes, and combinations, have not been founded upon any principles; and all her wars by sea and land, her sieges, battles and conquests, have been of no real advantage to her. While we are hugging ourselves with high notions of our populousness, we never consider that the strength of a state does not consist in a great number of inhabitants, but in the greatest number comparatively with the populousness of other nations, in proportion to its extent of territory.

This undoubted principle being granted, it is evident that France, in proportion to its extent, is the least populous of any nation in Europe. England, which is one-third in extent, is almost half as populous as France. Holland in proportion to its territory, has four times the number of people. Spain

has relatively, more inhabitants; and even that desert of Europe, Portugal, is better peopled. Every state in Italy, not excepting even the Pope's dominions, is more populous. In order to be convinced of this truth, we need only divide the French monarchy into different portions, equal to the extent of the states before-mentioned; it will appear that each separate division will not vie in populousness with either of these governments. As for example, Portugal is but a trifle larger than one of our provinces, and yet that kingdom contains two millions of inhabitants; and I may challenge any one to find two millions of French in a circuit of ground so small as Portugal. If France be subdivided into as many parts as there are different states in Italy, and the inhabitants disposed in the same proportion, our divisions would appear like so many deserts, when compared with those states, which we have always considered as thin of people; and the reason is, because we are apt to draw the comparison between the populousness of our whole kingdom, and that of each state in particular.

Now it is mathematically true, that a state containing 50 millions of acres, with eight millions of people, is more powerful than another state that contains 150 millions of acres, with only 20 millions of inhabitants. This fatal truth is a proof that France is weaker than most of the nations that surround her; and the reason of it is, because the increase of her people, has not kept pace with the increase of her neighbours. A decrease of people is owing to causes, like every thing else; and, in order to discover

discover what these causes are, it may be sufficient to establish these evident principles, wherein all politicians are agreed; first, that the number of people always depends upon the quantity of necessary subsistence; secondly, that the populousness of a state can never be very considerable, where the labouring part of the people do not much contribute towards it; and, thirdly, that the whole edifice of populousness depends upon this class of people being in comfortable circumstances.

In order to judge whether these maxims have hitherto been adopted by our administration, we need only to cast an eye upon the general condition of our husbandmen and labourers. We see upon the surface of our country a race of beings, miserably fed and clothed, destitute of almost every necessary of life, and who scarcely carry about them the figure of humanity. This is a true portrait of our countrymen. Monsieur D'Angeuil observes, that our labourers have not a competent subsistence; that they are a species of creatures who begin to decay before they arrive at forty years old, for want of nourishment to support them under their labour; and that human nature is injured by comparing them with other men.

The want of proper diet among this class of people, weakens the principle of propagation, and nature decays for want of sustenance. Great quantities of our land lie like a desert, and many of our provinces are thin of husbandmen, because marriages among that class of people become every day less and less frequent; and such is the effect of indigence and misery, that the mind sinks down under perpetual

affliction, and death is carried into the bosom of life itself. A man can feel no pleasing sensations with regard to his posterity, while he is not certain of his own existence. In short, what can induce men to produce children in the world, when from their own example, it is plain they are born to inherit only poverty and distress?

Our legislature has trusted too much to nature, which they imagine is of itself sufficiently inclined to propagate the species. But though it should be allowed that men are much disposed to matrimony, it will not follow as a consequence, that their progeny must be numerous: for as indigence prevails equally in both sexes, and as a poor man can only expect to marry a poor woman, what prospect of propagation can such a match afford? It is frequently observed, that farmers and labourers have a great many children; but there is something equivocal in this expression: for the meaning is, they produce a great many, but that is no proof of their being populous; for commonly the greatest part of these children perish in their infancy. They just make their appearance in the commonwealth, and disappear before they are in a condition of doing it any service; like those actors who finish their parts in the first scene of the comedy. The bearing of children, and the necessary confinement after delivery, is an expence to our countrywomen, as it lessens the sum of the labour these women are employed about; for every gap in the general industry is some disadvantage; and though this loss seems not to be felt, it is not the less a loss to the public. Nature governs all things. Trees and plants grow

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or perish, in proportion to the plenty or scarcity of juices that nourish them; and the same of men, who are nothing else but plants of a superior order; and when nourishment fails, or the quality of it is bad, the child must perish: and what nourishment can these poor children receive from the milk of mothers reduced to the only sustenance of bad bread, and frequently not enough of that?

It is a known fact in physic, that the unwholesome food in nurses always renders the children sickly, weak and languishing, if it does not kill them. As the system of human nature is every where the same, why should it be imagined that our husbandmen can each contribute to populousness, while every one may be convinced, by his own observation, that our provinces are almost depopulated? When I was in England, I procured an account of the number of children found in a thousand families of labourers; and, upon my return into France, I compared it with the children in a like number of such families in our provinces, and found, that, allowing for the difference in ages and dates of the marriages, that the increase was in favour of England, in the proportion of three to two. This is entirely owing to that class of people in England being in better circumstances than the like class with us; and this one consideration will, better than any political system, account for and explain why that country is more populous than France. I might draw the same consequences from every other class, and demonstrate that depopulation, in every one, is still in proportion to the want of means, relative to each class.

Various Thoughts on various Subjects.

FE W people could enjoy themselves if they were hurried along in a carriage, and knew that there was no driver to direct it; yet many people seem content in the world, without regarding whether it is under the guidance of Providence; and some people seem pleased with the hope of their being no such thing.

As the belief of a *God* is the foundation of all religion, there can be no religion without faith; but, as true religion includes virtue, religion cannot be perfect without works.

There is the same difference between faith and works, that there is between believing that a man is poor, and relieving him; you will not relieve him if you do not believe he is poor: but if you believe him poor, and do not relieve him, you may as well believe nothing at all about him.

The cause of religion has been more injured by those who have talked and written against it, merely to gratify a spirit of pride, and a singularity of opinion, than by those who have opposed it from principle; for the effect of what a man says, is in proportion to his parts, not his motives; and there have been very few men of parts who have been sincere in their opposition to christianity.

It has been said, that if any man has entertained peculiar notions contrary to the received opinions of Christians, he would act wisely to keep them to himself; but it must be remembered, that this principle will equally suppress truth and error, and that if it had been always followed, the first reformers would

would have died in the external profession of what they did not believe, and the whole Christian world would still have been involved in all the ignorance and absurdity of popery.

He that effects to distinguish himself by singularities that are hurtful to society, gives an indubitable proof of a little mind, that has no other power of gratifying its vanity.

In matters of religion we should be particularly careful that our reason is not influenced by appetite, by passion, or by habit; for reason, *perfectly free*, is the best friend religion has, and cannot be too *freely* used.

Christianity is not a speculative science, but a practical obligation.

Learning, like money, is not an end, but a means; and it is as ridiculous to possess one as the other, without using it for the good of mankind.

No man has a right to be idle, who has not been busy. Let him that thinks he has a right to live as a recluse, ask himself, how he would be fed and clothed if the same supposed right was claimed by others.

If all that is called learning was brought to the test, and nothing retained but truth, the largest library might soon be read.

He that lives in a college, after his mind is sufficiently stocked with learning, is like a man, who having built, rigged, and victualled a ship, should lock her up in a dry dock.

He who aims at universal knowledge, may know *about* many things, but he will properly *know* nothing.

To speak well is a good thing,

to think well is better, but to feel well is infinitely preferable to both.

Refined and elegant sensibility is a shorter way to rectitude than reason.

It is a true observation, that men suffer more patiently an imputation upon their morals than their understanding; and it has always been thought strange, because in one a man is culpable, in the other innocent; but the reason is, that a fault in morals a man has the power of correcting when he will, but a defect of understanding he must suffer for ever.

There is one sure way of pleasing in company, which is in every one's power to practise; shewing a disposition to be pleased.

Perhaps we cannot help despising those who have very mean intellects, but it is our indispensable duty not to shew that we despise them; to take occasion of superior parts to give another pain, is as cruel and as base, as for a giant to take advantage of the diminutive stature of a dwarf to beat him.

It often happens that those are most desirous of governing others, who are least able to govern themselves.

A single life (according to my calculation tables, which are very exact) is but just half a life.

The art of courtship depends upon such a variety of circumstances, that it cannot be reduced to a regular system; in other words, it is impossible to court systematically.

Advice from a Father to a Son.

On the art of parrying charitable subscriptions.

DEAR SON, —street, Jan. 9.
THE weakness of my feet since the last fit, still remaining,

so that I cannot visit you, I continue writing, not only as it is an amusement to myself, but may be of more lasting service to you, than verbal advice occasionally given.

In my three last, I gave you all the precepts that occurred to me, relative to *getting*. I shall now proceed to the topic of *saving*. And as the mad extravagance of the present age is *charity*, and you must meet with frequent temptations, and earnest solicitations, to squander your money in that way, I shall in the first place, give you some instructions in the *art of parrying a charitable subscription*.

The want of this necessary art has been a great misfortune to many people I could name to you. For besides their parting with their money against their will, they got the *character* of being *charitable*, which drew upon them fresh applications from other quarters, multiplying by success, and creating endless vexation. And here I cannot help remarking the wisdom of that precept of our holy religion, which requires, that *if we do give alms*, we should do it *secretly*; so secretly that even *the left hand may not know what is done by the right*: that no one may be encouraged to ask for more. And this is so agreeable to sound human prudence, that even the unenlightened heathens could say *his dat qui cito dat*; the *English* of which, as I am informed, is, *he gives twice that gives readily*; meaning, as I suppose, that if you are known to give readily, you will soon be asked to give again.

Not that I would have you thought quite uncharitable neither, no more than I would have you thought poor and not able to give. The avoiding of these imputations,

while at the same time you save your money, is the aim of the art I am about to instruct you in.

The first rule of this art is, *like the charity, but dislike the mode of it*. Suppose now, for instance, that you are asked to subscribe towards erecting an infirmary or new hospital; you are not immediately to refuse your contribution; nor is it necessary, for you may say, 'The design seems a good one, but it is new to you, and you would willingly take a little time to consider of it; because, if you do any thing in this way, you would like to do something handsome.' This puts by the demand for the present; and before the solicitors call again, inform yourself of all circumstances of the intended situation, constitution, government, qualification of patients, and the like; then when all is fixed, if you learn that it is to be placed in the fields, 'You think it would have been much better in the city, or nearer to the poor, and more at hand to relieve them in case of accidents and other distresses; and besides we have already hospitals enough in the fields.' If in the city, 'You can only approve of the fields, on account of the purer air, so necessary for the sick.'—If they propose to take in all poor patients, from whatever quarter they come, 'You think it too general, and that every county, at least, ought to take care of its own.' If it is limited to the poor of the city or county, 'You disapprove of its narrowness, for charity and benevolence, like rain and sunshine, should be extended to all the human race. While the collectors are endeavouring to remove these prejudices, you ply them with other objections of the like

like kind, relating to the constitution and management; and it is odds but some of your arguments appear strong and unanswerable, even to the advocates for the project themselves; they will be sorry that things are now settled in a different way, and leave you with a high opinion of your understanding, though they get none of your money.

The second rule, *to like some other charity better*. Thus if they come to you for a contribution to the *Magdalen-house*: 'You approve rather of the *Asylum*, it being much easier in your opinion to prevent vice than to cure it.' If they apply for the *Asylum*, then, 'What money you can spare for such purposes, you intend for the *Magdalen-house*; the very name reminding you, that the conversion of prostitutes is a good and practicable work; but the necessity or utility of the *Asylum* does not appear so clear to you.—Again, suppose your subscription asked to the *Lying-in-hospital*; then 'You should like one that would be more on an extensive plan, and take in single as well as married women; for very worthy young persons may unfortunately need the convenience of such an hospital, and the saving a character, you look upon to be almost as meritorious as the saving of a life.' But if such a general hospital be proposed; then, 'You approve highly of the *married women's hospital*, and doubt whether a general one would not rather be an encouragement to lewdness and debauchery.' One instance more will be sufficient on this head. Suppose they urge you for a subscription to clothe the poor *French Prisoners*; you are then to say, that, 'Charity to be

sure is a good thing, but *charity begins at home*; we have, beside our own common poor, who are crying for bread in the streets, many modest housekeepers and families pining for want, who, you think, should first be provided for, before we give our substance to those that would cut our throats. Or, 'You are of opinion the brave fellows that fight for us, and are now exposed to the hardships of a winter campaign, should be first comforted; or the widows and children of those who have died in our service, be taken care of.' But should a subscription be proposed to you for these purposes, 'You are then of opinion that the care of our own people is the business and duty of the government, which is enabled by the taxes we pay to do all that is necessary; but the poor *French* prisoners, deserted by their prince and country, have only our charity to rely on; common humanity points them out as proper objects of beneficence; and besides to visit the prisoner, to clothe the naked, be kind to the stranger, and do good to our enemies, are duties among the strongest required by christianity.

The third rule is, *to insinuate* (but without saying it in plain terms) *that you either will contribute, or have already contributed handsomely, though you do not subscribe*. This is done by intimating, 'That you highly approve of the thing, but have made a resolution that your name shall never appear in a list of subscribers on such occasions; for that the world, you find, is apt to be very censorious; and if they see that a man has not given according to their ideas of his ability, and the importance of the occasion,

son, they say he is mean and niggardly; or if by giving liberally he seems to have set them an example they do not care to follow, then they charge him with vanity and ostentation, and hint, that from motives of that kind he does much more than is suitable to his circumstances.' And then you add, that, 'your *subscribing*, or openly giving, is not at all necessary; for that as bankers are nominated to receive contributions, and many have already sent in their mites, and any one may send in what they please, you suppose a few guineas from a person unknown would do as much good as if his name was in the list.' This will entitle you to the credit of any one of the sums, *by an unknown hand*, or *by N. N. or X. Y. Z.* whichsoever they may think fit to ascribe to you.

The reason why I would not have you say in plain terms, that you *have given*, or *will give*, when you really *have not*, or *do not intend it*, is, that I would have your incur trespasses, no more than debts, unnecessarily, and be as frugal of your sins as of your money; for you may have occasion for a lie in some other affair, at some other time, when you cannot serve your turn by an evasion.

Thus, my son, would I have you exercise the great privilege you are endowed with, that of being a *reasonable creature*; to wit, a creature capable of finding or making a reason for doing or not doing any thing, as may best suit its interest or its inclinations.

And so, referring other instructions to future letters, I recommend the rules contained in this, as worthy your closest attention; for they are

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not the airy speculations of a theorist, but solid advices drawn from the practice of wise and able men. Rules, by the help of which, I myself, though I lived many years in great business, and with some reputation as a man of wealth, have ever decently avoided parting with a farthing to these modish plunderers; nor can I recollect, that, during my whole life, I have ever given any thing in charity, except once (God forgive me) a halfpenny to a blind man—for doing me an errand.

I am,

My dear Son, Your affect. Father,
GRIPUS.

On the prevailing rage of dog-killing.

Indulgent nature seems to have exempted this island from many epidemic evils which are so fatal in other parts of the world. But though the nation be exempt from real evils; though there be neither famine nor pestilence, yet there is a disorder peculiar to the country, which every season makes strange ravages among its inhabitants; it spreads with pestilential rapidity, and infects almost every rank of people. What is still more strange, the natives have no name for this peculiar malady, though well known to foreign physicians by the appellation of *epidemic terror*.

A season is not known to pass, in which the people are not visited by this cruel calamity: one year it issues from a baker's shop, in the shape of a six-penny loaf; the next it takes the appearance of a comet with a fiery tail; a third it threatens like a flat-bottomed boat; and a fourth it carries consternation at the bite of a mad dog.

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A dread of mad dogs is the *epidemic terror* which now prevails, and the whole nation is at present actually groaning under the malignity of its influence. The people sally from their houses with that circumspection which is prudent in such as expect a mad dog at every turning. The physician publishes his prescription, the beadle prepares his halter, and a few of unusual bravery arm themselves with boots and buff gloves, in order to face the enemy, if he should offer to attack them. In short, the whole people stand bravely upon their defence, and seem, by their present spirit, to shew a resolution of not being tamely bit by mad dogs any longer.

Their manner of knowing whether a dog be mad or no, somewhat resembles the ancient custom of trying witches. The old woman suspected was tied hand and foot, and thrown into the water: if she swam, then she was instantly carried off to be burnt for a witch; if she sunk, then indeed she was acquitted of the charge, but drowned in the experiment. In the same manner a crowd gathers round a dog suspected of madness, and they begin by teasing the devoted animal on every side; if he attempts to stand upon the defensive and bite, then is he unanimously found guilty, for *a mad dog always snaps at every thing*; if, on the contrary, he strives to escape by running away, then he can expect no compassion, for *mad dogs always run straight forward*.

It is pleasant enough to mark the stages of this national disease. The terror at first feebly enters with a disregarded story of a little dog, that had gone through a neighbouring

village, that was thought to be mad by several that had seen him. The next account comes, that a mastiff ran through a certain town, and bit five geese, which immediately ran mad, foamed at the bill, and died in great agonies. Then comes an affecting history of a little boy bit in the leg, and gone down to be dipt in the salt water: when the people have sufficiently shuddered at that, they are next congealed with a frightful account of a man who was said lately to have died from a bite he had received some years before. This relation only prepares the way for another, still more hideous, as how the master of a family, with seven small children, were all bit by a mad lap-dog, and how the poor father first perceived the infection by calling for a draught of water, where he saw the lap-dog swimming in the cup.

When epidemic terror is thus excited, every morning comes loaded with some new disaster. As in stories of ghosts each loves to hear the account, though it only serves to make him uneasy; so here each listens with eagerness, and adds to the tidings some new circumstances of peculiar horror. A lady, for instance, in the country, of very weak nerves, has been frightened by the barking of a dog; the story spreads that a *mad dog* had frightened a lady of distinction; in the neighbouring village the report is, that a lady of quality was *bit* by a mad mastiff. This account every moment gathers new strength, and grows more dismal as it approaches the capital; and, by the time it has arrived in town, the lady is described with wild eyes, and foaming mouth, running mad upon all fours, barking like a dog, biting

ing her servants, and at last smothered between two beds.

My landlady, a good-natured woman, but a little credulous, waked me some mornings ago before my usual hour, with horror and astonishment in her looks, and desired me, if I had any regard for my safety, to keep within; for a few days ago so dismal an accident had happened, as to put *all the world* upon their guard. A mad dog down in the country, she assured me, had bit a farmer, who soon becoming mad, ran into his own yard, and bit a fine brindled cow; the cow quickly became as mad as the man, began to foam at the mouth, and raising herself up went about on her hind legs, sometimes barking like a dog, and sometimes attempting to talk like the farmer. Upon examining into the grounds of this story, I found my landlady had it from one neighbour, who had it from another neighbour, who heard it from very good authority.

Were most stories of this nature thoroughly examined, it would be found that numbers of such as have been said to suffer, were no way injured, and that of those who have been actually bitten, not one in the hundred was bitten by a mad dog. Such accounts in general therefore only serve to make the people miserable by false terrors, and sometimes fright the patient into actual phrenzy by creating those very symptoms they pretend to deplore.

But even allowing three or four to die in a season of this terrible death (and four is probably too large a concession) yet still it is not considered how many are preserved in their health and their property by this devoted animal's services. The midnight robber is kept at a dis-

tance; the insidious thief is often detected, the healthful chace repairs many a worn constitution, and the poor man finds in his dog a willing assistant, eager to lessen his toil, and content with the smallest retribution.

“A dog, *says one of the English poets*, is an honest creature, and I am a friend to dogs.” Of all the beasts that graze the lawn, or haunt the forest, a dog is the only animal, that leaving his fellows, attempts to cultivate the friendship of man; to man he looks in all his necessities with a speaking eye for assistance; exerts for him all the little service in his power with cheerfulness and pleasure; for him bears famine and fatigue with patience and resignation; no injuries can abate his fidelity, no distress induce him to forsake his benefactor; studious to please, and fearing to offend, he is still an humble steadfast dependent, and in him alone fawning is not flattery. How unkind then to torture this faithful creature, who has left the forest, to claim the protection of man! how ungrateful a return to an animal that so truly loves him!

Character of the Times, from the
SCHEMER.

TIS a very hard case that none but men of quality have been able, of late years, to write any thing that is good. All wit, about six years ago, came from L—C—d; and nobody could say a clever thing that was not by the *vox populi* placed to his lordship's general account. For some time every Monitor, with very long sentences in it, was my friend Pitt's;

every political pamphlet the E—— of B——'s; nay, so very imprudent was this popular judgment last year, that they gave a strange medley performance, called a Consolatory Letter, to the pen of a very noble and able writer; and now forsooth, because the Considerations on the German war have run three editions, oh, to be sure it is some very great man that writes it. And oh to be sure all that he says is very true. And oh to be sure we are in a very bad hole. This is now all the cry of our wise-headed nation; and yet last year, because five or six regiments of brave Englishmen were knocked on the head at Minden, there was not one politician of note in any coffee-house in the liberties of London or Westminster, but told you that the next campaign in Germany would be a glorious one; that the allied army would drive the French to the gates of Paris; that we should have an hundred thousand brave troops, and all France could not stand against them. This was the talk last year. And prince Ferdinand and the marquis of Granby led the way to many a drunken bout, to the immortal honour of fat squires and greasy citizens. But now forsooth, because you have got a new pamphlet, you must have new opinions. Why, in the name of wonder, did not your wise heads find this out last year? The arguments made use of in that pamphlet were as well known to you then as they are now; and yet such was your pride, for a few victories, that had any one thought it worth their trouble, they might have persuaded you that the king of France would, in a month's time, surrender his whole kingdom, on your own terms.

To tell you the truth, my dearly beloved brethren, you are all a pack of wavering, unsteady, thoughtless, unprincipled blockheads. I tell you, ye have no principle in any thing ye do, take ye either as a community, or as individuals. You all act by fashion and prejudice. Every wind alters your weather-cock opinions. As individuals, let us examine your dress, your health, and your morals. For dress we must apply to the females, who are obliged to suit their external ornaments to your taste and fancies. These are altered at least once a month, from high to low, from big to little, from decent to saucy, and from modest to immodest. No fashion, tho' ever so ridiculous, is discarded, if there be but one madcap to set the example; so that the whole business of female œconomy, at present, is to ask, What is the fashion now? and then directly to repair to new regulate the dress of the succeeding day. This sets the whole kingdom in an uproar. And many a dispute arises when two ladies meet differently dressed, which is the newest fashion. Then examine the men themselves running from one taylor to another, for the newest cut; from one shoe-maker to another; from one barber to another; so that I verily believe not one man in ten, who is at all conversant in the modern world, can produce any one tradesman that he can employ in the article of dress, for three years successively. Nor is it different in other respects, of furniture or ornament. One shop is seldom in fashion above a year or two, and then lo nobody buys any thing there now. The wine merchant has just the same chance; and the best claret is never

to be found in the same cellar two seasons together.

In respect of health, the same scene of folly is discovered. Instead of employing regular bred physicians, or men of experience and credit, the first lady in the land, should she be too free with the *debauchee*, will not scruple to go muffled up to the back-door of an advertising quack; and after having experienced the dreadful effects of folly, ignorance, and impudence, with one of these general pretenders, she boldly ventures on a second and third with the same success, till bedoctor'd, or rather be-quack'd, to death, she sacrifices her youth, her beauty, and her health, to the marvellous puffs of a worthless rascal, who has found out the art of deceiving under the screen of royal authority.

Nor is the noble peer less guilty of this credulous uncertainty, who, to remove the well earn'd pangs of gouty indolence and luxury, will send from shop to shop, heap pill upon pill, decoction upon decoction, powder upon powder, balsam upon balsam, essence upon essence, tincture upon tincture, panacea upon panacea, till he has exhausted his spirits, his patience, and his life, in search of a medicine, which he wisely concludes is in the hand of an ignorant mercenary, where it dropt by chance, and which was not to be discovered by those who had spent a long life in a regular search after the proper medicines for the disorders of mankind. Nay, it is well known that even a family medicine, the nostrum of an old beldam, a plaister spread on a pair of bellows, and boiled in a pipkin by some superannuated nurse, who

knows not her right hand from her left, is held in more estimation by many, who would be ashamed to own it, than the application of a man of sense, who is thought a cheat, because, having spent his life and his fortune in the service of the sick, he endeavours to live in a decent and reputable manner.

Add to these instances the amazing changes in diet and drinking. A year ago, punch was the most heavenly liquor upon earth; and the grateful acidity in that mixture, a fine antiscorbutic, an agreeable cooler, and what not. Now, nobody must touch acids, that most destructive pernicious salt, that corrosive poison which preys on the vitals of the strongest, and spares neither age nor complexion. Sometimes new malt liquors are as bad as a julep, and old beer is in high esteem; sometimes stale beer is the basis of all human disorders, and new are a bland, mild, and saponaceous fluid, capable of renovating the decays of time, and adding a blooming plumpness even in the last stages of nature.

In respect to religion also we may trace the same follies, the same credulity, the same diffidence and uncertainty. Though we brag in public of the most reasonable, the most pure, the most scripture-like establishment, yet look among us and see how we are broken and divided. What has the liberty which we glory in produced? Such diversities of opinions, that out of one protestant church we have spun out a thousand cavilling sectarists, who are daily by some new-fangled jargon, leading aside the weak brethren from their reasonable service. Though Christ has commanded the

little children to be brought unto him, here comes one in a jealous fit, and forbids them to approach his church. Another discards all form and worship as vain and superstitious, and depends upon the workings of the spirit of oblinacy to perform the duties of Christianity. Another kicks saints, apostles, bishops, and priests out of the communion, sends the whole fellowship a packing with Judas to the devil, and then claps up in the room of the minister of Christ a stiff formal don, who, without the same authority, expects a greater worship and respect. But hold, gentlemen, you are all damn'd! you are all going wrong, cries another. Here, says he, holding up a wet white handkerchief, here are the true signs of penitence and faith: observe my eyes flow with rivers of tears; this doctrine must be true, for look it makes us all cry. Ask your dear little lambs, all the world but you are damn'd; and God, for these last thousand and odd years, did never truly vouchsafe the light of the gospel to the sons of darkness till I came. Nay, to increase the glorious absurdity of my countrymen, the same wig, the same face, and the same action, will make them sob, cry, heave, pant, work inwardly, beat their breasts, and pour forth floods of penitence in one place, and in another place they shall have such a different effect as to cause the loudest applause, and the most universal laughter.

Of the ASSEMBLIES of RUSSIA.

WHEN Catharina Alexowna was made empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state

of bondage, but she undertook to introduce mixed assemblies, as in other parts of Europe: she altered the womens dress by substituting the fashions of England; instead of furs, she brought in the use of taffeta and damask, and cornets and commodes instead of caps of sable. The women now found themselves no longer shut up in separate apartments, but saw company, visited each other, and were present at every entertainment.

But as the laws to this effect were directed to a savage people, it is amusing enough, the manner in which the ordinances run. Assemblies were quite unknown among them, the Czarina was satisfied with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render them polite. An ordinance was therefore published according to their notions of breeding, which as it is a curiosity, and has never before been printed that we know of, we shall give our readers.

I. The person, at whose house the assembly is to be kept, shall signify the same by hanging out a bill, or by giving some other public notice, by way of advertisement, to persons of both sexes.

II. The assembly shall not be open sooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

III. The master of the house shall not be obliged to meet his guests, or conduct them out, or to keep them company; but, though he is exempt from all this, he is to find the chairs, candles, liquors, and all other necessaries the company may ask for; he is likewise to provide them with cards, dice, and every necessary of gaming.

IV.

IV. There shall be no fixed hour for coming or going away ; it is enough for a person to appear in the assembly.

V. Every one shall be free to sit, walk, or game, as he pleases ; nor shall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle (*a pint bowl full of brandy*) : It shall likewise be sufficient at entering, or retiring, to salute the company.

VI. Persons of distinction, noblemen, superior officers, merchants, and tradesmen of note, head workmen, especially carpenters, and persons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the assemblies ; as likewise their wives and children.

VII. A particular place shall be assigned the footmen, except those

of the house, that there may be room enough in the apartments designed for the assembly.

VIII. No ladies are to get drunk upon any pretence whatsoever, nor shall gentlemen be drunk before nine.

IX. Ladies, who play at forfeitures, questions and commands, &c. shall not be noisy or riotous ; no gentleman shall attempt to force a kiss, and no person shall offer to strike a woman in the assembly, under pain of future exclusion.

Such are the statutes upon this occasion, which, in their very appearance, carry an air of ridicule and satire. But politeness must enter every country by degrees, and these rules resemble the breeding of a clown, awkward, but sincere.

P O E T R Y.

The ACTOR, a Poetical Epistle to Bonnell Thornton, Esq;

ACTING, dear Bonnell, its perfection draws
 From no observance of mechanic laws.
 No settled maxims of a fav'rite Stage,
 No rules deliver'd down from age to age,
 Let players nicely mark them as they will,
 Can e'er entail hereditary skill.
 If 'mongst the humble hearers of the Pit,
 At some lov'd Play the old man chance to sit,
 Am I pleas'd more because 'twas acted so
 By Booth and Cibber thirty years ago?
 The mind recalls an object held more dear,
 And hates the copy that it comes so near.
 Why lov'd we Wilkes's air, Booth's nervous tone?
 In them 'twas natural, 'twas all their own.
 A Garrick's genius must our wonder raise,
 But gives his mimic no reflected praise.
 'Thrice happy genius, whose unrivall'd name
 Shall live for ever in the voice of fame!
 'Tis thine to lead with more than magic skill,
 The train of captive passions at thy will;
 To bid the bursting tear spontaneous flow
 In the sweet sense of sympathetic woe.
 Thro' ev'ry vein I feel the chilness creep,
 When horrors such as thine have murder'd sleep.
 And at the old man's look and frantic stare
 'Tis Lear alarms me, for I see him there.
 Nor yet confin'd to tragic walks alone,
 The comic muse too claims thee for her own.
 With each delightful requisite to please,
 Taste, spirit, judgment, elegance, and ease,
 Familiar nature forms thy only rule,
 From Ranger's rake to Druggier's vacant fool.
 With powers so pliant, and so various blest,
 That what we see the last, we like the best.
 Not idly pleas'd at judgment's dear expence,
 But burst outrageous with the laugh of sense.
 Perfection's top with weary toil and pain
 'Tis genius only that can hope to gain.
 The Player's profession (tho' I hate the phrase,
 'Tis so *mechanic* in these modern days)

Lies not in trick, or attitude, or start,
Nature's true knowledge is the only art.
The strong-felt passion bolts into the face,
The mind untouch'd, what is it but grimace?
To this one standard make your just appeal,
Here lies the golden secret: learn to FEEL.
Or fool or monarch, happy or distressed,
No Actor pleases that is not *possess'd*.

Once on the Stage in Rome's declining days,
When Christians were the subject of their Plays,
Ere Persecution drop'd her iron rod,
And mortals wag'd an impious war with God,
An Actor flourish'd of no vulgar fame,
Nature's disciple, and Genest his name.
A noble object for his skill he chose,
A martyr dying 'midst insulting foes.
Resign'd with patience to Religion's laws,
Yet braving monarchs in his Saviour's cause.
Fill'd with th' idea of the sacred part,
He felt a zeal beyond the reach of art;
While look and voice, and gesture all express'd
A kindred ardour in the Player's breast:
'Till as the flame thro' all his bosom ran,
He lost the Actor and commenc'd the Man:
Profest the faith, his pagan gods denied,
And what he acted then, he after died.

The Player's province they but vainly try,
Who want these powers, *deportment, voice, and eye*.

The critic fight 'tis only *grace* can please,
No figure charms us if it has not *ease*.
There are who think the stature all in all,
Nor like the hero if he is not tall.

The feeling sense all other wants supplies,
I rate no Actor's merit from his size.

Superior height requires superior grace,
And what's a giant with a vacant face?

Theatric monarchs in their tragic gait
Affect to mark the solemn pace of state.

One foot put forward in position strong,
The other, like its vassal, dragg'd along.
So grave each motion, so exact and slow,
Like wooden monarchs at a puppet-show.

The mien delights us that has native grace,
But affectation ill supplies its place.

Unskilful Actors, like your mimic apes,
Will writhe their bodies in a thousand shapes;
However foreign from the Poet's art,
No tragic hero but admires a start.

What

What tho' unfeeling of the nervous line,
 Who but allows his attitude is fine?
 While a whole minute equipoiz'd he stands,
 'Till praise dismiss him with her echoing hands.
 Resolv'd, tho' nature hate the tedious pause,
 By perseverance to extort applause.
 When Romeo sorrowing at his Juliet's doom,
 With eager madness bursts the canvass tomb,
 The sudden whirl, stretch'd leg, and lifted staff,
 Which please the vulgar, make the critic laugh.
 To point the passion's force, and mark it well,
 The proper action nature's self will tell.
 No pleasing pow'r distortions e'er express,
 And nicer judgment always loaths excess.
 In sock or buskin who o'erleaps the bounds,
 Disgusts our reason, and the taste confounds,
 Of all the evils which the Stage molest,
 I hate your fool who overacts his jest;
 Who murders what the Poet finely writ,
 And like a bungler haggles all his wit,
 With shrug, and grin, and gesture out of place,
 And writes a foolish comment with his face.
 Old Johnson once, tho' Cibber's perter vein
 But meanly groups him with a num'rous train,
 With steady face, and sober hum'rous mien,
 Fill'd the strong outlines of the comic scene.
 What was writ down, with decent utterance spoke,
 Betray'd no symptom of the conscious joke;
 The very man in look, in voice, in air,
 And tho' upon the Stage, he seem'd no Play'r.
 The word and action should conjointly suit,
 But acting words is labour too minute.
 Grimace will ever lead the judgment wrong,
 While sober humour marks th' impression strong.
 Her proper traits the fixt attention hit,
 And bring me closer to the Poet's wit;
 With her delighted o'er each Scene I go,
 Well pleas'd, and not asham'd of being so,
 'Tis not enough the *voice* be sound and clear,
 'Tis modulation that must charm the ear:
 When desperate heroines grieve with tedious moan,
 And whine their sorrows in a fee-saw tone;
 The same soft sounds of unimpassion'd woes,
 Can only make the yawning hearers doze.
 The voice all modes of passion can express,
 That marks the proper word with proper stress.

But

But none emphatic can that Actor call,
Who lays an equal emphasis on *all*.

Some o'er the tongue the labour'd measures roll
Slow and delib'rate as the parting toll,
Point ev'ry stop, mark ev'ry pause so strong,
Their words, like stage-processions, stalk along.
All affectation but creates disgust,
And e'en in speaking *we* may seem *too* just.
Nor proper, Thornton, can those sounds appear,
Which bring not numbers to thy nicer ear;
For them in vain the pleasing measure flows
Whose recitation runs it all to prose;
Repeating what the Poet sets not down,
The verb disjointing from its friendly noun.
While pause, and break, and repetition join
To make a discord in each tuneful line.

Some placid natures fill th' allotted Scene
With lifeless drone, insipid and serene;
While others thunder ev'ry couplet o'er,
And almost crack your ears with rant and roar.
In so much noise but little sense is found,
As empty barrels make the greatest sound.

More nature oft and finer strokes are shewn,
In the low whisper than tempestuous tone.
And Hamlet's hollow voice and fixt amaze,
More powerful terror to the mind conveys,
Than he, who swol'n with big impetuous rage,
Bullies the bulky phantom off the stage.

The modes of grief are not included all
In the white handkerchief and mournful drawl;
A single look more marks th' internal woe,
Than all the windings of the lengthen'd Oh.

Up to the *face* the quick sensation flies,
And darts its meaning from the speaking eyes;
Love, transport, madness, anger, scorn, despair,
And all the passions, all the soul is there.

In vain Ophelia gives her flow'rets round,
And with her straws fantastic strews the ground;
In vain now sings, now heaves the desp'rate sigh,
If phrenzy sit not in the troubled eye.
In Cibber's look commanding sorrows speak,
And call the tear fast trickling down my cheek.

He who in earnest studies o'er his part,
Will find true nature cling about his heart,
All from their eyes impulsive thought reveal,
And none can want expression who can feel.

There is a fault which stirs the critic's rage,
A want of due attention on the stage.

There

There have been Actors, and admir'd ones too,
 Whose tongues wound up set forward from their cue,
 In their own speech who whine, or roar away,
 Yet unconcern'd at what the rest may say ;
 Whose eyes and thoughts on diff'rent objects roam
 Until the prompter's voice recal them home.

Diveſt yourſelf of hearers if you can,
 And ſtrive to ſpeak, and be the very man.
 Why ſhould the well-bred Actor wiſh to know
 Who ſits above to-night, or who below ?
 So 'mid th' harmonious tones of grief or rage,
 Italian ſquallers oft diſgrace the ſtage :
 When with a ſimp'ring leer, and bow profound,
 The ſqueaking Cyrus greets the boxes round :
 Or proud Mandane of imperial race,
 Familiar drops a curſey to her grace.

To ſuit the dreſs demands the Actor's art,
 Yet there are thoſe who over-dreſs the part.
 To ſome preſcriptive right gives ſettled things.
 Black wigs to murd'ers, feather'd hats to kings ;
 But Michael Caſſio might be drunk enough,
 Tho' all his features were not grim'd with ſnuff.
 Why ſhou'd Pol Peachum ſhine in ſattin cloathes ?
 Why ev'ry devil dance in ſcarlet hoſe ?

But in ſtage-customs what offends me moſt
 Is the ſlip-door, and ſlowly-riſing ghof. .
 Tell me, nor count the queſtion too ſevere,
 Why need the diſmal powder'd forms appear ?

When chilling horrors ſhake th' affrighted king,
 And Guilt torments him with her ſcorpion ſting ;
 When keenest feelings at his boſom pull,
 And fancy tells him that the ſeat is full,
 Why need the ghof. .t uſurp the monarch's place,
 To frighten children with his mealy face ?
 The king alone ſhould form the phantom there,
 And talk and tremble at the vacant chair.

If Belvidera her lov'd loſs deplore,
 Why for twin ſpectres burſts the yawning floor ?
 When with diſorder'd ſtarts, and horrid cries,
 She paints the murder'd forms before her eyes,
 And ſtill purſues them with a frantic ſtare ;
 'Tis pregnant madneſs brings the viſion there,
 More inſtant horror would enforce the ſcene,
 If all her ſhudd'ring were at ſhapes unſeen.

Poet and Actor thus with blended ſkill,
 Mould all their actions to their inſtant will ;
 'Tis thus, when feeling Garrick treads the ſtage,
 (The ſpeaking comment of his Shakeſpear's page)

Oft

Oft as I drink the words with greedy ears,
I shake with horror, or dissolve with tears.

O ne'er may folly seize the throne of taste,
Nor dulness lay the realms of genius waste.
No bouncing crackers ape the thund'rer's fire,
No tumbler float upon the bending wire.
More natural uses to the Stage belong,
Than tumblers, monsters, pantomime, or song.
For other purpose was that spot design'd;
To purge the passions and reform the mind,
To give to nature all the force of art,
And, while it charms the ear, to mend the heart.

Thornton, to thee I dare with truth commend,
The decent Stage as virtue's natural friend.
Tho' oft debas'd with scenes profane and loose,
No reason weighs against its proper use.
Tho' the lewd priest his sacred function shame,
Religion's perfect law is still the same.

Shall they who trace the passions from their rise,
Shew Scorn her features, her own image Vice;
Who teach the mind its proper force to scan,
And hold the faithful mirror up to man;
Shall their profession e'er provoke disdain,
Who stand the foremost in the moral train?
Who lend reflection all the grace of art,
And strike the precept home upon the heart?

Yet, hapless artist, tho' thy skill can raise
The bursting peal of universal praise,
Tho' at thy beck, Applause delighted stands,
And lifts, Briareus-like, her hundred hands;
Know fame awards thee but a partial breath,
Not all thy talents brave the stroke of death.
Poets to ages yet unborn appeal,
And latest times th' eternal nature feel.

Tho' blended here the praise of Bard and Play'r,
While more than half becomes the Actor's share,
Relentless death untwists the mingled fame,
And sinks the Player in the Poet's name.

The pliant muscles of the various face,
The mien that gives each sentence strength and grace,
The tuneful voice, the eye that spoke the mind,
Are gone, nor leave a single trace behind.

ELEGY. *Written at the approach of Spring.*

STERN Winter hence with all his train removes;
 And chearful skies and limpid streams are seen;
 Thick-sprouting foliage decorates the groves;
 Reviving herbage robes the fields in green.

Yet lovelier scenes shall crown th' advancing year,
 When blooming Spring's full bounty is display'd;
 The smile of beauty ev'ry vale shall wear;
 The voice of song enliven ev'ry shade.

O Fancy, paint not coming days too fair!
 Oft for the prospects sprightly May should yield,
 Rain-pouring clouds have darken'd all the air,
 Or snows untimely whiten'd o'er the field:

But should kind Spring her wonted bounty show'r,
 The smile of beauty and the voice of song;
 If gloomy thought the human mind o'erpow'r,
 Ev'n vernal hours glide unenjoy'd along.

I shun the scenes where madd'ning passion raves,
 Where Pride and Folly high dominion hold,
 And unrelenting Avarice drives her slaves
 O'er prostrate Virtue, in pursuit of gold:

The grassy lane, the wood-surrounded field,
 The rude stone fence with fragrant wall-flow'rs gay,
 The clay-built cot, to me more pleasure yield
 Than all the pomp imperial domes display:

And yet ev'n here amid these secret shades,
 These simple scenes of unprov'd delight,
 Affliction's iron hand my breast invades,
 And death's dread dart is ever in my sight.

While genial suns to genial showers succeed;
 (The air all mildness, and the earth all bloom;)
 While herds and flocks range sportive o'er the mead,
 Crop the sweet herb, and snuff the rich perfume:

O why alone to hapless man deny'd
 To taste the bliss inferior beings boast?
 O why this fate, that fear and pain divide
 His few short hours on earth's delightful coast?

Ah cease—no more of Providence complain!
 'Tis sense of guilt that wakes the mind to woe,
 Gives force to fear, adds energy to pain,
 And palls each joy by heav'n indulg'd below:

Why else the smiling infant-train so blest,
Ere dear-bought knowledge ends the peace within,
Or wild desire inflames the youthful breast,
Or ill propension ripens into sin?
As to the bleating tenants of the field,
As to the sportive warblers on the trees,
To them their joys sincere the seasons yield,
And all their days and all their prospects please;
Such joys were mine, when from the peopled streets,
Where on Thamesis' banks I liv'd immur'd,
The new-blown fields that breath'd a thousand sweets,
To Surry's wood-crown'd hills my steps allur'd:
O happy hours, beyond recov'ry fled!
What share I now, "that can your loss repay,"
While o'er my mind these glooms of thought are spread,
And veils the light of life's meridian ray?
Is there no power this darkness to remove?
The long-lost joys of Eden to restore?
Or raise our views to happier seats above,
Where fear and pain and death shall be no more?
Yes, those there are who know a Saviour's love,
The long-lost joys of Eden can restore,
And raise their views to happier seats above,
Where fear and pain and death shall be no more:
These grateful share the gift of nature's hand;
And in the varied scenes that round them shine,
(The fair, the rich, the awful, and the grand)
Admire th' amazing workmanship divine.
Blows not a flow'ret in th' enamell'd vale,
Shines not a pebble where the riv'let strays,
Sports not an insect in the spicy gale,
But claims their wonder and excites their praise?
For them e'en vernal Nature looks more gay,
For them more lively hues the fields adorn;
To them more fair the fairest smile of day,
To them more sweet the sweetest breath of morn.
They feel the bliss that faith and hope supply;
They pass serene th' appointed hours that bring
The day that wafts them to the realms on high,
The day that centers in eternal spring.

To SICKNESS; an Elegy. By Mr. DELAP.

HOW blithe the flow'ry graces of the Spring
From Nature's wardrobe come! and hark how gay
Each glittering insect, hovering on the wing,
Sings their glad welcome to the fields of May!

They gaze, with greedy eye, each beauty o'er;
They suck the sweet breath of the blushing rose;
Sport in the gale, or sip the rainbow show'r;
Their life's short day no pause of pleasure knows.

Like their's, dread Pow'r! my chearful morn display'd
The flattering promise of a golden noon,
'Till each gay cloud, that sportive Nature spread,
Dy'd in the gloom of thy distemper'd frown.

Yes, ere I told my two-and-twentieth year,
Swift from thy quiver flew the deadly dart;
Harmless it pass'd 'mid many a blithe compeer,
And found its fated entrance near my heart.

Pale as I lay beneath thy ebon wand,
I saw them rove thro' Pleasure's flowery field;
I saw Health paint them with her rosy hand,
Eager to burst my bonds, but forc'd to yield.

Yet, while this mortal cot of mould'ring clay
Shakes at the stroke of thy tremendous pow'r,
Ah! must the transient tenant of a day
Bear the rough blast of each tempestuous hour?

Say; shall the terrors thy pale flag unfolds,
Too rigid queen! unnerve the soul's bright pow'rs,
Till with a joyless smile the eye beholds
Art's magic charms, and Nature's fairy bow'rs?

No, let me follow still, those bow'rs among,
Her flow'ry footsteps as the goddess goes;
Let me, just lifted 'bove th' unletter'd throng,
Read the few books the learned few compose.

And suffer, when thy awful pleasure calls
The soul to share her frail companion's smart,
Yet suffer me to taste the balm that falls,
From Friendship's tongue, so sweet upon the heart.

Then, tho' each trembling nerve confess thy frown,
Ev'n till this anxious being shall become
But a brief name upon a little stone,
Without one murmur I embrace my doom.

For many a virtue, shelter'd from mankind,
Lives calm with thee, and lord o'er each desire ;
And many a feeble frame, whose mighty mind
Each muse has touch'd with her immortal fire.

Ev'n * He, sole terror of a venal age,
The tuneful bard, whose philosophic soul
With such bright radiance glow'd on Virtue's page,
Learn'd many a lesson from thy moral school.

He † too, who " mounts and keeps his distant way,"
His daring mind thy humanizing glooms
Have temper'd with a melancholy ray,
And taught to warble 'mid the village tombs.

Yes, goddess, to thy temple's deep recess
I come, and lay for ever at its door
The syren throng of follies numberless,
Nor wish their flattering songs should soothe me more.

Thy decent garb shall o'er my limbs be spread,
Thy hand shall lead me to thy sober train,
Who here retir'd, with pensive pleasure tread
The silent windings of thy dark domain.

Hither the cherub Charity shall fly,
From her bright orb, and brooding o'er my mind,
For misery raise a sympathizing sigh,
Pardon for foes, and love for human kind.

Then, while Ambition's trump, from age to age
Its slaughter'd millions boasts ; while fame shall rear
Her deathless trophies o'er the bard and sage ;
Be mine the widow's sigh, the orphan's pray'r.

ODE for the NEW YEAR 1760. By William Whitehead, Esq;
Poet Laureat.

Strophe.

AGAIN the sun's revolving sphere
Wakes into life th' impatient year,
The white-wing'd minutes haste :—
And spite of fortune's fickle wheel,
Th' eternal fates have fix'd their seal
Upon the glories of the past.

* Mr. Pope.

† Mr. Gray.

Suspended high in memory's fane
 Beyond even envy's soaring rage,
 The deeds survive, to breathe again
 In faithful history's future page;
 Where distant times shall wond'ring read
 Of Albion's strength, of battles won,
 Of faith restor'd, of nations freed,
 Whilst round the globe her conquests run:
 From the first blush of orient day
 To where descend his noontide beams
 On sable Afric's golden streams,
 And where at eve the gradual gleams decay.

Antistrophe.

So much already hast thou prov'd
 Of fair success, O best belov'd,
 O first of favour'd isles!
 What can thy fate assign thee more,
 What whiter boon has heav'n in store
 To bless thy monarch's ceaseless toils?
 Each rising season, as it flows,
 Each month exerts a rival claim,
 Each day with expectation glows,
 Each fleeting hour demands its fame.
 Around thy genius waiting stands
 Each future child of anxious time;
 See! how they press in shadowy bands
 As from the fleecy rocks, sublime
 He rolls around prophetic eyes,
 And earth, and sea, and heaven surveys;
 "O grant a portion of *thy* praise,"
 "O bid us all," they cry, "with lustre rise!"

Epode.

Genius of Albion, hear their pray'r!
 O bid them all with lustre rise!
 Beneath thy tutelary care
 The brave, the virtuous, and the wise
 Shall mark each moment's winged speed
 With something that disdains to die,
 The hero's, patriot's, poet's meed,
 And passport to eternity.
 Around thy rocks while ocean raves,
 While yonder sun revolves his radiant car,
 The land of freedom with the land of slaves,
 As nature's friend, *must* wage illustrious war.
 Then be each deed with glory crown'd,
 'Till smiling peace resume her throne,
 'Till not on Albion's shores alone,
 The voice of freedom shall resound,

But

But every realm shall equal blessings find,
And man enjoy the birthright of his kind.

Verseification of two of the Higbland Fragments, lately published.

Fragment I. By a Gentleman of Scotland.

DARK Autumn now assumes its fading reign;
The blue-grey mist creeps slowly o'er the hill;
Dark rolls the river thro' the narrow plain;
And from the uplands bursts the new swol'n rill.
On yonder heath there stands a lonely tree,
And there, O Connal! thy sad grave is found;
And still its falling leaves it strews on thee,
Still by the whirlwind borne in eddies round.
Here oft, at twilight grey, or purple dawn,
As o'er the heath the musing hunter hies,
The sheeted ghost stalks o'er the dewy lawn,
Or haunts the dreary grave where Connal lies.
Thy race, O Connal! who shall strive to trace?
Or who through ages past thy fires can tell?
As the tall oak torn from its native place
They grew, they flourish'd, and in thee they fell.
Mournful thy wars, O Fingal! 'Midst the slain
Where groan'd the dying wail'd in their gore;
Where Connal fell! the terror of the plain!
There fell the mighty to arise no more!
Thy arm, a tempest from the bellowing main;
Thy sword, a meteor in the evening sky;
Thy height, a rock that overlook'd the plain;
A glowing furnace was thy wrathful eye:
Loud as a storm, thy voice confounding all;
Dire as thy sword, and eager to destroy;
Beneath thine arm the mighty warriors fall,
As falls the thistle by the playful boy.
As low'ring thunder o'er the mid-day skies.
Dargo the bold, Dargo the mighty, came:
Dark was his brow; two hollow caves his eyes;
Bright rose their clashing swords with sparkling flame.
Crimora—Rinval's beauteous daughter, near
Her much lov'd Connal—Could she stay behind?
A bow her shoulder grac'd, her hand a spear,
And loose her waving locks flow'd in the wind.
At Dargo's breast the fatal shaft she drew;
Swift from her arm the mortal weapon flies:
Alas! the erring dart her Connal slew!
Alas, he bleeds! alas, her Connal dies!

So falls a rock torn from the shaggy hill ;
 So falls an oak, the glory of the plain.
 What shall she do ? what griefs her bosom fill !
 " By me is Connal, hapless Connal, slain !"
 All day she wanders by some nameless stream ;
 Connal, my love ! Connal, my friend ! she cries ;
 At night, thy pathless vale, by Cynthia's beam :
 For grief the lovely musing mourner dies.
 The loveliest pair cold earth doth here inclose
 That ever slept within her clay-cold womb ;
 Alone they rest in undisturb'd repose,
 The green grass rankling o'er their narrow tomb.
 I, musing in the melancholy shade,
 (The rank weed rustling to the whistling wind)
 Still mourn th' ill-fated youth, and hapless maid,
 And still their mem'ry rushes on my mind.

Birmingham, June 30, 1760.

Fragment II. intituled RYNO and ALPIN. By another Hand.

R Y N O.

HUsh'd are the winds, and past the driving show'r,
 And calm and silent is the noon-tide hour :
 The loose light clouds are parted in the skies,
 O'er the green hills th' inconstant sunshine flies ;
 Red thro' the stony vale with rapid tide,
 The stream descends by mountain springs supply'd ;
 How sweet, O stream, thy murmurs to my ear !
 Yet sweeter far the tuneful voice I hear ;
 'Tis Alpin's voice, the master of the song,
 He mourns the dead, to him the dead belong ;
 Some heart-felt sorrow bends his hoary head,
 And fills his swimming eye suffus'd with red :
 Why tried, O master of the song, thy skill
 Alone sequester'd on the silent hill ?
 Why like the blait that makes the woods complain ?
 Or wave that beats the lonely shore, thy strain ?

A L P I N.

The tears, O Ryno ! which alone I shed,
 The strains I sing are sacred to the dead ;
 Tall is thy stature on the mountain bare,
 On the green plain beneath thy form is fair ;
 Yet soon, like Morar, shalt thou meet thy doom,
 And the dumb mourner sit beside thy tomb ;

The hills no more shall hear thy jocund cry,
And in thy hall thy bow unstrung shall lie.

Swift wert thou, Morar, as the bounding roe,
As fiery meteors dreadful to the foe.

Like winter's rage was thine, in storms reveal'd,
Thy sword in fight like light'ning in the field;
Thy voice like torrents swell'd with hasty rains,
Or thunder rolling o'er the distant plains:
Unnumber'd heroes has thy arm o'erturn'd,
In smoke they vanish'd when thy anger burn'd.

Thy brow how peaceful when the war was o'er,
Like the first sunshine when it rains no more;
Calm as the moon amidst the silent sky,
Calm as the lake when hush'd the tempests lie.

How narrow now thy dark abode is found!
Now with three steps thy grave I compass round;
Great as thou wert, four stones with moss o'ergrown,
Thy sole memorial, leave thee half unknown.
The lonely tree, wherescarce a leaf we find,
The long rank grass that whistles in the wind,
These, and these only, guide the hunter's eye
To find where Morar's mould'ring reliques lie.
How low is Morar fall'n! alas! how low!
No tears maternal o'er his ashes flow;
No tender maid, to whom his heart he gave,
Sheds love's soft sorrows o'er his humble grave;
Cold are the knees his infant weight that bore,
And Morglan's lovely daughter is no more.

But who low bending o'er his staff appears,
Oppress'd at once with sorrow and with years?
A few white hairs are o'er his temple spread,
His steps are feeble, and his eyes are red;
Thy fire, O Morar, is the sage I see,
Thy fire,—alas! the fire of none but thee:
He heard thy martial fame, supreme in fight,
Of daring foes he heard dispers'd in flight;
Of Morar's fame he heard, why heard he not
The wound, the hero's death was Morar's lot?
O! fire of Morar, still thy son deplore,
Weep on for ever, but he hears no more:
Deep are the slumbers of the silent dead,
And low their pillow in the dust is spread.
No more thy voice he hears with filial joy,
Thy call no more his slumbers can destroy:
When, in the grove, ah! when shall morning break,
The chearful morn, that bids the slumb'rer wake!
Farewel, O! first of men, untaught to yield,
Unrival'd victor in the hostile field;

The hostile field thy voice no more alarms,
 Nor the dark forest lightens with thy arms,
 To no fond son descends thy treasur'd fame,
 Yet shall the song preserve thy living name,
 The shining record ev'ry age shall see,
 And TIME's last fault'ring accents tell of thee.

Extract from the first of two Burlesque Odes, lately published.

I. 3.

— ON this terrestrial ball
 The tyrant Fashion governs all,
 She, fickle Goddess, whom in days of yore
 The Ideot Moria, on the banks of Seine,
 Unto an antic fool, hight Andrew, bore.
 Long she paid him with disdain,
 And long his pangs in silence he conceal'd:
 At length, in happy hour, his love-sick pain
 On thy blest Calends, April, he reveal'd:
 From their embraces sprung,
 Ever changing, every ranging,
 Fashion, Goddesses ever young.

II. 1.

Perch'd on the dubious height, She loves to ride
 Upon a weather-cock astride.
 Each blast that blows, around she goes,
 While nodding o'er her crest,
 Emblem of her magic pow'r,
 The light Cameleon stands confest,
 Changing its hues a thousand times an hour.
 And in a vest is she array'd,
 Of many a dancing moon-beam made,
 Nor zoneless is her waist:
 But fair and beautiful, I ween,
 As the cestus-cinctur'd queen
 Is with the Rainbow's shadowy girdle brac'd.

II. 2.

She bids pursue the favourite road
 Of lofty loud-capt Ode.
 Meantime each Bard with eager speed
 Vaults on the Pegasean Steed:
 Yet not that Pegasus of yore,
 Which the illustrious Pindar bore,
 But one of nobler breed.
 High blood and youth his lusty veins inspire.

From

From Tottipontimoy He came :
 Who knows not, Tottipontimoy, thy name ?
 The bloody-shoulder'd Arab was his Sire,
 * His White-nose. He on fam'd Doncastra's plains
 Resign'd his fated breath :
 In vain for life the struggling courser strains.
 Ah ! who can run the race with death ?
 The tyrant's speed, or man or steed,
 Strives all in vain to fly.
 He leads the chace, he wins the race,
 We stumble, fall, and die.

II. 3.

Third from White-nose springs
 Pegasus with eagle wings :
 Light o'er the plain, as dancing cork,
 With many a bound he beats the ground,
 While all the Turf with acclamation rings.
 He won Northampton, Lincoln, Oxford, York ;
 He too Newmarket won.
 There Granta's son
 Seiz'd on the Steed ;
 And thence him led (so fate decreed)
 To where old Cam, renown'd in poet's song,
 With his dark and inky waves
 Either bank in silence laves,
 Winding slow his sluggish streams along.

III. 1.

What stripling neat, of visage sweet,
 In trimmest guise array'd,
 First the neighing steed assay'd ?
 His hand a taper switch adorns, his heel
 Sparkles effulgent with elastic steel :
 The whiles he wins his whiffing way,
 Prancing, ambling, round and round,
 By hill, and dale, and mead, and greensward gay :
 'Till fated with the pleasing ride,
 From lofty Steed dismounting,
 He lies along, enwrapt in conscious pride,
 By gurgling rill, or crystal fountain.

III. 2.

Lo ! next, a bard, secure of praise,
 His self-complacent countenance displays.

* The author is either mistaken in this place, or has else indulged himself in a very unwarrantable poetical licence. White-nose was not the sire, but a son of Godolphin Arabian. See my Calendar.

HERER.

ANNUAL REGISTER

His broad mustachios, ting'd with golden die,
 Flame, like a meteor, to the troubled air;
 Proud his demeanour, and his eagle eye,
 O'erhung with lavish lid, yet shone with glorious glare.

The grizzle grace
 Of bushy Peruke shadow'd o'er his face.
 In large wide boots, whose ponderous weight
 Would sink each wight of modern date,
 He rides well pleas'd. So large a pair
 Not Garagantua's self might wear:
 Not He, of nature fierce and cruel,
 Who if we trust to ancient Ballad,
 Devour'd Three Pilgrims in a Sallad:
 Nor He of fame germane, hight Pantagruel.

III. 3.

Accoutred thus, th' advent'rous Youth
 Seeks not the level lawn, or velvet mead,
 Fast by whose side clear streams meandring creep;
 But urges on amain the fiery Steed
 Up Snowden's shaggy side, or Cambrian rock uncouth:
 Where the venerable herd
 Of goats with long and sapient beard,
 And wanton kidlings their blithe revels keep.
 Now up the mountain see him strain!
 Now down the vale he's tost,
 Now flashes on the sight again,
 Now in the Palpable Obscure quite lost.

IV. 1.

Man's feeble race eternal dangers wait,
 With high or low, all, all, is woe,
 Disease, mischance, pale fear, and dubious fate.
 But, o'er every peril bounding,
 Ambition views not all the ills surrounding,
 And, tiptoe on the mountains steep,
 Reflects not on the yawning deep.

IV. 2.

See, see, he soars! With mighty wings outspread,
 And long resounding mane,
 The courser quits the plain,
 Aloft in air, see, see him bear
 The Bard, who shrouds
 His Lyric Glory in the Clouds,
 Too fond to strike the stars with lofty head!
 He topples headlong from the giddy height,
 Deep in the Cambrian Gulph immerg'd in endless night.

IV. 3.

IV 3.

O Steed Divine! what daring spirit
 Rides thee now? tho' he inherit
 Nor the pride, nor self-opinion,
 Which elate the mighty Pair,
 Each of Taste the fav'rite minion,
 Prancing thro' the desert air;
 By help mechanic of Equestrian Block
 Yet shall he mount, with classic housings grac'd,
 And all unheedful of the Critic Mock,
 Drive his light Courser o'er the bounds of Taste.

*On the Use and Office of the Chorus in Dramatic Performances; from a Poem
 intituled SHAKESPEAR.*

Come, prythee, Critic, set before us,
 The use and office of a chorus;
 What! silent! why then I'll produce
 Its services from ancient use.

'Tis to be ever on the stage,
 Attendants upon grief or rage,
 To be an arrant go-between,
 Chief-mourner at each dismal scene;
 Shewing its sorrow or delight,
 By shifting dances left and right.
 Not much unlike our modern notions,
Adagio or *Allegro* motions;
 To watch upon the deep distress,
 And plaints of royal wretchedness;
 And when, with tears and execration,
 They've pour'd out all their lamentation,
 And wept whole cataracts from their eyes,
 To call on rivers for supplies,
 And with their *Hais* and *Hees* and *Hoes*,
 To make a sympathy of woes.

Doubtless the ancients want the art
 To strike at once upon the heart.
 Or why their prologues of a mile
 In simple—call it—humble style,
 In unimpassion'd phrase to say
 'Fore the beginning of this play,
 ' I, hapless Polydore, was found
 ' By fishermen, or others, drown'd!
 ' Or, I a gentleman did wed
 ' The lady I would never bed,
 ' Great Agamemnon's royal daughter,
 ' Who's coming hither to draw water.'

Or need the chorus to reveal
 Reflections, which the audience feel;
 To jog them, lest attention sink,
 To tell them how and what to think.

Not

Not long since at Bath the Subscription Books were opened for Prayers at the Abbey, and Gaming at the Rooms.—In the Evening of the first Day, the Numbers stood on them as under, and occasioned the following Thought.

THE church and rooms the other day,
Open'd their books for pray'r and play :
The Priests got twelve.—Hoyle sixty-seven ;
How great the odds for Hell 'gainst Heav'n.

Epilogus ad PHORMIONEM. Geta loquitur.

TÆdia quanta subit, quas curas, quotque labores
Qui juvenum custos est, columenque domus ?
Servi O felices, nati melioribus annis,
Quies domini *Angliaci* sunt facilisque labor,
Si talem dederint sortem mihi fata benigna,
Vix mea, vix possem, dinumerare bona.
Quoque novo redeunte anno (si debita forsan
Solvat herus) servos munera certa manent.
Dat sartor, lanus, piscator, tonsor, & omnes
Qui servos, dominum decipiendo, colunt.
Quot convivæ aderunt, totidem stant munera nobis,
Væ tibi si formâ pauperis hospes eris !
Posce merum, accipies mixtum, aut de sacibus haustum,
Nostraque si repetas prandia, nemo domi est.
Sit conjux domino, regina virique domusque,
O quam festivè tempora nostra fluant,
Tum fient turbæ, conventus, alea, chartæ,
His etiam (ut dignum est) nos imitatur herus.
Sin dominus fuerit meritis pretiove senator,
Ipse etiam, domini jure, senator ero.
Dumque agitant procures regni de rebus, habentur,
Concilia & nobis, inferiore domo.
Servitio sin dimittar, nil me officit unquam,
Quærendus facile est alter & alter herus.
Quo res cunque cadat spes restat, adibo registrum,
In tabulas referam nomen & officium.
Illic si libet ire Getam me quærite, cuivis
(Moribus his veniam det modo) servus ero.

Translation by OXONIENSIS,

ALas ! what troubles ! what fatigues await
The guides and tutors of the youthful great !
Thrice happy servants who in England live,
Whose tasks are easy, and whose lords forgive !
O had the bounteous fates indulg'd me this,
How large my profits ? how compleat my bliss ?

There,

There, if the tradesman's just demands are paid,
 Sure presents ev'ry circling year are made.
 There butchers, barbers, cooks, and all the tribe
 Who chouse the master, and his servants bribe,
 Give ample fees. No visitant is free;
 Tremble thou wretch if curs'd with poverty.
 Dregs, or half water, is thy doom for wine,
 And if you e'er again attempt to dine,
 "Presumptuous man!" the porter stern replies,
 "There's none at home." and all access denies.
 Grant that a lady may the scepter bear,
 Who rules her husband, and his house with care,
 How joyous then the minutes speed away,
 While drums, and routs, and cards beguile the day!
 In this they mimick us; they reason right,
 We masters teach them all that is polite.
 Should then a feat long services reward,
 Or money gain a borough for my lord,
 I'll be a peer, and while on state affairs
 The lords consult, descend the kitchen stairs,
 There you will find a little senate set,
 And there assemblies no less splendid met.
 Say, for these whims, I suffer oft disgrace,
 It matters not; I soon can get a place.
 Whatever be my lot, I don't despair,
 Go search the register, my name is there.
 There those who can with readiness excuse
 Such trifling faults, may hire me if they chuse.

Prologue to the Siege of AQUILEIA.

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

WHEN Philip's son led forth his warlike band,
 To die, or conquer, in a distant land;
 To fan the fire, a martial muse he chose;
 From Homer's song a new Achilles rose!
 When generous Athens her prime trophies won,
 Vanquish'd Darius, and Darius' son,
 The stage breath'd war—the soldier's bosom burn'd,
 And fiercer to the field each chief return'd:
 Now when the world resounds with loud alarms,
 When victory sits plum'd on Britain's arms,
 Be war our theme: the hero's glorious toil,
 And virtue springing from the iron soil!
 Our scenes present a siege in story known;
 Where magnanimity and valour shone:
 If nature guides us, if the hand of truth
 Draws the just portrait of a Roman youth,

Who, with the best and noblest passions fir'd,
 In the same moment, conquer'd, and expir'd ;
 Perhaps your hearts may own the pictur'd woe,
 And from a fonder source your sorrows flow :
 Whilst warm remembrance aids the poet's strain,
 And England weeps for English heroes slain.

SONG, *in the Way to Keep Him.*

ATtend, all ye fair, and I'll tell ye the art
 To bind ev'ry fancy with ease in your chains,
 To hold in soft fetters the conjugal heart,
 And banish from Hymen his doubts and his pains.

When Juno accepted the cestus of love,
 At first she was handsome ; she charming became ;
 With skill the soft passion it taught her to move,
 To kindle at once, and to keep up the flame.

'Tis this gives the eyes all their magic and fire ;
 The voice-melting accents impassion the kifs ;
 Confers the sweet smiles that awaken desire,
 And plants round the fair each incentive to bliss.

Thence flows the gay chat more than reason that charms ;
 The eloquent blush, that can beauty improve ;
 The fond sigh, the fond vow, the soft touch that alarms,
 The tender disdain, the renewal of love.

Ye fair, take the cestus, and practise its art ;
 The mind unaccomplish'd mere features are vain,
 Exert your sweet power, you conquer each heart,
 And the loves, joys, and graces shall walk in your train.

The FISHERMAN and the LITTLE FISH.

Imitated from La Fontaine.

THE smallest fry grow fish in time,
 If not cut off before their prime ;
 But he that throws them in the stream,
 In hopes when grown to take again,
 Will very likely lose his aim,
 And bait his hook in vain.

A little carp from spawn just hatch'd,
 Once on a luckless day was catch'd :
 The fisher smiling at his prey ;
 Quoth he, 'tis something to begin ;
 Into my wallet shew the way,
 For greater to go in.

The carpling saw th' impending fate,
 And strove with all his little prate,
 To ward the fatal blow;
 Alas! he cry'd, in me
 A puny scanty thing you see,
 Not worth a shrimp or grig;
 Indeed you'd better let me go,
 And catch me when I'm big.
 I then may prove a noble fish,
 To grace my lord mayor's board;
 Thus he will have a dainty dish,
 And you increase your hoard;
 I'm not a mouthful for a child;
 A hundred such as I
 Might on a saucer lie,
 Unfit for eating fry'd or boil'd.
 Why then you shall be broil'd,
 Our angler made reply,
 And that this very night.
 The fisherman was in the right.
 This lesson can never too often be conn'd.
 A fish in the pan is worth two in the pond.

*Poems extracted from an account of the works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion,
 Moschus, and Musæus.*

Anacreon. Ode XXIII. The vanity of Riches.

IF the treasur'd gold could give
 Man a longer term to live,
 I'd employ my utmost care
 Still to keep, and still to spare;
 And, when death approach'd, would say,
 'Take thy fee, and walk away.'
 But since riches cannot save
 Mortals from the gloomy grave,
 Why should I myself deceive,
 Vainly sigh, and vainly grieve?
 Death will surely be my lot,
 Whether I am rich, or not.
 Give me freely while I live
 Generous wines, in plenty give
 Soothing joys my life to chear,
 Beauty kind and friends sincere;
 Happy! could I ever find
 Friends sincere, and beauty kind.

Sap-

Sappho. Fragment V. On the Rose.

Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
 In matchless beauty on the plain,
 The Rose (mankind would all agree)
 The Rose the queen of flowers should be :
 The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,
 The blush of meads, the eye of flowers :
 Its beauties charm the Gods above ;
 Its fragrance is the breath of love ;
 Its foliage wantons in the air
 Luxuriant, like the flowing hair ;
 It shines in blooming splendor gay,
 While zephyrs on its bosom play.

*The Speech of Venus. From Bion's Idyllium.**On the Death of Adonis.*

Sighing she said, and clasp'd him as he lay,
 " O stay, dear hapless youth ! for Venus stay !
 " Our breasts once more let close embraces join,
 " And let me press my glowing lips to thine.
 " Raise, lov'd Adonis, raise thy drooping head,
 " And kiss me ere thy parting breath be fled ;
 " The last fond token of affection give,
 " O ! kiss thy Venus, while the kisses live ;
 " 'Till in my breast I draw thy lingering breath,
 " And with my lips imbibe thy love in death.
 " This farewell kiss, which sorrowing thus I take,
 " I'll keep for ever for Adonis' sake.
 " Thee to the shades the fates untimely bring
 " Before the drear, inexorable king ;
 " Yet still I live unhappy and forlorn ;
 " How hard my lot to be a goddess born !
 " Take, cruel Proserpine, my lovely boy,
 " Since all that's form'd for beauty, or for joy,
 " Descends to thee, while I indulge my grief,
 " By fruitless tears soliciting relief.
 " Thou dy'st, Adonis, and thy fate I weep,
 " Thy love now leaves me, like a dream in sleep,
 " Leaves me bereav'd, no more a blooming bride,
 " With unavailing Cupids at my side :
 " With thee my zone, which coldest hearts could warm,
 " Lost ev'ry grace, and all its power to charm.
 " Why didst thou urge the chase, and rashly dare
 " T'encounter beasts, thyself so wond'rous fair !"

The Female Wrangler.

ONE of the contradicting sex,
 Practis'd in every art to vex,
 Brimful of spirit and debate,
 The constant breather of her mate,
 Eager with words to take the field,
 First to attack, and last to yield,
 Or wrong or right, with friends or foes,
 (For her delight was to oppose)
 Disputing near a river's side,
 Fell in and struggled, squall'd, and dy'd.
 The husband bending o'er the brink,
 With great composure saw her sink;
 He flung his arms across his breast,
 'Till he was sure she was at rest;
 Then begg'd his neighbours skill and pains
 With hooks to search her dear remains.
 The youngest of them stripp'd, and down
 The current pok'd to catch her gown,
 Supposing that way she was carried,
 But they, alas! had ne'er been married.
 Her wiser spouse, who pensive stood,
 And saw their labours in the flood,
 "Give o'er pursuing that way, he cry'd,
 You'll never find her with the tide;
 For if you shou'd, my friends, the water
 I'm sure must strangely change her nature.
 Try upwards, if I right have guess,
 Allow, I know the woman best,
 She never yielded, while alive;
 And to the last, I think, wou'd strive."

But why of us these stories, pray?
 I hear an angry female say:
 Would not these fancy-making tales
 Fit wrangling, disputatious males?
 The lion thus began to vent his
 Just rage at sight of London 'Prentice;
 What shame it is, false men are painters,
 Who thus daub things at all adventures?
 Behold my teeth and paws, and judge,
 Whether 'tis vanity or grudge:
 But silence!—let them draw these cheats,
 Man odly paints, the lion eats.

Well: please the fair, reform the plan,
 Instead of woman put in man.

The

The fable we'll go on to sing,
 The person's alter'd, not the thing :
 Such change no way affects our story,
 The moral still returns before ye ;
Who'er's to contradiction bred,
Will contradict, at least till dead.

The Ship and the Wind. A Fable.

A Ship of war, a second rate,
 Proud not a little of her state,
 Her rigging new, unus'd to storms,
 Nor knowing how the deep deforms,
 Just out of dock had gone to sea,
 And who, forsooth, so fine as she !
 So beauties, strangers to temptation,
 Quite unexperienc'd in vexation,
 Imagine nothing is to cross 'em,
 Nor cares to ruffle nor to toss 'em,
 'Till, out upon the world's great ocean,
 They come to have a different notion.
 And now each breeze and prosp'rous gale
 Seem'd emulous to fill her sail,
 As men of gallantry will lie,
 And court the fair with flattery ;
 'Till having won her deepest stake,
 Too soon she sees the dire mistake.

Well, says our Mermaid, what a wonder
 Am I, thus deck'd with Britain's thunder !
 My main-mast, fore mast, mizen, all
 So strong, so taper, and so tall !
 The world could never do without me,
 With all my hearts of oak about me :
 See my broad pendant, how it flies !
 Like any comet through the skies.
 Finish'd, as any may discern,
 A prodigy from stem to stern !
 Self-moving, how I cut the sea,
 And thro' the billows mark my way !

Lo ! the vicissitude of things,
 Hark ! how the hollowing tempest sings.
 Too soon the breaking storm she feels !
 Invading billows shock her keels !
 Her sails are split—the second stroke
 Attacks more fierce—her masts are broke ;
Finish'd, as any may discern,
A very wreck from stem to stern !

Alas ! she cries, what sad disaster
 Assails me thus ! Can winds thus master ?

Wind

Winds, which so very late before
Court'd and flatter'd me from shore?

Yes, pretty Mermaid, lo! they can;
And oh, ye women, so can man;
His only aim, when most he flatters,
First to seduce, then leave in tatters.

Epigram on the Marquis of Granby.

CÆSAR was prematurely bare }
Just as is honour'd *Rutlana's* heir, }
(Nor will the likeness finish there)
But Julius at his baldness griev'd,
If history may be believ'd,
And to conceal his want of hair,
Contriv'd the Laurel Wreath to wear:
While Granby (greater here than Cæsar)
Whether in town, or on the Weser,
Without disguise his forehead shows,
Without concern, to friends and foes,
Hold, cries, *Ironicus*, I doubt
You cannot fairly make it out:
For Granby too his bareness pains,
And therefore in *Westphalia's* plains
He vindicates the British quarrel,
And wreaths about his brows the Laurel.

On the Marquis of Granby's losing his Hat, charging the French Lines bare headed.

An O D E.

WHere's now Othello's hair-breadth 'scapes,
And all his fancy'd hardships of the field? *
Avaunt! ye mimic, bug-bear shapes,
Shadows must to substance yield.
Granby hath more horrors seen,
By greater perils been beset;
Death and Granby thrice have met,
And not an hair between †,
The Frenchmen star'd, as well they might,
Threw down their arms, and took to flight;
His naked poll more terror bore,
Than Cæsar armour'd o'er and o'er.

"Parbleu!" says one,

"But I'll be gone,

"This is the devil of a Don!

* See Othello's speech to the Senate.

† He was born bald.

" 'Tis father Time ! I know his pate :
 " And that's his scythe as sure as fate."
 Granby, who loves a little fun,
 And knew the cause which made them run,
 Thus the tim'rous foe bespoke,
 (By way of keeping up the joke)
 " But, Gentlemen——Hollo ! I say——
 " Take nothing but yourselves away ;
 " Ye carry now the jest too far ;
 " Are these your tricks and spoils of war ?
 " To leave a man in open air,
 " Waiting you, sans hat or hair ?
 " Why, what a plague ! what breeding's that !
 " You, fellow, there——return my hat.
 " 'Tis true, I am not very old ;
 " But what of that ?——I may take cold."
 " Not so, my son," Fame, smiling, said,
 And clapt the Laurel on his head :
 " Beyond the reach of human eye,
 " Thy warlike beaver waves on high ;
 " Mars saw it fall, and bad it rise
 " An Hat immortal to the skies."
 The hero to the goddess bow'd,
 And saw her vanish thro' a cloud :
 Then turn'd about his horse's head,
 And pick'd his way through heaps of dead :
 Within his tent retir'd to rest,
 And slept with honour in his breast.

The Castle of Time. An Allegory. In three Parts. First Part—or Yesterday.

THREE noble turrets, ample, deep and high,
 Fram'd this magnificent and ancient dome,
 Which in perspective fill'd my mental eye.
 The first was modell'd after Greece and Rome,
 And bore a retrospect to old decay,
 The turret it was call'd of *Yesterday*.

Here did I see Methuselah the old
 Loquacious, prattling of his better age ;
 Where Nestor too his young transactions told,
 Wordy he was,——a long historic page ;
 Chiron, the Centaur, too related, *there*,
 Of fam'd Achilles, all his tutor'd care.

What *was*, they all could tell ; with wond'rous art,
 They dwelt minutely on each circumstance ;

Nestor could tell what wood compos'd the dart,
 What forest bred his never-erring lance,
 Which shot some general in a former war,
 Nay, and what colour'd horses drove the car.

Methuselah, for every century,
Some wonder of God's providence did sing,
Gave secret reasons for *longevity*,
And trac'd fall'n Nature from her hidden spring;
He told why man's frail life was still curtail'd,
And why the stamina of Nature fail'd.

In ruins, *here*, the Pyramids, I saw,
Those monumental piles of royal pride;
In Solomon's fam'd *temple*, many a flaw
Eat thro' the building; many a breach full wide
Moulder'd the walls—the world's fam'd wonders too
Lay all in waste.—and *Old* gave place to *New*.

Troy, Thebes, Greece, Rome, and ev'ry ancient state
Appear'd to me the waste of *Yesterday*.

Carthage and Macedon bemoan'd their fate,
And Hannibal and Alexander lay
One undistinguished lump of common loam:
The samples of this antiquated dome.

What had been great or good, superb or high,
Were little, vile, dejected, humble, low;
Palmyra's ruins desolate did lie;
The vestige of its pride, I scarce could know,
(So destitute, so alter'd was the scene)
Nor where its vast stupendous piles had been.

Oh mockery! oh damp of human pride!
Only I ruminated in my mind;

Here, too, Old Britain's Druids I espy'd,
Preaching from *oaks*, to moralize mankind;
What Britain was, I saw, a puny isle!
What Britain is, — the next shall make you smile.

Part II. To-day.

A Turret prominent here foremost stood
Full to the sight, it breaks upon the eye,
The fabric *modern*, built of new-fell'd wood,
Of architecture novel, sumptuous, high;
Ten thousand pillars, elegant, support
The beauteous model of this mighty Court.

Great instantaneous *Now*, which still exists
Thro' all creation, and for ever flows

One rapid stream, from vapour free, and mists;
Great clock of nature, which for ever goes,
For ever strikes the moments of this day,
What ne'er will be again, and ne'er was Yesterday.

Stupendous forest, which for ever bears,
Replete with ever-greens of verdant hue,
Which still the freshest gloss eternal wears;
With fruits and blossoms sprouting, recent, new,

In prospect op'ning wide to our stretch'd sight,
A country far remov'd, conspicuously bright.

In this deep gulph what new-born wonders lie!
Where waning moons and setting suns are gone,
The womb and grave of many a century;
Where born and bury'd all past times are thrown,
Where months and days extinguishing their light,
Take flame again, and then are lost in night.

Stupendous paradox! new worlds appear
In thy vast horizon, foreign natives all,
They rise and set, and are both far and near,
Now out of sight, and now within our call;
Here we the ancients drowned lands may view,
And with them all their bury'd treasures too.

Who of our long dead ancestors did dream
Of such a country as America?

The other *three*, indeed, were known to them,
But this new world's the wonder of *To-day*,
The beauteous child of new discovery,
Shot like a comet thro' the western sky.

The savage Briton, *now*, exists no more,
No more his painted nakedness he boasts,
No longer here the armed quiver's wore,
Art, Science, Commerce, visit now our coasts;
Britannia rais'd above the surge we see,
Giving to Europe *Law* and *Liberty*.

Witchcraft, with Superstition, now is fled,
The *Monkish* legends now believ'd no more;
Since *Printing* rais'd his venerable head,
Conquest and *Learning* deck the British shore;
Britain is *now* the wonder of *To-day*,
And is, reviv'd, what Rome was *Yesterday*.

Part III. To-morrow.

THE spire of To-morrow's turret lay
Conceal'd within the shade of fable clouds;
Its front, tho' near the turret of To-day,
A circling vapour in perspective shrouds.
Hope, with her anchor, in a niche is seen,
And Expectation with an eager mien.

A bell which hung within a painted dome,
To-morrow still repeatedly did toll,
And yet, alas! To-morrow ne'er will come,
'Tis but the April day of ev'ry fool.
To-morrow, and To-morrow, and To-morrow,
As Shakespear writes, lights many a fool to sorrow.

The wight, yclept a Landlord, on his sign
Bids you to clear your drinking score To-day,
To-morrow he will trust you with good wine,
Thus still he's sure to be in present pay,
For that To-morrow never will arrive,
While with large promise it has nought to give.

Here did a thousand people throng the court,
Here sinners too put off their penitence;
The Lord of Honour with his dues did sport,
And not a word but in the *future tense*.
When, says a Lover, will you sooth my pain?
To-morrow, cry'd the nymph, with cold disdain.

Here did a thousand Courtiers waste their time,
Suing for Pension, Salary, and Place;
The Poets here did, with elab'rate rhyme,
And dedications, daub his ribbon'd Grace;
They cool'd their heels with expectation high,
On Promise liv'd, and starv'd on Flattery.

Church and Bridge-building here was carried on,
Slow work, by'r Lady, like the pace of snail;
Here for the father's death did gape the son,
And run in debt till he was run in jail.
Here Tradesmen trusted largely too, and said,
Ay, ay, To-morrow shall my bills be paid.

To-morrow's the reprieve of ev'ry wifh,
'Tis the reversion of a dead man's shoe;
An invitation to duke Humphry's dish,
A debt unpaid, for ever to be due:
A goodly prospect at a distance seen,
A fairy garden of imagin'd green.

The Discontented Lawyer's Clerk. A Serio-Comic Pindaric.

From a Collection of Poems lately published, intituled, Shrubs of Parnassus.
By J. Copywell, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;

I.

AS at the desk, in durance base,
His quill young *Quibble* ply'd,
Sudden he check'd its busy pace,
And thus in anguish cry'd:
'Must I for ever Declarations draw,
'And fill up Procefs for a Man of Law;
'For ever Deeds ingross, and copy fair,
'And like a Lacquey, traverse here and there;
'Oh! curse of Servitude! beneath its throne,
'I counterfeit submission meek,
'With not one word, whene'er I speak,
'Or action of my own.

R 3

'What!

II.

- ‘ What! shall I never in my life forego
- ‘ The company of *Doe* and *Roe*, *
- ‘ Nor mix with those,
- ‘ Who wear a scabbard, and set up for Beaux?
- ‘ Shall I from time to time o’r sheep-skins drudge,
- ‘ Or else, as bus’ness calls, attend a Judge?
- ‘ There quibbling Affidavits read,
- ‘ And *squabble* for a fortnight’s time to plead?
- ‘ Shall I be subject to a Dolt’s command,
- ‘ And, like a Negro, wait with cap in hand?
- ‘ Shall I his nod imperative obey,
- ‘ And all for eighteen-pence a day †?

III.

- ‘ No——let me haste, and practise for myself,
- ‘ And ease my client of his hoarded pelf.
- ‘ Then with my briefs and motions I’ll resort
- ‘ To ev’ry Hall, and ev’ry Court:
- ‘ Where Clamour wages war with Sense,
- ‘ And Oratory centers in Multiloquence:
- ‘ Where Quirks the young Boy-barristers confound,
- ‘ And surly Gravity looks big:
- ‘ Where Cunning darts her active eyes around,
- ‘ Beneath the pent-house of an awe-commanding wig.’

IV.

He said—when lo! apparent at his elbow stood——
 No Ghost—but substance firm of flesh and blood——
A Taylor——in his hand he bore
 The remnant of an unpaid score——
 Soon faded all the lustre of his eye,
 And from his cheek declin’d the living rose:
 Then quick succeeded the tumultuous sigh,
 And the sharp torture, which a debtor knows.

* Two very unfortunate Gentlemen, against whom one, or more writ or writs is, or are issued almost every day in the year (Sunday excepted.)

† Half a guinea a week being reckoned a prodigious sum for a clerk who works only ten hours a day, and is obliged to appear like a Gentleman.

An ACCOUNT of Books published in 1760.

Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy,
&c. Doddsley, Pall-mall. Octavo.

IT is almost needless to observe of a book so universally read, that the story of the hero's life is the smallest part of the author's concern. The story is in reality made nothing more than a vehicle for satire on a great variety of subjects. Most of these satirical strokes are introduced with little regard to any connexion, either with the principal story or with each other. The author perpetually digresses: or rather having no determined end in view, he runs from object to object, as they happen to strike a very lively and very irregular imagination. These digressions so frequently repeated, instead of relieving the reader, become at length tiresome. The book is a perpetual series of disappointments. However, with this, and some other blemishes, the life of Tristram Shandy has uncommon merit. The faults of an original work are always pardoned; and it is not surprising, that at a time, when a tame imitation makes almost the whole merit of so many books, so happy an attempt at novelty should have been so well received.

The satire with which this work abounds, though not always happily introduced, is spirited, poignant, and often extremely just. The characters, though somewhat overcharged, are lively, and in nature. The author possesses in an high degree, the talent of catching the ridiculous in every thing that comes

before him. The principal figure, old Shandy, is an humourist; full of good nature; full of whims; full of learning, which for want of being balanced by good sense, runs him into an innumerable multitude of absurdities, in all affairs of life, and disquisitions of science. A character well imagined; and not uncommon in the world. The character of Yorick is supposed to be that of the author himself. There is none in which he has succeeded better; it is indeed conceived and executed with great skill and happiness.

" This is all that ever staggered my faith in regard to Yorick's extraction, who, by what I can remember of him, and by all the accounts I could ever get of him, seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole crasis; in nine hundred years, it might possibly have all run out: —I will not philosophize one moment with you about it; for happen how it would, the fact was this:—that instead of that cold phlegm and exact regularity of sense and humours, you have looked for, in one so extracted;—he was, on the contrary, as mercurial and sublimated a composition, as heteroclite a creature in all his declensions; —with as much life as whim, and *gaieté de cœur* about him, as the kindest climate could have engendered and put together. With all this fail, poor Yorick carried not one ounce of ballast; he was utterly unpractised in the world; and, at the age of twenty-six, knew just

about as well how to steer his course in it, as a romping, unsuspecting girl of thirteen: so that upon his first setting out, the brisk gale of his spirits, as you will imagine, ran him foul ten times in a day of some body's tackling; and as the grave and more slow-paced were ofteneft in his way,—you may likewise imagine, 'twas with such he had generally the ill luck to get the most entangled. For aught I know there might be some mixture of unlucky wit at the bottom of such *Fracas*:—For, to speak the truth, Yorick had an invincible dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity;—not to gravity as such;—for where gravity was wanted, he would be the most grave or serious of moral men for days and weeks together;—but he was an enemy to the affectation of it, and declared open war against it, only as it appeared a cloak for ignorance, or for folly; and then, when ever it fell in his way, however sheltered and protected, he seldom gave it much quarter.

Sometimes, in his wild way of talking, he would say, that gravity was an errant scoundrel; and he would add;—of the most dangerous kind to,—because a sly one; and that, he verily believed, more honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelve-month, than by pocket-picking, and shop-lifting, in seven. In the naked temper which a merry heart discovered, he would say, there was no danger,—but to itself;—whereas the very essence of gravity was design, and consequently deceit;—'twas a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more

sense and knowledge than a man was worth; and that, with all its pretensions,—it was no better, but often worse, than what a French wit had long ago defined it,—viz. *A mysterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind*;—which definition of gravity Yorick, with great imprudence, would say, deserved to be wrote in letters of gold.

But, in plain truth, he was a man unhacknied and unpractised in the world, and was altogether as indiscreet and foolish on every other subject of discourse where policy is wont to impress restraint. Yorick had no impression but one, and that was what arose from the nature of the deed spoken of; which impression he would usually translate into plain English without any periphrasis,—and too oft without much distinction of either personage, time, or place;—so that when mention was made of a pitiful or an ungenerous proceeding,—he never gave himself a moment's time to reflect who was the hero of the piece, —what his station,—or how far he had power to hurt him hereafter;—but if it was a dirty action,—without more ado, —The man was a dirty fellow,—and so on:—And as his comments had usually the ill fate to be terminated either in *bon mot*, or to be enlivened throughout with some drollery or humour of expression, it gave wing to Yorick's indiscretion. In a word, though he never sought, yet, at the same time, as he seldom shunned occasions of saying what came uppermost, and without ceremony;—he had but too many temptations in life, of scattering his wit and his humour,—his

his gibes and his jests about him.— They were not lost for want of gathering.”

An enquiry into the beauties of Painting. By Daniel Webb, Esq.

THE ingenious work before us, seems to be the fruit of an exquisite taste, of much experience, together with mature thinking on the subject of which it treats. The author's feelings are fine, and his reasonings often profound. The language is clear and elegant; and would be still more so, had it not been for the hard and affected use of some terms peculiar to himself. The word *Chiaro oscuro* is as well understood and sounds less harsh than “*the clear obscure*.” As the author has given us an English term not in use, for a foreign one adopted into the language, and therefore more intelligible, so he has introduced a foreign word without any apparent necessity, that has never been before heard of in English, I mean the word *nud* instead of *naked*.

The work is thrown into a dialogue between A. and B. But as neither of the supposed personages sustain a character, the disposition would, we imagine, have been more pleasing in some other form. These are however slight faults, on which it would be unpardonable to dwell where we have so much more to praise than blame. The author's design is expressed in his preface. He observes that the judges of painting are few; he assigns the causes of this paucity; and the purpose of the book is to point out methods for removing these, and for establishing more solid criterions of the me-

rit of painting and sculpture. The causes which he assigns for the almost general want of judgment in painting are the four following: First, the impatient curiosity, which hurries young travellers through galleries and churches, bewildering them with a multiplicity of objects, instead of affording them proper leisure to consider a few good pictures, and to arrange and establish the ideas which they excite. 2dly, The habit of estimating pictures by the general reputation of the artist, without bringing them to the test, either of the judgment or taste, but rather regulating the judgment and taste by them; for the best works of middling artists frequently excel the middling works of the best. ‘If says he, every one can, in a certain degree, perceive grace and propriety of figure, character, and motion, in the objects of nature, why should not every one, in the same degree, perceive and distinguish the same qualities and properties in the painted representation of the same objects, by exerting the same faculties?’ 3dly, The impatient ambition to distinguish the several masters, which frequently precedes and holds the place of all other knowledge, though it arises not from a nice discernment of the beauties, or imperfections of a picture, but of some accidental and insignificant peculiarities in the colouring, shading, attitude, or drapery, which therefore engrosses the attention that ought to be employed in the search of real and absolute excellence and beauty: And, 4thly, The affectation of many to detect minute faults, for which their eye is perpetually searching, instead of comprehending the whole, and distinguishing general excellence.

The

The book is divided into four parts; the first contains a general plan of the work; the second treats of our capacity to judge of painting; the third of its antiquity and usefulness; the fourth of design; the fifth of colouring; the sixth of the clear obscure, or shadowing; and the seventh of composition.

This author, in his first chapter, considers painting and sculpture as having two objects. 1st, The *representation* of such images as are actually before the eye. 2dly, The *representation* of such images as are formed by the fancy. The first he calls the *mechanic*, or *executive* part; the other the *ideal*, or *inventive*.

It is certain that the great difference among eminent painters arises from their different excellencies in *invention* and *execution*; those whose merit is confined to execution, will be servile copiers of the works of nature; those whose merit is confined to the invention, will, for want of sufficient skill in the execution, to express their own ideas with propriety and grace, produce rather rough draughts than pictures; so that to excel in painting, it is necessary to possess the powers both of invention and execution. Of all the moderns, says the author, Raphael approached nearest to this perfection, and Correggio approached nearest to Raphael.

The second dialogue treats of our capacity to judge of painting; the enquiry is curious, and we shall give it more at large.

“ The learned, says Quintilian, know the principles of an art, the illiterate its effects *. He has, in these words, fixed the boundaries betwixt taste and science. Were I to define the former, I should say, † that taste was a facility in the mind to be moved by what is excellent in an art; it is a feeling of the truth. But science is to be informed of that truth, and of the means by which its effects are produced. It is easy to conceive, that different as these principles may be in their setting out, they must often unite in their decisions: this agreement will occasion their being mistaken one for the other, which is the case, when it is affirmed, that no one but an artist can form a right judgment of sculpture or painting. This maxim may hold, indeed, with respect to the mechanic of an art, but not at all as to its effects; the evidence and force of which, are what determine both the value of the art, and merit of the artist. What ‡ Tully observes of an excellent orator, may justly be said of an excellent painter: his superiority

* Docti rationem artis intelligunt, indocti voluptatem. Lib. ix. 4.

† Many writers have opposed judgment to taste, as if they were distinct faculties of the mind; but this must be a mistake: the source of taste is feeling, so is it of judgment, which is nothing more than the same sensibility, improved by the study of its proper objects, and brought to a just point of certainty and correctness. Thus it is clear, that these are but different degrees of the same faculty, and that they are exercised wholly on our own ideas; but, science is the remembrance or assemblage of the ideas of others; and hence it sometimes happens, that men the most remarkable for this kind of knowledge, are not equally so, for their sensibility.

‡ Id enim ipsum est summi oratoris, summum oratorem populo videri. In Bruto.

will be evident, even to the least intelligent judges. But neither authority nor argument give a weight to our opinions, touching any art we treat of, equal to the illustrations and examples which they lend each other. Happily*, the near affinity that is observed between the polite arts, they being, indeed, all but different means of addressing the same passions, makes this at once the most effectual and ready method of conveying our ideas. I find in Dionysius Halicarnasseus, an observation on music much to my purpose †. "I have learned, says he, in theatres, filled with a promiscuous and illiterate crowd, what a kind of natural correspondence we all have with melody, and the agreement of sounds: having known the most admired and able musician to be hissed by the whole multitude, when he has struck a single string out of tune, to the disturbance of harmony: yet, put this same instrument into the hands of one of these simpletons, with orders to express that note, which he would exact from the artist, he cannot do it. Whence is this? The one is the effect of science, the lot but of a few; the other of feeling, which nature has bestowed on all." This applies it-

self to our present subject: the eye has its principle of correspondence with what is just, beautiful, and elegant: it acquires, like the ear, an § habitual delicacy; and answers, with the same fidelity and precision, to the finest impressions: versed in the works of the best painters, it soon learns to distinguish true expressions from false, and grace from affectation; quickened by exercise, and confirmed by comparison, it outstrips reasoning; and feels in an instant that truth, which the other develops by degrees.

B. You have been describing, what Tully calls a learned, and we, I think, may term a chaste eye. But, do you not, in this process, make the growth of taste to be little more than a sensitive vegetation, withdrawing it wholly from its dependency on science?

A. Let us observe its advances in poetry, as we have before in music: this too, will be the more decisive, as poetry is an union of the two powers of music and picture. In this, the imagination, on its first setting out, ever prefers extravagance to justness, or false beauties to true; it kindles at the flashes of Claudian; and flutters at the points of Statius; this is its childhood. As it grows in vigour, it refines in

* Omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione inter se continentur. Sic pro Archia poeta.

† Εἰωθε καὶ ἐν τοῖς πολυανθρωπιατοῖς διατροῖς, ἃ συμπληροῖ παντοδαποῦ καὶ ἀμύσους, ἰοχλός, ἰδοῦσα καὶ ἀλαθύν, ὡς φυσικῇ τις εἶναι ἀπαντῶν ἡμῶν οἰκιστοῦς πρὸς εὐμελείαν τε καὶ ευρυθμίαν. Κιθαρίστην τε ἀγαθὸν σφραδρα εὐδοκίμηντα ἰδὼν δορυβηθῆντα ὑπὸ τῆς πλῆθους, ὅτι μιαν σχορδὴν ἀτυμῶνον ἐκρῆσε, καὶ εἰθεῖρε το μίλος· καίτοι εἰ τις κελύσει τὸν ἰδιωτὴν τέττων τι αὐτὸν εἰσκαλεῖ τοῖς τεχνίταις ὡς ἁμαρτημένον, αὐτὸν ποιεῖν λαβόντα τὰ ὄργανα, καὶ αὐτὸν δύναται τι δεῖ ποτε; ὅτι τὸτο μὲν ἐπιστήμη ἐστίν, ἥς ἔ παντες μετελλήραμεν· ἐκείνο δὲ πάθος, ὃ πᾶσιν ἀπιδόκειν ἡ φύσις. Dion. Halicarn. De struct. orat. sect. 11.

§ Consuetudo oculorum. Cic. lib. iv. Acad. quæst.

feeling; till, superior to its first attractions, it rests on the tender pathetic of Virgil, or the manly spirit of Lucretius. Exactly parallel to this, is the progress of the eye in painting; its first affections are always ill placed: it is enamoured with the splendid impositions of Rubens, or the theatrical grace of Guido*; this lasts not long; it grows chaste in its pursuit; and slighting those false beauties, dwells on the native and mellow tints of Titian; on the unforced attitudes, and elegant simplicity of Raphael. Was this change, in both cases, the result of reasoning, or produced by a growing knowledge of the rules of each art, we should mark its advances; the contrary of which is almost ever the case; so that we are often surprised at this alteration in ourselves, and wonder, that the ideas and objects which affected us so warmly at first, should, in a short course of time, act so coldly upon us: nay, some men there are, and those too very capable of judging in other matters, who never rise to this change; but continue, to the last, under the influence of the

same boyish and wanton imagination.

B. The greatest difficulty in your system would be, to deduce the different degrees, as well as diversity of our tastes, from this same universal principle of feeling.

A. The first, I should think, may be accounted for, from the different proportions of that sensibility, as bestowed on us by nature, or improved by ourselves: the second, from the diversity of our imaginations, in the direction given them by education, and the constitutional or temporary flow of the animal spirits. But as this is an enquiry quite beyond my reach, I shall leave it to those who can trace the progress of our ideas; and can determine, and account for the various influences of outward objects on our senses. Instead of losing our time in such endless disquisitions, let us found our knowledge on facts; and pass from them to natural and useful conclusions. "The † Lacedæmonians, says Athenæus, are no where represented as being themselves musicians; yet the purity of their taste in this art, is universally acknowledged: they hav-

* The grace of Guido is rather technical than ideal; by the first is meant a certain flow of Contour, invariably applied to every character, and on every occasion. Thus the daughter of Herodias receives the head of St. John, with the studied dignity of an actress; and the victorious St. Michael treads on the body of his antagonist, with all the precision of a dancing-master. By an ideal grace, I understand that particular image, which in the instant strikes a polite imagination, as peculiar to the action and character before it.----Of this the Sancta Cecilia of Raphael, and the Magdalen in the St. Jerome of Corregio, are the happiest examples: the gracefulness of these figures is not only proper to their characters, but gives a singular force and beauty to the expression. It was from this happiness, that the Venustas of Apelles became proverbial; as, among us, any action that is singularly graceful, is termed Correggiesque.

† Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἰ μὴν ἑμάνθανον, τὴν μουσικὴν οὐκ ἐδυνάμην εἰπεῖν ὅτι δὲ κρινεῖν δύνανται καλῶς τὴν τέχνην ἐμολογεῖται· παρ' αὐτῶν γὰρ φασὶ τρεῖς ἡδὲ σισακκίαι διαφθιρωμένην αὐτήν. Athenæus, lib. xiii. Deipnosoph, c. 6.

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ing, at three different times, when it was corrupted and lost, restored and preserved it." The following observation by Tully, at the same time that it illustrates, receives authority from this fact. — "All * men, by a kind of tacit feeling, without art or science, distinguish, in both cases, what is right from what is wrong; and, as they evidently do so in painting and sculpture, so, &c. &c." and again: "It is wonderful, says he, that seeing the difference between the knowing and the ignorant, in the practice of an art, that the difference should be so far from being great in their judgments concerning it."

B. You have, I think, fully established the principle you contend for; namely, that we have all within us the seeds of taste, and are capable, if we exercise our powers, of improving them into a sufficient knowledge of the polite arts. I am persuaded, that nothing is a greater hindrance to our advances in any art, than the high opinion we form of the judgment of its professors, and the proportionable diffidence of our own. I have rarely met with an artist, who was not an implicit admirer of some particular school, or a slave to some favourite manner. They seldom, like gentlemen and scholars, rise to an unprejudiced and liberal contemplation of true beauty. The difficulties they find in the practice of their art, tie them down to the mechanic; at the same time that self-love and vanity lead them into an

admiration of those strokes of the pencil, which come the nearest to their own. I knew a painter at Rome, a man of sense too, who talked much more of Jacinto Brandi, than he did either of Corregio or Raphael."

Fragments of ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gallic, or Erse language.

THE love and study of antiquities is one of the most prevailing tastes of this age. With great expence and pains, and no less honour, some travellers have penetrated into the deserts of the East, and have presented Europe with those magnificent scenes of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec; some have given us an idea of the antient grandeur of Egypt; some dig out those immense treasures of classical antiquity from the mines of Herculaneum; and from some we still expect the genuine remains of Athens; others, at the same time, have been searching into our northern antiquities; and these fragments are no mean specimen of the effects of their labours.

The northern nations have always been highly celebrated for their skill in poetry. We have seen specimens of that of Lapland and Denmark; but, before these, no piece from the Erse (the language of the Highland Scots and Irish) has appeared. Much has been said concerning the genuineness

* Omnes enim tacito quodam sensu, sine ulla arte aut ratione, quæ sunt in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant; idque cum faciunt in picturis & in signis, &c. &c. Mirabile est, cum plurimum in faciendo interfit inter doctum & rudem, quam non multum differat in judicando. De Oratore, lib. iii.

of these remarkable fragments. A discussion of this kind is attended with great difficulties, and makes the inquirer run the risk of falling perpetually into mistakes; as we have not sufficient monuments of the arts, customs, and manners, of the times and countries in which these scenes are laid, to judge how far they agree with, or transgress, those only standards for that sort of criticism. But there is far less doubt of the merit, than of the authenticity, of these pieces. They are mostly dirges; and are animated with a wild, passionate, and pathetic spirit of poetry.

I.

Autumn is dark on the mountains! grey mist rests on the hills. The whirlwind is heard on the heath. Dark rolls the river through the narrow plain. A tree stands alone on the hill, and marks the grave of Connal. The leaves whirl round with the wind, and strew the grave of the dead. At times are seen here the ghosts of the deceased, when the musing hunter alone stalks slowly over the heath.

Who can reach the source of thy race, O Connal? and who recount thy fathers? Thy family grew like an oak on the mountain, which meeteth the wind with its lofty head. Who shall supply the place of Connal?

Here was the din of arms; and here the groans of the dying. Mournful are the wars of Fingal! O Connal! it was here thou didst fall. Thine arm was like a storm; thy sword a beam of the sky; thy height, a rock on the plain; thine eyes, a furnace of fire. Louder than a storm was thy voice, when thou confoundedst the field. War-

riors fell by thy sword, as the thistle by the staff of a boy.

Dargo the mighty came on like a cloud of thunder. His brows were contracted and dark. His eyes like two caves in a rock. Bright rose their swords on each side; dire was the clang of their steel.

The daughter of Rinval was near; Crimora, bright in the armour of man; her hair loose behind, her bow in her hand. She followed the youth to the war, Connal her much-beloved. She drew the string on Dargo; but erring pierced her Connal. He falls like an oak on the plain; like a rock from the shaggy hill. What shall she do, hapless maid; he bleeds; her Connal dies. All the night long she cries, and all the day, O Connal, my love, and my friend! With grief the sad mourner died.

Earth here encloseth the loveliest pair on the hill. The grass grows beneath the stones of their tomb; I sit in the mournful shade. The wind sighs through the grass; and their memory rushes on my mind. Undisturbed you now sleep together; in the tomb of the mountain you rest alone.

II. Ryno, Alpin.

Ryno. The wind and the rain are over: calm is the noon of day. The clouds are divided in heaven. Over the green hills flies the inconstant sun. Red through the stony vale comes down the stream of the hill. Sweet are thy murmurs, O stream! but more sweet is the voice I hear. It is the voice of Alpin, the son of the song, mourning for the dead. Bent is his head of age, and red his tearful eye. Alpin, thou son of the song, why alone on the silent hill? Why complainest thou,

thou, as a blast in the wood ; as a wave on the lonely shore ?

Alpin. My tears, O Ryno ! are for the dead ; my voice for the inhabitants of the grave. Tall thou art on the hill : fair among the sons of the plain. But thou shalt fall like Morar ; and the mourner shall sit on thy tomb. The hills shall know thee no more ; thy bow shall lie in the hall unstrung.

Thou wert swift, O Morar ! as a roe on the hill ; terrible as a meteor of fire. Thy wrath was as the storm of December. Thy sword in battle, as lightning in the field. Thy voice was like a stream after rain : like thunder on distant hills. Many fell by thy arm : they were consumed in the flames of thy wrath.

But when thou returnedst from war, how peaceful was thy brow ! Thy face was like the sun after rain ; like the moon in the silence of the night ; calm as the breast of the lake when the loud wind is laid.

Narrow is thy dwelling now : dark the place of thine abode. With three steps I compass thy grave, O thou who wast so great before ! Four stones, with their heads of moss, are the only memorial of thee. A tree, with scarce a leaf, long grafs which whistles in the wind, mark to the hunter's eye the grave of the mighty Morar. Morar ! thou art low indeed. Thou hast no mother to mourn thee ; no maid with her tears of love. Dead is she that brought thee forth. Fallen is the daughter of Morglan.

Who on his staff is this ? Who is this, whose head is white with age, whose eyes are red with tears,

who quakes at every step ?——It is thy father, O Morar ! the father of none but thee. He heard of thy fame in battle ; he heard of foes dispersed. He heard of Morar's fame ; why did he not hear of his wound ? Weep, thou father of Morar ! weep, but thy son heareth thee not. Deep is the sleep of the dead ; low their pillow of dust. No more shall he hear thy voice ; no more shall he awake at thy call. When shall it be morn in the grave, to bid the slumberer awake ?

Farewell, thou bravest of men ; thou conqueror in the field : but the field shall see thee no more ; nor the dark wood be lightened with the splendor of thy steel. Thou hast left no son. But the song shall preserve thy name. Future times shall hear of thee ; they shall hear of the fallen Morar.

III.

Son of the noble Fingal, Oſian, prince of men ! what tears run down the cheeks of age ? What shades thy mighty soul ?

Memory, son of Alpin, memory wounds the aged. Of former times are my thoughts ; my thoughts are of the noble Fingal. The race of the king returns into my mind, and wounds me with remembrance.

One day, returned from the sport of the mountains, from pursuing the sons of the hill, we covered this heath with our youth. Fingal the mighty was here, and Oſcar, my son, great in war. Fair on our sight from the sea, at once a virgin came. Her breast was like the snow of one night. Her cheek like the bud of the rose. Mild was her blue rolling

rolling eye: but sorrow was big in her heart.

Fingal renowned in war! she cries, Sons of the king, preserve me! Speak secure, replies the king: daughter of beauty, speak: our ear is open to all: our swords redress the injured. I fly from Ullin, she cries, from Ullin famous in war. I fly from the embrace of him who would debase my blood. Cremor, the friend of men, was my father; Cremor the prince of Inverne.

Fingal's younger sons arose: Carryl, expert in the bow; Fillan, beloved of the fair; and Fergus, first in the race.—Who from the farthest Lochlyn? Who to the seas Molochasquir? Who dares hurt the maid whom the sons of Fingal guard? Daughter of beauty, rest secure: rest in peace, thou fairest of women.

Far in the blue distance of the deep, some spot appeared like the back of the ridge wave. But soon the ship increased on our sight. The hand of Ullin drew her to land. The mountains trembled as he moved. The hills shook at his steps. Dire rattled his armour around him. Death and destruction were in his eyes. His stature like the roe of Morven. He moved in the lightning of steel.

Our warriors fell before him, like the field before the reapers. Fingal's three sons he bound. He plunged his sword into the fair one's breast. She fell as a wreath of snow before the sun in spring. Her bosom heaved in death; her soul came forth in blood.

Oscur my son came down: the mighty in battle descended. His armour rattled as thunder; and the lightning of his eyes was terrible. There, was the clashing of swords;

there, was the voice of steel. They struck, and they thrust; they digged for death with their swords. But death was distant far, and delayed to come. The sun began to decline: and the cow-herd thought of home. Then Oscur's keen steel found the heart of Ullin. He fell like a mountain oak covered over with glistering frost: he shone like a rock on the plain.—Here the daughter of beauty lieth; and here the bravest of men. Here one day ended the fair and the valiant. Here rest the pursuer and the pursued.

Son of Alpin! the woes of the aged are many: their tears are for the past. This raised my sorrow, warrior! Memory awakened my grief. Oscur my son was brave; but Oscur is now no more. Thou hast heard my grief, O son of Alpin; forgive the tears of the aged.

Dialogues of the Dead. Sandby, Fleet-street. *Osavo.*

THE noble author of these dialogues is not only the first who has introduced that manner of writing into England, but he has executed it upon a more general and comprehensive plan than any of the ancients, or than any foreign author among the moderns. He takes in a great many curious and interesting subjects in policy, in criticism, in the greater and the lesser morals; and has in most, if not all of these subjects, very great success. He is a warm asserter of piety and virtue, and the rights of mankind, and his work owes no part of its success to those seasonings, by which pieces of this sort have usually solicited a false appetite;

petite; yet the spirit is every where kept up. The characters are well known, sometimes the contrast, sometimes the resemblance is happy. These characters are well supported; the reasoning is very clear, and the style of remarkable purity and elegance. There are parts indeed, wherein there is some deficiency of the dramatic spirit, but this does not often happen. However, whatever little of that kind is wanting in these Dialogues, is abundantly made up in the three additional ones, which are by another hand. These are truly dramatic, and not inferior to the best comic dialogue. We shall insert one from each author.

DIALOGUE XVII.

Marcus Brutus, Pomponius Atticus.

Brutus. Well, Atticus, I find that notwithstanding your friendship for Cicero and me, you survived us both many years, with the same chearful spirit you always possessed, and by the marriage of your daughter with Agrippa secured the favour of Cæsar, and even a close alliance with him by your grand daughter's match with Tiberius Nero.

Atticus. You know, Brutus, my philosophy was the Epicurean. I loved my friends, and I served them in their distresses with great generosity; but I did not think myself bound to die when they died, or not to make others, as occasions should offer.

Brutus. You did *serve* your friends, as far as you could, without bringing yourself into any great danger or trouble of mind: but that you *loved* them I very much doubt.

If you loved Cicero, how could you love Anthony? If you loved me, how could you love Cæsar? If you loved Cæsar, how could you avoid taking part against Anthony in their last civil war? Affection cannot be so strangely divided, and with so much equality among men of such opposite characters, and who were such irreconcilable foes to each other.

Atticus. From my earliest youth I knew how to ingratiate myself with the heads of different parties, and yet not engage with any so far as to disturb my own quiet. My family was connected with the Marian party; and, though I retired to Athens from Rome, that I might not be involved in the troubles which that faction had begun to excite, yet, when young Marius was declared an enemy by the senate, I sent him a sum of money, to support him in his exile. Nor did this hinder me from making my court so well to Sylla, upon his coming to Athens, that I obtained from him the highest marks of his favour. Nevertheless, when he pressed me to go with him to Rome, my answer was, * “Do not, I beseech you, desire to lead me against those, with whom that I might not bear arms against you, I left my native country.” He admired my conduct; and at his departure from Athens, ordered all the presents which had been made to him there to be carried to me. I remind you of this, only to shew that my conduct was always the same; and that in the instances which you mentioned I did not act from any inconstancy or levity in my nature, but from a regular uniform plan,

* Vide Cornel. Nepot. in Vita Attici.

which my reason convinced me was founded in wisdom.

Brutus. I know you also took the same part between Pompey and Julius Cæsar.

Atticus. I did so—and that I might be able to do it with dignity and without the reproach of ingratitude, I never would accept any office or honour from either of those great men; nor from Cicero, though my sister had married his brother, nor from you, my most honoured and most virtuous friend.

Brutus. Are there no obligations to a good heart, Pomponius, but honours and offices? does the refusal of these cancel all other ties? But, setting aside any considerations of private affection or private esteem, how did you reconcile your conduct to that, which is the ruling principle in the heart of every virtuous man, and more especially a virtuous Roman, the love of the public?

Atticus. The times I lived in were so corrupted, and the conflict of parties had so little to do with the love of the public, that I thought my virtue much safer and purer by avoiding than mixing in the fray.

Brutus. Possibly in the dispute between Marius and Sylla, and even in that between Pompey and Cæsar, a good man might see so much to blame on both sides, and so much to fear, which ever faction should conquer the other, as to be justified in not engaging with either. But let me say without vanity, in the war which I waged against Anthony and Octavius, you had nothing to blame: for I know you approved the principle upon which I killed Julius Cæsar, and thought it an ho-

nest, heroic act: you had nothing to fear if our arms had succeeded; for you knew my intentions were upright and pure; you knew that both Cassius and I were resolved to restore the republic. How could you then be a tranquil spectator of such a scene? How could you maintain an indifference and neutrality between the *deliverers* and the *tyrants* of Rome?

Atticus. My answer to this will require explanations, which my respect to the *manes* of Brutus makes me wish to avoid.

Brutus. No, Atticus; you may say to me all you think, without fear of offending. In the other world I loved truth, and desired that all might speak it with freedom: but here even the tender ears of a tyrant are compelled to endure it. Perhaps I loved you so well, that I shall not be sorry to hear you make a good apology for your conduct, even at my expence. If I committed faults, or erred in my judgment, the calamities I have suffered are a punishment for it. Tell me then, what were my failings.

Atticus. You said that the *principle* upon which you killed Cæsar had my approbation, and that I admired the honesty and heroism of the act. This I do not deny:—but did I declare that I thought it a *prudent* or *well-timed* act? I had quite other thoughts. Nothing seemed to me ever *worse judged* or *worse timed*: and these were my reasons. Cæsar was just setting out to make war on the Parthians. That was an enterprize of no little difficulty, and no little danger. But his boundless ambition, and that restless spirit which never would let him take any repose, did not mean to

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stop there. You know very well (for he hid nothing from you) that he had formed a vast plan, of marching, after he had conquered the whole Parthian empire, along the coast of the Caspian sea, and the sides of Mount Caucasus, into Scythia, in order to subdue all the countries that border on Germany, and Germany itself, as far as the ocean, proposing to return to Rome by Gaul. Consider now, my dear Brutus, how much time the execution of this immense project would have required. In some of his battles with so many fierce and warlike nations, the bravest of all the barbarians, he might very probably have been slain; but if he had not, disease, or age itself, might have ended his life, before he could return triumphant to Rome. He was, when you killed him, in his fifty-sixth year, and of an infirm constitution. Except his bastard by Cleopatra, he had no son: nor was his despotism so quietly settled that he could have a thought of leaving the empire to his sister's grandson Octavius. While he was absent, there was no reason to fear any violence, or male-administration, in Italy or Rome. Cicero would have had the chief power in the senate, and Hirtius and Pansa were the consuls designed for the ensuing year. The prætorship of the city was given to you by the favour of Cæsar; and your known credit with him, added to your great talents and high reputation, gave you a weight, which none of his party left by him in Italy could dare to oppose. What a fair prospect was here of good order, and peace, and freedom at home, while abroad the Roman name would have been rendered more glorious, the disgrace of Cassius revenged, and the bounds

of the empire extended beyond the utmost ambition of our forefathers, by the greatest general that ever led the armies of Rome, or perhaps of any other nation? What did it signify, whether in Asia, or among the barbarians, that general bore the title of king, or that of dictator? Nothing could be more puerile in you and your friends, than to start so much at the thought of taking that name, when you had suffered him to enjoy all the power of royalty, and much more than any king of Rome had possessed, from Romulus down to Tarquin.

Brutus. We considered that name as the last insult offered to our liberty and our laws. The desiring of it shewed in Cæsar a mind which had divested itself of all moderation. It was an ensign of tyranny, hung out with a vain and arrogant purpose of making the servitude of Rome more apparent. We therefore determined to punish the tyrant, and restore our country to freedom.

Atticus. You punished the tyrant, but you did not restore your country to freedom. By sparing Anthony, against the opinion of Cassius, you suffered the tyranny still to subsist. He was consul, and from the moment that Cæsar was dead, he had the chief power of the state in his hands. The soldiers adored him for his liberality, valour, and military frankness. His eloquence was more persuasive from appearing unstudied. The nobility of his house, which descended from Hercules, would naturally inflame his heart with ambition. The whole course of his life had shewn that his thoughts were high and aspiring, and that he had little respect for the liberty of his country. He had

been Cæsar's principal friend, the second man in his party : by saving him you left a new head to that party, an able head, who would be sure to make use of his credit to his own aggrandizement and to your ruin. Many, who would have wished the restoration of liberty, if Cæsar had died a natural death, were so incensed at his murder, that for the sake of punishing *that*, they were willing to give up all power to Anthony, and make him the master of the republic. This was particularly true with respect to the veteran troops, which had served under Cæsar : and he saw it so plainly, that he quickly availed himself of their dispositions, and threw off all regards to you or the senate. You and Cassius were obliged to fly out of Italy ; and Cicero, who was unwilling to take the same part, could find no expedient to save himself and the senate, but the wretched one of supporting and raising another Cæsar, the adopted son and heir of him you had slain, to oppose Anthony, and to divide the Cæsarean party. But even while he did this, he perpetually offended that party, and made them his enemies, by harangues in the senate, which breathed the very spirit of the old Pompeian faction, and made him appear to Octavius, and all the friends of the dead dictator, as guilty of his death, as those who had killed him. What could this end in, but what it did end in, a reunion of the whole Cæsarean party, and of their principal chiefs, to destroy him and you and all the Pompeians ? For my own part, I foresaw it long before the event, and therefore kept myself clear of all those proceedings.—You think that I ought to have joined you at Phi-

lippi, because I knew your good intentions, and that, if you succeeded, both Cassius and you designed to restore the commonwealth. I believe you did both agree in that point ; but then you differed in so many others, that there was in your tempers such a discordance, that I am persuaded the union between you could not have lasted long ; and your dissention would have had the most fatal effects, with regard both to the settlement and the administration of the republic. Besides, the whole mass of it was so corrupted, that I am convinced new disorders would have arisen. If you had applied gentle remedies, to which your own nature was most inclined, those remedies would have failed : if Cassius had induced you to act with severity, your government would have been stigmatized with the name of tyranny more hateful than that which you had destroyed ; and Cæsar's clemency would have been the perpetual topic of every factious harangue to the people, and of every seditious discourse to the soldiers. Thus you would have soon been plunged in the miseries of a new civil war, or perhaps assassinated in the senate, as Julius was by you. Nothing could give the Roman empire a fixed and lasting tranquillity, but such a prudent plan of a *mitigated Imperial Power*, as was afterwards formed by Octavius Cæsar, and happily settled by him, when he had got rid of all opposition and partnership in the government. Those quiet times I lived to see, and I must say, they were the best I ever had seen, far better than those under the turbulent aristocracy for which you contended. And let me boast a little of my own prudence, which

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through so many storms, could carry me safe into that happy port. Had it only given me safety, without reputation, I should not think that I ought to speak of it with pride. But in all these revolutions, my honour remained as unhurt as my fortune. I so conducted myself, that I lost no esteem, in being Anthony's friend, after having been Cicero's, or in my alliance with Agrippa and with Augustus, after my known connection with you. Nor did either Cæsar or Anthony blame my inaction in the wars between them; but, on the contrary, seemed to value me more for the neutrality I observed. My obligations to the one, and alliance with the other, made it improper for me to act against either. And my constant tenour of life had procured me an exemption from all civil wars, by a kind of *prescription*.

Brutus. If man were born to no higher purpose, than to live long in ease and prosperity, with the general good esteem of the world, your wisdom was as much superior to mine, as my life was shorter and more unhappy than yours. Nay, I believe it exceeded the prudence of any other man that ever existed, considering in what difficult times you were placed, and with how many shocks and changes of fortune you were to contend. But *here* the most *virtuous* and *public-spirited* conduct is found the most *prudent*. The motives of actions, not the success, gives us *here* reputation. And, if my soul could return again to that life from whence it is escaped, I would not change my character to imitate yours: I again would be Brutus rather than Atticus. Even without the sweet hope of eternal rewards in a more perfect state,

which is the strongest support to the good in every misfortune, I swear by the gods, I would not give up *the noble feelings of my heart*, that elevation of mind that accompanies active and suffering virtue, for your seventy-seven years of constant tranquillity, with all the esteem and praise you obtained from the learned men whom you patronized, or the great men whom you courted.

DIALOGUE XXVII.

Mercury—and a modern fine lady,

Mrs. Modish. Indeed, Mr. Mercury, I cannot have the pleasure of waiting upon you now. I am engaged, absolutely engaged.

Mercury. I know you have an amiable affectionate husband, and several fine children; but you need not be told, that either conjugal attachments, maternal affections, nor even the care of a kingdom's welfare, or a nation's glory, can excuse a person who has received a summons to the realms of death. If the grim messenger was not as peremptory as unwelcome, Charon would not get a passenger, (except now and then an hypochondriacal Englishman) once in a century. You may be content to leave your husband and family, and pass the Styx.

Mrs. Modish. I did not mean to insist on any engagement *with my husband and children*; I never thought myself engaged to *them*. I had no engagements but such as were common to women of my rank. Look on my chimney-piece, and you will see I was engaged to the play on Mondays, balls on Tuesdays, the opera on Saturdays, and to card-assemblies the rest of the week, for two months to come; and

it would be *the rudest thing in the world* not to keep my appointments. If you will stay for me till the summer season, I will wait on you with all my heart. Perhaps the Elysian fields may be less detestable than the country in our world. Pray have you a fine *Vauxhall* and *Ranelagh*? I think I should not dislike drinking the *Lethe Waters* when you have a full season.

Mercury. Surely you could not like the waters of oblivion, who have made pleasure the business, end, and aim of your life! It is good to drown cares, but who would wash away the remembrance of a life of gaiety and pleasure?

Mrs. Modish. Diversion was indeed the business of my life, but as to pleasure, I have enjoyed none since the novelty of my amusements was gone off. Can one be pleased with seeing the same thing over and over again? Late hours and fatigue gave me the vapours, spoiled the natural cheerfulness of my temper, and even in youth wore away my youthful vivacity.

Mercury. If this way of life did not give you pleasure, why did you continue in it? I suppose you did not think it was very *meritorious*?

Mrs. Modish. I was too much engaged to think at all; so far indeed my manner of life was agreeable enough. My friends always told me, diversions were necessary, and my doctor assured me dissipation was good for my spirits; my husband insisted that it was not; and you know that one loves to oblige one's friends, com-

ply with one's doctor, and contradict one's husband; and besides, I was ambitious to be thought *du Bon ton**.

Mercury. *Bon ton*! what is that, Madam? Pray define it.

Mrs. Modish. O Sir, excuse me, it is one of the privileges of the *Bon ton* never to define, or be defined. It is the child and parent of jargon. It is—— I can never tell you what it is; but I will try to tell you what it is not. In conversation it is not wit; in manners it is not politeness; in behaviour it is not address; but it is a little like them all. It can only belong to people of a certain rank, who live in a certain manner, with certain persons, who have not certain virtues, and who have certain vices, and who inhabit a certain part of the town. Like a place by courtesy, it gets an higher rank than the person can claim, but which those who have a legal title to precedence dare not dispute for fear of being thought not to understand the rules of politeness. Now, Sir, I have told you as much as I know of it, though I have admired and aimed at it all my life.

Mercury. Then, Madam, you have wasted your time, faded your beauty, and destroyed your health, for the laudable purposes of contradicting your husband, and being this something and this nothing called the *Bon ton*.

Mrs. Modish. What would you have had me do?

Mercury. I will follow your mode of instructing. I will tell you what I would not have had

* *Du Bon Ton* is a cant phrase in the modern French language for the fashionable air of conversation and manners.

you do. I would not have had you sacrifice your time, your reason, and your duties, to fashion and folly. I would not have had you neglect your husband's happiness, and your children's education.

Mrs. Modish. As to my daughters education, I spared no expence; they had a dancing-master, music-master, and drawing-master, and a French governess, to teach them behaviour and the French language.

Mercury. So their religion, sentiments and manners were to be learnt from a dancing-master, music-master, and a chamber-maid! Perhaps they might prepare them to catch the *Bon ton*. Your daughters must have been so educated as to fit them to be wives without conjugal affection, and mothers without maternal care. I am sorry for the sort of life they are commencing, and for that which you have just concluded. Minos is a four old gentleman, without the least smattering of the *Bon ton*, and I am in a fright for you. The best thing I can advise you is, to do in this world as you did in the other; keep happiness in your view, but never take the road that leads to it. Remain on this side Styx; wander about without end or aim; look into the Elysian fields, but never attempt to enter into them, lest Minos should push you into Tartarus: for duties neglected may bring on a sentence not much less severe than crimes committed.

A system of the principles of the Laws of Scotland. By George Wallace, Advocate. Millar, Wilson, and Durham, London; Hamilton and

Balfour, Edinburgh. First volume, Folio.

THE work before us is a piece of uncommon labour, research, and reach of thought. The laws of Scotland are here referred to, and grounded upon, those of nature and nations; and the author has endeavoured to do, what, if it had been done with regard to the law of England, might be considered as an union of lord Coke, with Grotius and Puffendorf. Tho' his plan has limited him principally to the municipal laws of Scotland, there are several parts of so general a nature, and so well reasoned, that they cannot fail of giving general entertainment and instruction. Such in particular are his thoughts upon the servitude of the negroes in our plantations.

"The principles on which the slavery of the negroes generally depends, are founded neither on captivity, sale, nor birth, on which alone it can be pretended to have any plausible foundation. They are not made slaves by being made prisoners in a lawful war; they do not voluntarily dispose of themselves and of their liberty; of course their children cannot be born slaves.

We all know, that they are purchased from their princes, who pretend to have a right to dispose of them, and that they are, like other commodities, transported by the merchants, who have bought them, into America, in order to be exposed to sale. If this trade admits of a moral or a rational justification, every crime, even the most atrocious, may be justified. Government was instituted for the good of mankind: kings, princes, governors, are not proprietors of those who

are subject to their authority; they have not a right to make them miserable. On the contrary, their authority is vested in them, that they may, by the just exercise of it, promote the happiness of their people. Of course, they have not a right to dispose of their liberty, and to sell them for slaves. Besides, no man has a right to acquire or to purchase them; men and their liberty are not *in commercio*; they are not either saleable or purchaseable. One, therefore, has no body but himself to blame, in case he shall find himself deprived of a man, whom he thought he had, by buying for a price, made his own; for he dealt in a trade which was illicit, and was prohibited by the most obvious dictates of humanity. For these reasons, every one of those unfortunate men, who are pretended to be slaves, has a right to be declared to be free, for he never lost his liberty; he could not lose it; his prince had no right to dispose of him. Of course, the sale was *ipso jure* void. This right he carries about with him, and is entitled every where to get it declared. As soon, therefore, as he comes into a country, in which the judges are not forgetful of their own humanity, it is their duty to remember that he is a man, and to declare him to be free.

I know it has been said, that questions concerning the states of persons, ought to be determined by the law of the country to which they belong; and that, therefore, one, who would be declared to be a slave in America, ought, in case he should happen to be imported into Britain, to be adjudged according to the law of America, to be a slave. A doctrine, than which no-

thing can be more barbarous. Ought the judges of any country, out of respect to the law of another, to shew no respect to their kind and to humanity? Out of respect to a law, which is in no sort obligatory upon them, ought they to disregard the law of nature, which is obligatory on all men, at all times and in all places? Are any laws so binding as the eternal laws of justice? Is it doubtful whether a judge ought to pay greater regard to them, than to those arbitrary and inhuman usages which prevail in a distant land?

Ay, but our colonies would be ruined if slavery was abolished. Be it so; would it not from thence follow, that the bulk of mankind ought to be abused, that our pockets may be filled with money, or our mouths with delicacies? The purses of highwaymen would be empty, in case robbery was totally abolished; but have men a right to acquire riches by such cruel, such flagitious means? Has a robber a right to acquire money by going out to the highway? Have men a right to acquire it by rendering their fellow-creatures miserable? Is it lawful to abuse mankind, that the avarice, the vanity, or the passions of a few may be gratified? No, there is such a thing as justice, to which the most sacred regard is due. Have not those unhappy men a better right to their liberty and to their happiness, than our American merchants have to the profits which they make by torturing their kind? Let, therefore, our colonies be ruined, but let us not render so many men miserable. Would not any of us, who should, like Clytophon, be snatched by pirates from his native land, think himself cruelly abused, and at all

all times entitled to be free? Have not these unfortunate Africans, who meet with the same cruel fate, the same right? Are not they men as well as we? Let us not, therefore, defend, or support a usage, which is contrary to all the laws of humanity.

But it is false, that either we or our colonies would be ruined by the abolition of slavery. It might occasion a stagnation of business for a short time. Every great alteration produces that effect; because mankind cannot, on a sudden, find ways of disposing of themselves and of their affairs. But it would produce many happy effects. It is the slavery which is permitted in America, that has hindered it from becoming so soon populous, as it would otherwise have done. Set the Nigers free, and, in a few generations, this vast and fertile continent would be crowded with inhabitants; learning, arts, and every thing would flourish among them; instead of being inhabited by wild beasts and savages, it would be peopled by philosophers, and men. It might, perhaps, do harm to the trade of Britain; but it has been demonstrated by the learned, the ingenious, and the virtuous author of *A Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind*, that a nation may be more populous, more wealthy, more virtuous, and more happy, without, than with, an extensive foreign trade. Besides, the trade of Britain would not suffer so much as people are apt to imagine. It is industry which is the real source of wealth. As long as a nation continues to be industrious, it need not be afraid of poverty. Industry, like necessity, is inventive, and falls on a thousand ways of employing itself to the profit of the industrious.

If one channel is dammed up, it will soon open another for itself.

Select Fables of Æsop, and other Fabulists. By Mr. Doddsley. Printed by Baskerville, for R. and J. Doddsley. Duodecimo.

NO method of instruction has been more ancient, more universal, and probably none more effectual, than that by apologue, or fable. In the first ages, amongst a rude and fierce people, this, perhaps, was the only method that would have been borne; and even since the progress of learning has furnished other helps, the fable, which at first was used through necessity, is retained from choice, on account of the elegant happiness of its manner, and the refined address, with which, when well conducted, it insinuates its moral. The author of these fables will, in all probability, very much spread the taste of that kind of writing. He is the very first who has given us, in English prose, an example of the neatness, the simplicity, and the elegant pointedness in which these fables should be dressed. And yet in that uniformity to which the nature of the fable confines him, he has shewn a far greater variety than could have been imagined. He has consulted this variety not only in the style, but in the choice of his stories, which are taken from all the good authors in that way ancient and modern; and there is scarce any useful moral lesson, which is not here illustrated.

He divides his book into three parts, antient, modern, and original fables. Under the last head, the stories are wholly invented by the author and his friends; and we assure

assure the reader he will not find this third part in the least inferior to the two first.

There are two further circumstances, that give this an advantage over every former collection of fables. First, a *Life of Æsop* by Mons. Meziriac, a book extremely scarce, yet the only life of Æsop we have consistent with common sense; that of Planudes, commonly prefixed to the other collections, being a most ridiculous collection of absurd traditions, or, what is more to be apprehended, of equally absurd inventions. The second is an *Essay on Fable*, in which rules are delivered for this kind of writing, drawn from nature; by which these pieces, which were thought to have little other standard than the fancy, are brought under the jurisdiction of the judgment. And this is, perhaps, the first piece which attempted to introduce a regular criticism concerning this kind of composition: and the success is equal to the spirit of the undertaking.

We shall give a specimen first of the essay, and then take a fable from each division of the work. The essay considers fable regularly; 1st, with relation to the moral; 2dly, the action and the incidents; 3dly, the persons, characters, and sentiments; and, lastly, the language. With regard to the persons, &c. the author observes:

SECT. III.

Of the Persons, Characters, and Sentiments of Fable.

“The race of animals *first* present themselves, as the proper actors in this little drama. They are, indeed, a species that approaches, in

many respects so near to our own, that we need only lend them *speech*, in order to produce a striking resemblance. It would, however, be unreasonable to expect a strict and universal similitude. There is a certain *measure* and *degree* of analogy, with which the most discerning reader will rest contented: for instance, he will accept the *properties* of animals, although *necessary* and *invariable*, as the images of our *inclinations*, though never so *free*. To require *more* than this, were to sap the very foundations of allegory, and even to deprive ourselves of half the pleasure that flows from poetry in general.

Solomon sends us to the ant, to learn the wisdom of industry; and our inimitable ethic poet introduces nature herself as giving us a *similar* kind of counsel.

Thus then to man the voice of Nature spake:

“Go, from the *creatures* thy instructions take—

“*There* all the forms of social union find,

“And *thence*, let reason late instruct mankind.”

He supposes that animals in their *native* characters, *without* the advantages of speech and reason which are assigned them by fabulists, may, in regard to *morals* as well as *arts*, become examples to the human race. Indeed, I am afraid we have so far deviated into ascetic appetites and fantastic manners, as to find the expediency of copying from *them*, that simplicity we ourselves have lost. If animals in themselves may be thus exemplary, how much more may they be made instructive, under the direction of an able fabulist;

bulist; who, by conferring upon them the gift of language, contrives to make their instincts more intelligible, and their examples more determinate!

But these are not his *only* actors. The fabulist has one advantage above all other writers whatsoever; as all the works both of art and nature are more immediately at his disposal. He has, in this respect, a liberty not allowed to epic or dramatic writers; who are, undoubtedly, more limited in the choice of persons to be employed. He has authority to press into his service, every kind of existence under heaven: not only beasts, birds, insects, and all the animal creation: but flowers, shrubs, trees, and all the tribe of vegetables. Even mountains, fossils, minerals, and the inanimate works of nature, discourse articulately at his command, and act the part which he assigns them. The virtues, vices, and every *property* of beings, receive from him a *local habitation and a name*. In short, he may personify, bestow life, speech, and action, on whatever he thinks proper.

It is easy to imagine what a source of *novelty* and *variety* this must open, to a genius capable of conceiving, and of employing, these ideal persons in a proper manner: what an opportunity it affords him to diversify his images, and to treat the fancy with change of *objects*, while he strengthens the understanding, or regulates the passions, by a succession of *truths*. To raise beings like these into a state of action and intelligence, gives the fabulist an undoubted claim to that *first* character of the poet, a *creator*. I rank him not, as I said before,

with the writers of epic or dramatic poems; but the maker of pins or needles is as much an artist as an anchor-smith; and a painter in miniature may shew as much skill, as he who paints in the largest proportions.

When these persons are once raised, we must carefully injoin them proper tasks, and assign them sentiments and language suitable to their several natures, and respective properties.

A raven should not be extolled for her voice, nor a bear be represented with an elegant shape. 'Twere a very obvious instance of absurdity, to paint a hare cruel; or a wolf, compassionate. An ass were but ill qualified to be general of an army, though he may well enough serve, perhaps, for one of the trumpeters. But so long as popular opinion allows to the lion, magnanimity; rage, to the tiger; strength, to the mule; cunning, to the fox; and buffoonery to the monkey; why may not they support the characters of an Agamemnon, Achilles, Ajax, Ulysses, and Thersites? The truth is, when moral actions are with judgment attributed to the brute creation, we scarce *perceive* that nature is at all violated by the fabulist. He appears, at *most*, to have only translated their language. His lions, wolves, and foxes, *behave* and *argue* as those creatures would, had they originally been endowed with the human faculties of speech and reason.

But greater art is yet required, whenever we personify *inanimate* beings. Here the copy so far deviates from the great lines of nature, that, without the nicest care, reason will revolt against the fiction.

How-

However, beings of *this* sort, managed ingeniously and with address, recommend the fabulist's invention by the grace of novelty and of variety. Indeed the analogy between things natural and artificial, animate and inanimate, is often so very striking, that we can, with seeming propriety, give passions and sentiments to every individual part of existence. Appearance favours the deception. The vine may be *enamoured* of the elm; her embraces testify her passion. The swelling mountain may, naturally enough, be *delivered* of a mouse. The gourd may reproach the pine, and the sky-rocket insult the stars. The axe may solicit a new handle of the forest; and the moon, in her *female* character, request a fashionable garment. Here is nothing incongruous; nothing that shocks the reader with impropriety. On the other hand, were the axe to desire a periwig, and the moon petition for a new pair of boots; probability would *then* be violated, and the absurdity become too glaring."

SECT. IV.

On the Language of Fable.

"The most beautiful fables that ever were invented, may be disfigured by the *language* in which they are cloathed. Of this, poor Æsop, in some of his English dresses, affords a melancholy proof. The ordinary style of fable should be *familiar*, but also *elegant*. Were I to *instance* any style that I should prefer on this occasion, it should be that of Mr. Addison's tales in the Spectator. That ease and simplicity, that conciseness and propriety, that subdued and decent humour he so remarkably discovers there; seems to have qualified him for a fabulist,

almost beyond any other writer. But to return.

The *Familiar*, says Mr. La Motte, to whose ingenious *essay* I have often been obliged in this discourse, is the general tone, or accent of Fable. It was thought sufficient, on its first appearance, to lend the animals our most common language. Nor indeed have they any extraordinary *pretensions* to the sublime; it being requisite they should *speak* with the same simplicity that they *behave*.

The *familiar* also is more proper for insinuation, than the *elevated*; this being the language of *reflection*, as the former is the voice of *sentiment*. We guard ourselves against the one, but lie open to the other; and instruction will always the most effectually sway us, when it appears least jealous of its rights and privileges.

The *familiar* style however that is here required, notwithstanding that appearance of *ease* which is its character, is perhaps more difficult to write, than the more *elevated* or *sublime*. A writer more readily perceives when he has risen above the common language, than he perceives, in speaking this language, whether he has made the choice that is most suitable to the occasion; and it is nevertheless, upon *this happy choice* depends all the charms of the *familiar*. Moreover, the *elevated* style deceives and seduces, altho' it be *not* the best chosen; whereas the *familiar* can procure itself no sort of respect, if it be not easy, natural, just, delicate, and unaffected. A fabulist must therefore bestow great attention upon his style: and even labour it so much the *more*, that it may appear to have cost him no pains at all.

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The authority of *Fontaine* justify these opinions in regard to style. His fables are perhaps the best examples of the *genteel familiar*, as Sir Roger L'Estrange affords the grossest, of the *indelicate* and *low*. When we read that "while the frog and the mouse were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite powdering upon them in the interim, and gobbets up both together to part the fray." And "where the fox reproaches a bevy of jolly gossiping wenches making merry over a *dish of pullets*, that, if he but peeped into a hen roost, they always made a bawling with their dogs and their bastards; while you yourselves, says he, can lie stuffing your guts with your hens and capons, and not a word of the pudding." This may be familiar, but is also coarse and vulgar; and cannot fail to disgust a reader that has the least degree of taste or delicacy.

The style of fable then must be simple and familiar; and it must likewise be correct and elegant. By the former, I would advise that it should not be loaded with figure and metaphor; that the disposition of words be natural; the turn of sentences easy; and their construction unembarrassed. By elegance, I would exclude all coarse and provincial terms; all affected and puerile conceits; all obsolete and pedantic phrases. To this I would adjoin, as the word perhaps implies, a certain finishing polish, which gives a grace and spirit to the whole; and which, though it have always the appearance of nature, is almost ever the effect of art.

But, notwithstanding all that has been said, there are some occasions

on which it is allowable, and even expedient to change the style. The language of a fable must rise or fall in conformity to the subject. A lion, when introduced in his regal capacity, must hold discourse in a strain somewhat more elevated than a *Country-Mouse*. The lioness then becomes his *Queen*, and the beasts of the forest are called his *Subjects*: a method that offers at once to the imagination, both the animal and the person he is designed to represent. Again, the buffoon-monkey should avoid that pomp of phrase, which the owl employs as her best pretence to wisdom. Unless the style be thus judiciously varied, it will be impossible to preserve a just distinction of character.

Descriptions, at once concise and pertinent, add a grace to fable: but are then most happy, when included in the action: whereof the fable of *Boreas and the Sun* affords us an example. An epithet well chosen is often a description, in itself; and so much the more agreeable, as it the less retards us, in our pursuit of the catastrophe.

I might enlarge much further on the subject, but perhaps I may appear to have been too diffuse already. Let it suffice to hint, that little strokes of humour, when arising naturally from the subject; and incidental reflections, when kept in due subordination to the principal, add a value to these compositions. These latter however should be employed very sparingly, and with great address; be very few and very short: it is scarcely enough that they naturally spring out of the subject; they should be such as to appear necessary and essential parts of the fable. And when these embellishments, pleasing in them-

themselves, tend to illustrate the *main action*, they then afford that nameless grace remarkable in Fontaine and some few others; and which persons of the best discernment will more easily *conceive*, than they can *explain*.

FABLE XIII.

The Stag drinking.

A stag quenching his thirst in a clear lake, was struck with the beauty of his horns, which he saw reflected in the water. At the same time, observing the extreme slenderness of his legs; What pity it is, said he, that so fine a creature should be furnished with so despicable a set of spindle shanks! what a truly noble animal I should be, were my legs in any degree answerable to my horns! In the midst of this soliloquy, he was alarmed with the cry of a pack of hounds. He immediately flies over the forest, and left his pursuers so far behind, that he might probably have escaped; but taking into a thick wood, his horns were entangled in the branches, where he was held till the hounds came up, and tore him in pieces. In his last moments, he thus exclaimed—How ill do we judge of our own true advantages! the legs which I despised would have borne me away in safety, had not my favourite antlers betrayed me to ruin.

FABLE I.

The Miller, his Son, and their Ass.

A miller and his son were driving their ass to market, in order

to sell him. That he might get thither fresh and in good condition, they drove him on gently before them. They had not gone far, when they met a company of travellers. Sure, say they, you are mighty careful of your ass: methinks one of you might as well get up and ride, as let him walk on at his ease, while you trudge after him on foot. In compliance with this advice, the old man set his son on the beast. They had scarce advanced a quarter of a mile further, when they met another company. You lazy booby, said one of the party, why don't you get down, and let your poor father ride? Upon this, the old man made his son dismount, and got up himself. In this manner they had not marched many furlongs, when a third company began to insult the father. You hard-hearted, unnatural wretch, say they, how can you suffer that poor lad to wade through the dirt, while you like an alderman ride at your ease? The good-natured miller stood corrected, and immediately took his son up behind him. And now, the next man they met exclaimed with more vehemence and indignation than all the rest. Was there ever such a couple of lazy boobies! to overload in so unconscionable a manner a poor dumb creature, who is far less able to carry them than they are to carry him! The good old man, perplexed with variety of opinions, was half inclined to make the experiment, but was sufficiently convinced by this time, that there cannot be a more fruitless attempt, than to endeavour to please all mankind.

FABLE

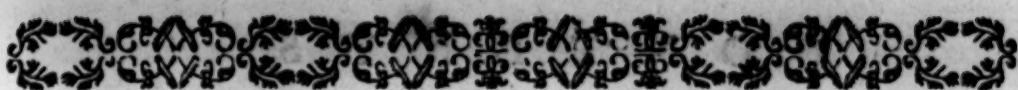
FABLE VI.

The Miser and the Mag-pye.

As a miser sat at his desk, counting over his heaps of gold; a mag-pye eloping from his cage, picked up a guinea, and hopped away with it. The miser, who never failed to count his money over a second time, immediately missed the piece, and rising up from his seat in the utmost consternation, observed the felon hiding it in a crevice of the floor.

And art *thou*, cry'd he, that worst of thieves, *who* hast robbed me of my gold, without the plea of necessity, and without regard to its proper use? But thy life shall atone for so preposterous a villainy. Soft words, good master, quoth the mag-pye. Have I then injured you, in any other sense than you defraud the public? And am I *not* using your money in the same manner you do yourself? If I must lose my life for hiding a single guinea, what do you, I pray, deserve, who secrete so many thousands?





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